IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is <u>The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984).</u> It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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They say, the Sennecas who are the most numerous (p. 207) of the 6 Nations were formerly the most firmly Attached to the British Interest, are of late by the Intrigues & Managment of the French become the most wavering, & without proper care be taken on our side for the time to come, they fear the French will get the greatest part of them over to their Interest. The Commiss[rs] propose that a Fort should be built in their Country & garrisoned with an Officer & 20 Men. Also that proper measures be fallen on to remove the French who reside in the Sennecas Country & who are constantly debauching their Affections from us. If (say the Commiss[rs]) the Assembly dont judge proper to support some such Measures as these, they think the 6 Nations will be lost to us, & of what fatal Consequence that would be not only to this but to all the Northern Colonies, those who have experienced what Havock a few Indians can make in time of war can well judge.

The Fort at Saragtoga remains ungarisoned. The Fort at Albany out of Repair. Fort William & Fort Cosby are without an ounce of Pouder. —

These things they hope the Gov[r] will recommend to the consideration of the Assembly & that they will think of making the necessary provisions.

17 May 1744. I find the Assembly resolved that in case the Gov[r] & Council thought proper to reinforce the Garrison at Oswego with another Detachment from the Indep[t] Companys that they would make a Provision for their Transportation & [subsisting] victualing. —

Albany 13 June 1744. The Commiss[rs] write to the Gov[r] that as War is now declared between the French & English, they think it absolutely necessary that an outscout of 40 Men should be sent at the charge of the Province [should be sent] to the Carrying Place (a Pass between Albany & Crown Point) to observe the Motions of the Enemy & that a Fort or Place of Strength should be built at the said Carrying Place as a Rendevous or retreat for our Out scouts & Partys w[ch] it will be necessary in War time to be continually sending out.

They again recommend a Fort to be built in the Senecas Country.

14 June. The Cacknawaga Indians of Canada send a Messenger to the Commiss^rs to accquaint them, that as there is now a (p. 208) War declared between Great Britain & France, the said Cacknawaga Indians were Inclined to keep the Cov^t of Neutrality formerly agreed on between them this Gov^t & the 6 Nations & that the same friendly intercourse might be kept up between them as in time of Peace.

That they would either come to Onondaga or to Albany to renew the s^d Cov^t

They were asked whether this Neutrality was intended to include all the French Indians living in & about Canada They s^d Yes. Whither they intended it or not only with this Colony but with all the British Subjects of North America. they Ans^d yes.

Whether if the English should Attack the French they would keep Neuter? They answered yes.

I dont find any Answer from the Commiss^rs recorded to this Message.

Albany 18 June 1744.

Govr Clinton meets the 6 Nations at Albany. His Speech to them contains in Substance.

His Majesties orders to him to renew Strengthen & Brighten the Cov^t Chain wch hath so long united the 6 Nations & his Majes^ty^s Subjects together in Union & Friendship & wch he now dos.

he accquaints them that after several Instances of Treachery the French had declared War against the English & the latter against the French, he therefore recommends them to keep their Warriors at home in readiness to withstand any Attacks or Hostilities from the French.

he promises in the Kings Name to assist & protect them from all assaults of the French & that [the] Commiss^rs are present from the Colonies of Massachusets & Conneticut to enter into the same Engagements & to renew the Cov^t Chain with them.

In return he tells them he expects they shall at all times be ready & willing to assist his Majesties Subjects in the just prosecution of this War & to act offensively & Defencesivly against

the French & all their Adherents whenever they shall be called upon so to do.

After recounting in general terms the great Advantage (p. 209) And Security of Oswego to them & us he accquaints them that he has Strengthened that Garrison with some Cannon & reinforced it with more Soldiers & expects that they will at all times be ready to defend it against all assaults & attacks from the French.

he exhorts them to live compact together in their Castles wch is absolutely necessary for their own Security in this time of War. —

he puts them in Mind of their former Promises not to suffer the French to live amongst them or to settle on any of their Lands & expects they will at this time of War punctually fulfill those Promises. —

20 June The 6 Nations return their Answer.

They solemnly renew the Cov^t^ Chain & say they will not put it in the Power of the Devil himself to break or injure it.

In answer to the present War between us & the French, they promise they will keep all their People at home & that they will be ready to do all the Govr expects or desires from them. But they say they desire to live in Peace until the French begin an Attack upon any of his Majesties Subjects when they will be ready to join in our Defence against them.

Concerning the House at Oswego & their defending the same They say the first Two years after that Trading House was settled Goods were sold Cheap & it was a Pleasure to Trade there, but they have since been sold so dear that they do not now think that Place any Advantage to them. however they are thankful the Govr has taken Measures to strengthen & defend the Fort. They take Notice that the Govr has not exhorted them to endeavour to cultivate & extend a Correspondance amongst the Far Indians according to the Custom of all former Gov^rs^ but say, they shall however do all they can to keep Friendship with those Nations who are united with them & then they can overcome any Enemy

whatever.[1] (P. 210.) They say they are now buisy in collecting themselves together in order to live in Compact Bodies.

As to their driving the French from amongst them, they say they have just now declared their desire of living in Peace & should they deliver up the French who live amongst them they would be deemed the first Aggressors & act contrary to their avowed Principles, & therefore they will leave it to us to do with the French who come in their Country as we think proper.

Albany 20 June 1744. The Commiss^rs for Massachusetts Bay & Connecticut Speak to the 6 Nations. They desire to renew & brighten the Cov^t Chain & that we may all act as Bretheren of One Common Family against any Attempts or Hostilities of the French.

The 6 Nations Answer & renew & brighten the Cov^t Chain & promise the same Brotherly assistance & Fidelity to these Colonies as to New York.

Govr Clinton & the Above Commiss^rs Spoke severally to the Schaahkook Indians renewed the Cov^t with them put them upon their Guard against the French & expected they should hold themselves ready to assist us in any Attempts from the Enemy.

The s^d Indians Answered & promised in our favour

20 June 1744. The Commiss^rs Answer the Messenger from the Cacknawaga Indians whose Message is [record] mentioned pag. 207. —

They say, if the several Tribes of Indians living in & about Canada are inclined to preserve a Neutrality with all the British Colonies in America, they desire they will send some Sachems of each Nation in 40 days to Albany in order to confirm this Neutrality.

By this Indian they also sent a Message to the Govr of Canada importing that if contrary to the Custom among civilized Nations

[1] I cant think this Article an Omission of the Gov^rs because no Notice is afterwards recorded of it. If it was left out of this Speech as a Political Measure It appears to me at this Juncture [particularly] a false peice of Policy, — the extending our Trade & Alliance with the Western Indians & animating the 6 Nations to join us therein, seems to me one of the most Salutary Measures this Gov^t can pursue & the most effectual Method to distress & oppose the French.

the said Govr should make War upon these Colonies by sending out scalping Parties upon defenceless Families & murder in Cold Blood the Colonies would be under Necessity to take Revenge by the same Methods.[1]

(P. 211.) Albany 22 June 1744. Seven Onondaga Sachems applied to the Commiss^{rs} & say that when they agreed to let this Gov^{t} build at Oswego they were promised payment for the Land wch has never been fulfilled & desire it may be now done.

The Commiss^{rs} say they ought to have mentioned this Affair to Govr Clinton, that they can give no Answer to it & desire they will refer it to the next Meeting with the Govr

N. B. the French Computation of Fighting Men in Canada at this time including the Regular Troops was 20,000 Men —

6 July 1744. The Commiss^{rs} transmit to the Govr in order to be laid before the General Assembly a Memorial of what is Necess^{y} to be done in order to put the Frontiers in that part of the Colony in a proper State of defence. It consists of 10 Articles Viz.

1. that the Fort at Oswego be repaired & Strengthened & reinforced with Men & Stores.
2. To employ 30 Men as Outscouts to watch the Motions of the Enemy —
3. Ten Men more as outscouts from Schenectady to range by another Route & meet the Albany out Scouts at a destined place.
4. That a Fort be built at the Carrying Place leading from Hudsons River to the Wood creek & Garrisoned with an Officer & 30 Men.
5. A Fort to be built in the Sennecas Country & Garrisoned

[1] tho this Cacknawaga Indian must have been at Albany during the public Conference (wch dos not seem to have been a right measure) I dont find by the Records that Govr Clinton was made accquainted with his Message or his being there or that he gave the Commiss^{rs} an Authority to return the above Answer & send the Message to the Govr of Canada, but as I can hardly suppose the Commiss^{rs} would have been so presumptuous to conceal this Transaction from the Govr I imagine the Silence of the Records an Omission —

with an Officer & 50 Men with a Smith, Armourer & Interpret[r].

6. That 3 Comp[ys] of the Militia be detached from the Lower Counties to the City of Albany to defend the same.
7. to Augment the Allowance to the Commiss[rs] of Indian Affairs for carrying on the same.
8. To supply the City of Albany with its Quota of Pouder raised for the defence of the Province
9. To supply his Majesties Fort at Albany with pouder & Balls
10. That a Feild Officer of the Militia may constantly reside in Albany. —

10 July 1744. M[r] Bradt who has resided at Oswego as Commissary there returns & makes a Report to the Commiss[rs] of sundry Matters during his Residence there, the only one I judge necessary to take Notice of is, that the Uttawawa Indians (p. 212) who had been Trading at Oswego told him that if they were sent for in form to come to Albany to treat they would readily come.[1]

I find from several Informations the Commiss[rs] have received, that they were of Opinion that the Influence of the French is so strong over the Indians living in & about Canada that they are of Opinion the French will prevail on those Indians to break the Neutrality they agreed to with regard to the British Colonies & they communicate this their Opinion to the Gov[r] of Boston that they may be upon their Guard.

I find by the Commiss[rs] Letters to the Gov[r] that the Assembly had refused to raise Money for building Forts at the Carrying

[1] this is the 2[d] Time these Indians who are a considerable Nation & live to the Westward of Lake Erie have mentioned their willingness to be invited to Albany, but without effect. I have so often mentioned the good Policy & great Importance of improving & extending our Alliances with the Western Indians & from the whole Tenor of these Abstracts the Utility is so apparent that a repetition or further reasoning thereon seems needless. It cannot escape the observation of those who may read these Papers with a Judicious Attention; that when a Prohibition of the French Trade between Albany & Canada took place, a Communication & Alliance with the Western Indians was diligently & successfully pursued, but since that prohibited Trade revived, the contrary is very remarkable.

Place or in the Sennecas Country. the Commiss^rs write that as a Fort in the Sennecas Country will be the only means to prevent the French gaing an Influence over our Indians & frustrate all their Measures they hope the next time the Assembly meet they may be brought to consent. — The French at this time were supplying the Sennecas with Smiths & pushing their Scheems in the Senneca's Country & at Onondaga to gain a Party among the 6 Nations wch they so far succeeded in that Numbers among the 6 Nations were well inclined to the French. We were securing Oswego & endeavouring to Counterplot the French by keeping the Indians steady to our Intrest. But the French distributed such considerable Presents amongst the Indians & so well applied that they greatly strengthened their Interest amongst them. Our Commiss^rs complain that the Allowance from the Assembly will not enable them to give the necessary presents. In all their Letters they repeat & press the Building a Fort in the Sennecas Country as the best & only effectual Method to secure our Indians from being debauched by the French. — (P. 213.) The French Interpreter Jean Coeur who resided among the Sennecas found means to spread an Alarm among the 6 Nations that this Province were determined to cut them off. this gained such ground amongst them that they were gathering together & very near begining to commit hostilities upon some of our Settlements however upon 8 of the Commissioners going up amongst the Mohawks all Matters were restored upon a Friendly footing, but the Commiss^rs write the Govr nothing will effectually prevent these Artifices of the French but our building & Garrisoning a Fort in the Sennecas Country.

Albany 17 May 1745. I find by the Commiss^rs Letters that Mr Clinton had dissolved the late Assembly upon wch the s^d Commiss^rs write viz.

"It seems the late Assembly have not had the regard to Your Excell^cys repeated Representations of the Necessity of fortifying the Frontiers as they justly & evidently merited, We hope the next Assembly will consist of such Members as have a hearty & sincere Desire to serve their Country."

The French having by their Intrigues & Emissaries raised a great deal of Uneasiness & Jealousy of the English amongst the 6 Nations the 26 June 1745. The Commiss^rs receive Intelligence that the Govr of Canada had sent a Message to the Mohawk Indians that if any of them were inclined to come & live in Canada he [had a] was very ready to receive them.

A Considerable Deputation of the 6 Nations are going to meet the Govr of Canada at [Alba] Montreal. They say they are only going to accquaint him that he must not attack Oswego & that if he dos they will defend it. but there appears reason to think the Managment of the French has drawn them thither in order to cultivate their Influence over & their Interest with them. [1] —

(P. 214.) Albany 17 July 1745 — I find by a Letter from the Commiss^rs to Govr Clinton that the Orondax Indians had cruely murdered & Scalped Two Men in the Gov^t of Conneticut. In the same Letter the Commiss^rs say, "the People of our Country are daily exposed to & must expect the same Barbarous Cruelties, to prevent wch the general Assembly have not taken any one step that we know of; a Fort at the Carrying place ought to have been agreed upon at their last Meeting & provision made for a Garrison there & for outscouts." [2]

12 Augt 1745. a considerable Deputation from each of the 6 Nations having been to Canada to treat with the Govr

[1] Since the Declaration of the War between the French & English, the 6 Nations appear very desirous of preserving themselves Neuter, & endeavour to keep up a friendly Correspondance with both Nations. The French set every Engine at work to gain an ascendancy over the 6 Nations & there is reason to believe from the Records that the French had at this time a greater Influence over them than we had. The Indians certainly stood in more Awe of the French than of us; They likewise bribed higher than we. But the Vicinity of the Indians to our Settlements, their Trade with us, & the Antient uinterupted Harmony between them & us, were considerations wch nearly Ballanced all the French Politics.

[2] a Fort at the Carrying Place & one in the Sennecas country proposed & so earnestly pressed by the Commiss^rs appears to me to have been a very necessary & prudent Measure & I apprehend its not taking Effect with the Assembly must have been from reasons of Frugality. whether they were consistent with real Patriotisim & sound Policy, is a Question too complex to be here detirmined.

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

I am always sorry when any thing happens that may give you or us the least uneasiness; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every obstruction that may lye in the way, I must inform you, That three of the Delaware Indians lately murder'd John Armstrong an Indian Trader, and his two Men in a most barbarous manner as he was travelling to Alligany; and stole his Goods of a considerable Value. Thickalamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin did well, they seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to our Settlements: but the Indians who had the Charge of them suffered one of them to escape on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the bloody Deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Jayl. By our Laws all the Accessaries to a Murder are to be tryed and put to Death, as well as the Person who gave the deadly Wound. If they consented to it, encouraged it or any ways assisted in it, they are to be put to death, and it is just it should be so. If upon Tryal the Persons present at the Murder are found not to have done any of these things, they are set at Liberty. — — —

Two of

Two of our People were not many years ago put to
death for killing two Indians. We therefore expect you
will take the most effectual measures to seize and
deliver up to us the other two Indians present at these
Murders to be tryd with the Principal now in Custody
If it shall appear upon their Tryal, that they were not
Advising or assisting in the horrid Fact, they will be
acquitted and sent Home to their Town. And that
you may be satisfyd no Injustice will be done them
I do now invite you to depute three or four Indians
to be present at their Tryals & I do expect likewise, that
you will order Strict Search to be made for the
Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that they may be
restored to the Wife and Children of the deceased

That what I have said may have its due weight
with you, I give you this String of Wampum

Governor Thomas's Speech to the
Indians who came on the Murders
of Peter Chartier &c. This does not
to be inserted in N°7

Catawba Chiefs to Gov. Gooch, 1744.

To the Hon'ble Wm. Gooch, Esqr, His Majesty's Lieutent Governour & Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

We, the chief and head men of the Cattawbaw Nation, have heard your Honour's Instructions by your Messenger, Henry Morris, and we return your Honour our hearty Thanks for the care you are pleased to take of us at the Treaty of Lancaster.

We should be heartily Glad if a Peace between us and the six Nations could be once concluded; we have truly followed the directions of your former Letter to us, and have not suffer'd one of our People to go against them, for this four years last past; though notwithstanding they the six Nations are constantly upon us, and have killed forty odd lately.

Your Honour intimates to us by your Messenger, that we should in order to conclude a Peace, send Deputies to the six Nations, who say that they will receive them kindly, and not do nor suffer any harm to be done them; which we would do could it be effected with sincerity and without Danger on our Part; for seeing that formerly we treacherously killed a Party of the Six Nations, How is it possible we can be secure? tho' we do assure your Honour they came as Enemies to destroy us, and therefore had reason to act in the manner, you inform us. We have already sent our Belt and other tokens of Peace to the Six Nations, by the way of the Governour of So Carolina, and have never yet received any answer or token from them otherwise than constant war.

We desire that a Letter may be writ to Conrad Weiser, instructing him to gett a Letter from the Six Nations signed by their own Hands, with Tokens also, as we have already done before, and to recal their Warriours that no more Hostilities may be Committed.

We earnestly desire that a Peace may be concluded, and that Conrad Weiser may assure the Six Nations, that if they will send their Deputies to us with a Messenger, we will receive them with Brotherly Love in our arms; and we also desire that the Governour of Pensilvania will take all proper measures for the Concluding of a Peace, which we do assure you will be greatly to our satisfaction.

We expect to know by the Spring of the Year the result of this matter, and till then shall rest satisfied.

His ⋈ mark.
Signed by the King
of the Cattawbaws.

Given by the Cattawbaw Nation,
the last of October, 1744.

* Received with Gov. Gooch's Letter of Nov. 22. See Colon. Records Vol. IV. p. 757.

Information from Oswego Respecting Indian Affairs, 1744.

We have been Informed by several Indians that at Canada the French are making a great Number of snow shoes, which as soon as done are put into a large Storehouse. Whether they designe to Travile any where with them this Winter, I can't learn. I acquainted Your Excellency some time agoe that severall Trusty Indians were Hunting between this & Canada, one of said Indians was here the 13th Instant, & told us he heard from others that the French Smith with Three or ffour men were gone from Kadaraique, in order to goe to the Senekaes Country.

We have made it our business to find out whether the Ffrench Indians had taken up the Hatchett against us; all we can learn is that at a Meeting between the Ffrench and Indians, severall ffatt cattle were killed and presented the latter, The Ffrench dancing after the Method of the Indians with the Heads of Beasts in their Hands, saying, thus will we carry the Heads of the English. The Indians in their turns danced, but said, thus will we carry the Heads of the Fflattheads, which made the Ffrench look very down, as they undoubtedly hoped to have been Joyn'd.

We hear a Large Body of Ffrench Indians are to pass this Place next Spring, it's said they are going to War against the Fflatheads. This small Army was to have gone the Last Summer, the Noyse of which it seems frightned away so many of our Traders.

If they come this way shall watch them narrowly, as I can put no faith in those Directed by a Romish Priest. We have often some or other of the Five Nations here, who declares that no French shall distress this Place.

Indorsed.

Information of the Officer at Oswego ab^{t} Indian affairs, Decr 1744.

Conrad Weiser to Sec'y. Peters, 1745.

January 2, 1744-5.

I make bold to trouble you again with a few lines, the occasion of which is my son came the other day from Virginia, where I had sent him, after one of my Honest Debters, and by the way he met several Indians of Six Nations, coming from the Southern Indians, the Cawtabaws, and has ben told that one of Shickelmy's Sons, to wit, Unhappy Jake, has been killed by the Cawtabaws, with five more of the Six Nations, in an engagement, and as this is a great stroke to our friend Shickelime, who is for the trust put in him by the Counsel of the Six Nations, and our Government, worthy to take notice of, I thought it my undispensable duty to Inform this, and lay it before

the Governor whether or no he thinks fit to send to Shickelimy a small present, in order to weap of his dears, and Comfort his heart, and Enable him by so doing, to stand to his charge, aforesaid, which would not only be satisfactory to Shickilime, but very agreeable & pleasing to the Consel of said nation; and, consequently, some little service done to ourselves. His Honour, the Governor, will be able to Judge; to whom, with my humble respect, I leave the whole, and remain,

Sir,

Your Servant to Comand,

CONRAD WEISER.

P. S.—It is Customary with the Indians, that let what will happen, the Chiefs or people in trust with them, dont stur to do any service or Business to the public, when they are in mourning, till they have, in a manner, a new Comission as beforesaid, in being fetched out of mourning & Invested with new Courage & dispositions.

Directed.

For

Mr. Richard Peters,

Secretary to the Government,

Philadelphia.

Mr. Jacob Rost.

Indorsed.

Conrad Weiser's Lre advising a present to Shekcalamy, on the death of his Son, 2 Jan'ry, 1744.

Resolutions of Assembly of M'tts, 1745.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The Committee of both Houses upon the subject of his Excy's Messages of the 19th & 22d instant, make the following Report, viz:

That they have been attended by two Gentlemen who have lately been Prisoners at Louisbourg, & by others who have been Traders there, & who are well acquainted with the Place, from whom the Committee have received Information that the garrison there does not consist of more than five or six hundred regular Troops, and that there are not above three or four hundred fighting men of the Inhabitants; that they have but a small stock of provisions, that they have no Vessels of Force in their Harbour, and that the Place is at this time less capable of being defended against an attack, than its probable it will ever be hereafter.

The Committee, therefore, are of opinion, that it is incumbent upon this Government to embrace this favourable opportunity to attempt the Reduction thereof: and they humbly propose that his Exc'y, the Captain General, be desired to give forth his Proclama-

tion to encourage the Enlistment of three thousand Volunteers, under such proper Officers as he shall appoint; That each person so enlisting, be allowed twenty-five shillings ℔ month, & that there be delivered to each man a Blanket; That one month's pay be advanced, & that they be entitled to all the plunder.

That Provision be made for the furnishing of necessary warlike Stores for the Expedition; that four Month's Provisions be laid in; that a Committee be appointed to procure and fit Vessels to serve as Transports to be ready to depart by the beginning of March, and that a suitable Naval Force be provided for their convoy, as this Court shall hereafter order. That application be forthwith made to the Governments of New York, New Jerseys, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island to furnish their respective Quotas of Men & Vessels, to accompany or follow the Forces of this Province.

In the name and by order of the Com^tee, W. Pepperrell.

In the Council, Jan^ry 25, 1744, Read & sent down.

In the House of Represent^res, Jany 25, 1744, Read & Accepted.
Sent up for Concurrence, T. Cushing, Spk^r.

In Council Jan^ry 25, 1744, Read & Concur'd.
J. WILLARD, Sec'ry.

Consented to, W. SHIRLEY.

Copy examined ℔ Z. WILLARD, Secr'y.

Indorsed.

Two Letters of Govr Shirley to Govr Thomas, dated 29 Jan'ry, 1744, inclosing the Report of the Committee of both Houses, & the Scheme of the Expedition concerted agt Cape Breton.

Read in Council, 13th Feb'ry, 1744–5, and afterwards laid before the Assembly.*

GOV. SHIRLEY TO GOV. THOMAS, 1745.

BOSTON, Jan, 29te, 1744-5.

Sir:

To the inclosed Circular Letter, drawn by the Secretary, and sent to the Neighbouring Governments as far as your province. I have to add, that it seems a most essential point for the Service of the Expedition, that we should have a Naval Force before the Harbour of Louisburg, by the middle of March at furthest, sufficient to intercept M^r. Duvivier who is to return to Louisburg by that time with Stores and Recruits for the Garrison there, under Convoy of perhaps a 54 & 60 Gun Ship; Such an Event would be a most Heart breaking and killing Blow to the Garrison, and I should think would

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. iv., p. 753.

Jan.y 11, 1743/4

Copy of Governor Ogle's Letter

Sir

The repeated Evidences of your hearty Disposition to prevent and expedite the Termination of our Differences with the Indians will justify me in giving you the trouble of this Letter may occasion a speedy reconciliation and renewing Treaty with them.

The Gentlemen whom we have appointed Commissioners to Negotiate this Business have represented to me the great Disadvantage it would be to them with regard to time and place appointed for their Meeting. And have expressed a good deal of Uneasiness thereupon, and their Surprize at your Refusing all Conference or acknowledging to be guarded on Patuxent.

You may remember that the Place first proposed and consented to was Capt. Ogle's in Maryland which is at least one hundred miles nearer to the Lower Ferry (that Place it seems the most incommodious that could be thought of) Agreed upon since by your honest Interpreter Mr. Weider, that withheld him to make the Change I mentioned. And wherein they promised to meet the 1st of April or the beginning of May this Gentleman was desired to alter to the first of April.

In consequence of a Submission to such Disappointment, as I am rightly informed, our Commissioners will travel three times as far to meet as the Indians, and will be obliged to set out

upon this long painful Journey over the Mountains of great Rivers at a Season when the Waters are obliged to make their most formidable Swells in a cold and comfortless Country Month when the Navigation is shut up.

This Sir, I do think a great Inconvenience, and am endeavoring to find Indians that can have no Shadow of Right to expect.

Upon these Considerations I must request the favour of you to send an Express immediately to the Indians to prevail on them by your auxiliary hand, to agree that the Meeting may be at Newcastle or Philadelphia, and that they will name the very time when they will be actually on the Spot ready to treat on such Terms as desired may be postponed to the middle of May These Offers are so just that I don't apprehend there can be any reasonable Objections made to them. You will be so good as to let me hear from you when you have had their Answer And believe me with great respect

Sir

Your most obed. Hble Servt

January 11th 1754

Will. Penn

To the Hble George Thomas Esqr.

Governor &c.

Copy of Governor Spotswood's Letter

Annapolis Sept 25. 1714

Sir

I have received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia, that informs me their Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians are very desirous to have the Meeting put off to the Middle of May, and that the Governor of Pensylvany may be present, and Lancaster County.

I intend to join a Letter from the Governor with mine, I doubt not you will be requested with the Governor for deferring the Treaty so long, I have sent to the Governor of Virginia to join with him in desiring the favour of you Sir to give your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Council the necessary Orders for the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of Virginia and that the Indians may have Notice of the Time and Place.

I am with much respect

Sir

Your &c

The Governor &c
Thomas Lt. Govr.
of Pensilva.

Genl. Gansh
to
Gov: Thomas:
ad Bladensb.
1774.

Copies of Genl Lee's Letters

1774

Copy of Governor Thomas Penn's to General Gage.

Sir

Phila. January 20th 1764.

I your Favour of the 11th Instant I perceive you had not at that time received any Letter of the 24th December from the Govr. of Canada to be communicated to you that I do not know what to get the Value of Goods that are Carried into Canada by the Traders in Canada and to give upon the earliest notice possible of the Indians leaving their Towns Commencing the Hostilities and the Season of the Year the Canoes of the Indians in the Interior Parts cannot be yet expected &c. I think you may depend upon it as being agreeable.

The Time of Meeting proposed you and the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners are under a Mistake that the Indians say, they will about four or five Days after eight Moons are past away, when the Birds begin to Sing, this present Year when it is agreed not to be so. Upon which you may depend upon their Assertion, that you have Leave to fix the Day of Meeting which they please for the Day should be sitting out from their Towns. This will bring it to the time you mention, upon my Word, that is the Middle of May or perhaps in the beginning of June; for it is not possible that a Couple who Remain only a Week or Ten Days in Canada with their Goods & Cattle and bound by the way for Subsistance can name the Day when they will be actually on the Spot ready to Treat. The Indians are Fond with those People that are not Steady in their Town, that all determinations upon all public Occasions be Met them upon Saugrahanna or at some other

distant I Dare. This Answer I hope will not disappoint me of the Pleasure of seeing the Gentlemen Commissioners at Paisley either before or after the Treaty, as a Town of this Standing may be a Curiosity in this part of the World I should wish to see.

I am not at all surprised at the Ill temper of Mr Agnew at the Meeting at Glasgow. I therein plainly saw that his Lordship had it in Command to interrupt Every Measure that might Lead to a Reconciliation, and to get them by a Majority of Votes to Sign a Letter of Comment, but the Chief Advantage he Could Reap had been done and wherein he was disabled to go into Measures before they had Settled their Differences with his Government. I shall be Surprised if Mr Erskine Should Come, every Body Knowing him to be Entirely at the Devotion of the Chevalier the Language of his Letters to the Secretary was made to the Disadvantage of Lord Justice-Clerk. I have not but I know his Letter to be a Genuine Account of his Conduct he will be found to have acted in every thing agreeable to their Character. But it is my Opinion that if the present Government Can but Stand till Parliament will be able to Carry on the Treaty to Conclusion. For these Reasons I Engaged him in the Service of Mr D very much against his own Inclination.

The Mistake about the time of Meeting being set right the Difficulties & Inconveniences attended by the Gentlemen Commissioners except that of the Distance do all Vanish and in that they have been ill informed, the distance from Middlebrough to Harris's Ferry being not near so great as from that Ferry to Glentago. Harris's Ferry is but Thirty Miles from Lancaster Town.

To conclude if there is any Expectation to be depended on, that the Rebellion will agree to Meet at Lancaster Town and that the Middle of May or

beginning of June will be the time of Meeting And y.
Friendly Notice will be given you by an Express directly
from Canada River, of the time of their leaving their
Town to set out on their Journey. I say nothing
more in informing you of these Accounts in the meantime
you may likewise depend upon my giving you the
speediest notice of it. As I have a pleasure in
doing you & the Gentlemen of the Council any
acceptable service, your Friends will never be
thought troublesome by

Sir Yours &c.

To the Honble Wm
Cosby Gov.r of Virgin.a

Jo. Thomas

Copy of Governor Thomas's Letter to Governor Gooch

Philada. January 20. 1743/4

Sir

I am favoured with your Letter of the
25th Instant, covering one from the
Speaker, & Council of Virginia to which I have returned
an Answer, and by you will be forwarded
it to them. The Dissatisfaction expressed by the
Council and the Gentlemen deputed Commissrs for
Virginia to Treat with the Indians of the Six Nations
arises from a Mistake in their Calculation
of the time of Meeting, the Indians say, We will set out
from our Towns on the eighth Day of the Moon
next ensuing, when the 9th is first to be seen. This
present Moon, which is almost expired not to be
Reckoned, that is, they will set out in the beginning

Copy of Gen. Thomas to
Gov. Gooch & Letters

January 25.th 1743/4

Sir

The Governour of Virginia being desirous the Treaty with the Indians may not be sooner than the middle of May and that the Place may be New Town in Lancaster County, I have troubled Governor Thomas with a Letter to desire his Assistance to that purpose: I likewise desire You will take the necessary Steps to give the Indians notice of Our Intentions and that You will let me know when You have settled Matters with them: This Easy other Trouble You shall have in this Affair shall be gratefully acknowledged by Sir Your most humble Servant

Tho: Penn

25,13

Jos. Mc Cabe

B. Mc Cabe Mayor

Guv. Baker

Brothers & Friends The Six Nations of Indians

Having been informed of Your Desire to renew and brighten that Chain and Covenant of Friendship and Allyance which has for a long time subsisted between You & this Province of Maryland, and being acquainted by Captain Cresap, that You would be willing to meet me or any other Persons from this Province, at his House for that purpose, I have therefore appointed Captain Cresap to agree and fix with You the time of Our Meeting at his House, being a place more convenient to You than Annapolis: There the Chain of Our Friendship will be made stronger & every other Matter agreeable to You will be treated on: This would have been done long before this Time, if Our Distance, and Ignorance of Your Inclinations to meet and treat with this Government had not prevented it. In token of Our present and future hearty Good will and Friendship I have sent a Belt of Wampum— Bid You Brothers and Friends a hearty Farewell till Our Meeting. — Tho: Bladen.

March 9th 1743/4

Copie d'Baden.
Du 26 C. Pluviôse.

Bulletin de la Correspondance

[illegible] 45

Canada 20 avril 1744.

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Mr. le Mis de Beauharnois.

Copie autre

C Monseigneur &

BIBLIOTECA COLOMBINA SEVILLA

Je viens dans l'moment de recevoir une
duel de joncaire
Lettre 345. 329. 40. 11. 465. 34. 25. 193. 86. —
ent au village des
281. 259. 241. 208. 27. 269. 144. 449. 501. 511. —
notoüaud, à laquelle
556. 330. 250. 465. 218. 91. 327. 330. 353. —
z joins les paroles
32. 233. 34. 241. 331. 77. 81. 496. 393. 77. —
Anglois aux cinq
189. 465. 218. 184. 269. 314. 202. 25. 69. —

Nations et envoyée d'aut
335. 218. 107. 350. 337. 208. 197. 207. 76. 420.
chaque village dont j'ai
114. 449. 330. 280. 33. 331. 140. 21. 215. 95.
Chrétien devoit rendre la copie.
405. 37. 78. 386. 281. 189. 196. 11. 330. 67. 406.
107. Signifie Marchandises, ce qui peut
avoir lieu dans occasion 305. 315. 310. accepté
La Menade
Contiennent, et de quelle part 330. 83. 100.
ait pu recevoir.
168. 284. 27. 299. 281. 410. 369. 396. 218.
quelques armes.
332. 41. 277. 126. 350. 218. j'y vois même si
peu d'apparence que je pensois volontiers
que ces paroles fait.
420. 410. 189. 192. 296. 77. 81. 120. 331. 177.
pleuvoit feroit pour
84. 37. 350. 459. 342. 485. 218. 169. 485.
tenir les Esprits en
336. 383. 449. 208. 208. 101. 86. 27. 189. 47.
soupçon, que recette
66. 81. 341. 131. 81. 420. 281. 161. 77. 218. a
à moins qu'un parti se
moins 259. 504. 514. 509. 23. 112. 496. 379.
Montagnes au nombre de 30
465. 42. 269. 313. 201. 223. 465. 30. 34. 86.
joint aux Sauvages du Sault et
331. 223. 106. 197. 218. 345. 277. 23. 449.
Armés du Lac des deux
350. 107. 27. 24. 345. 330. 347. 115. 208. 2
Montagnes n'ayent tiré
232. 331. 78. 130. 88. 81. 100. 381. 331. 379. 28
Vengeance du coup
388. 19. 250. 327. 25. 410. 345. 67. 125. 279. 278. 8

lui fuo en premiere par le Sr Englois à la Caroline
27. 285. 347. 208. 220. 218. 496. 129. 327. 52. 54. C'est
ce que je pouray approfondir 303. 313. 308. pendant
mon séjour icy et dont j'auray l'honneur de
vous rendre compte ainsy que des autres
circonstances qui y ont rapport. 410. 259. 32. 21.
Sgr il y a de certain, suivant
78. 465. 410. 487. 370. 342. 66. 241. 459. 331. 410. 269.
qui m'ont mandé par le Sieur
86. 463. 477. 381. 112. 465. 469. 77. 329. 40. 383.
Janvier, c'est qu'il est resté
465. 34. 131. 193. 241. 281. 428. 477 259. 32. 477.
Conséquent depuis la fin de
281. 218. 485. 327 416. 97 330. 422. 465. 465. 410.
Novembre un sauvage de
38. 238. 281. 125. 131. 197. 465. 207. 233. 259. 107.
chaque village des cinq nations,
144. 149. 330. 250. 115. 208. 202. 112. 69. 338. 81.
sorte de celui des Sonontouërons,
107. 314. 410. 279. 485. 465. 410. 264. 21. 386. 208.
qu'ils y devoient demeurer
91. 107. 350. qu'ils 21. devoient 465. 217. 40. 281.
jusqu'au printemps.
11. 400. 269. 177. 383. 342. 181.

Je suis avec un très profond Respect

Monseigneur

Votre très humble et

très obeissant Serviteur

Beaubarnois

Montreal le

Avril 1744.

ARCHIVES

And *these two* Englishmen *being* departed next day, Lidius, *in reply to* the questions we asked him, on occasion of meeting these two Englishmen and *what* we saw them doing, confirmed *what the* Indians had told us, that the English were assuredly to erect *in the* spring *the two* mills in *question and* an establishment on Wood creek for the purpose of locating *the* Scotchmen there, *inasmuch* as they did *not* fear *the* Indians *like the other* people who were coming from Europe. Whereupon we came to make a report of our mission to M. de Fouville, and I have exclusively drawn up these presents which I have placed in his hands.

Done at Fort St Frederic, this 2nd of March, 1744.

(Signed) BEAUBASSIN.

NOTE. Written in cypher, except the words in Italics.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I have just this moment received a letter from Sieur de Joncaire, who is at the Seneca Village, whereunto he annexes the message of the English sent to each of the villages of the Five Iroquois Nations, copy whereof I have the honor to address you. *I know not, My Lord, what could have given rise to its contents, and from what quarter* Menade could have received any assaults. *I see so little probability in it that I would be inclined to suspect* this message is rather a ruse to keep people's minds in suspensè, than a reality, *unless* a party of Onontagués to the number of 70, in union with the Indians of the Saut and the Mohawks of the Lake of the Two Mountains, have wreaked vengeance for the blow the former received from the English of Carolina. *I shall have an opportunity to unravel this during my sojourn here, and shall have the honor to make a report to you thereupon, as well as respecting the other circumstances in connection with it.* This one thing is certain, according to what Sieur de Joncaire has written to me, that one Indian from each Nation, except the Senecas, has remained at Choüeguen since the close of December, and *that they were* to remain there until spring.

I am with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and most
Obedient servant,
(Signed) BEAUHARNOIS.

Montreal, 20th of April, 1744.

NOTE. Written in cypher, except the words in Italics.

Message of the English to the Five Iroquois Nations, sent with four Strings of Wampum, 26th December, 1743.

Brethren. I give you notice that Menade has been attacked, and that so many men have been killed on both sides, that nothing but blood is to be seen all around. I know not as yet what nation is attacking us; therefore, Brethren, make haste and send one man from each village to Choüeghen for the defence of the fort there, and you will go on the scout as far as Fort

Frontenac. If you perceive any movement you will come and advise me at once, and I shall immediately set out with my troops to repair with you to our fort, and we will defend it.

When I shall learn who has attacked us, I will let you know by a courier whom I shall send to you.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I had communication by the despatch you did me the honor to write to me on the 30th of April last, of what you were pleased to observe to me respecting the King's intentions in regard to the existing rupture with England, and I have the honor to answer it in detail, as well as to render you an account of the measures I have adopted and will hereafter take, for the purpose of responding to his Majesty's views and to his expectations from my zeal in the different operations I shall have to pursue in this Colony.

The first point, which has reference to the attempt the English might make on Canada by sea, is not, in my opinion, My Lord, devoid of some apprehension, especially were the contrary to be inferred from the difficulties they had to surmount on the two different demonstrations they already made. In fact, My Lord, the weakness of the first fleet that arrived here in 1690, at a season which did not admit of their continuing a long siege, as well as the accident that occurred to the last in 1711 at Egg Island, *(Ile aux Œufs,)* are two obstacles both of which can be surmounted by greater foresight, and the hope of better success. As for the expenses they will incur, I admit, My Lord, that they cannot but be very considerable, and that the occupations of the English elsewhere might not permit them at present to achieve the conquest of this Colony; but in regard to the object contemplated, 'tis not to be doubted that it excites their jealousy to a great degree, and that they will take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to seize upon it at all imaginable points. It is in that probability, as I have just had the honor to observe, that, whilst conforming carefully to his Majesty's intentions in providing for operations which, were the enemy at hand, there would not be leisure to attend to, I have commenced to put in order all my batteries as well on the ramparts as on the platforms of the Lower town and wharves along the shore, where one has been erected to defend the landing on that side. From the mills near the Palace to the woods of the General Hospital a palisaded intrenchment consisting of a ditch fifteen feet wide and six feet deep has been constructed to prevent the passage of the Little River St Charles at that point, and Sieur de Léry has sent me the annexed plan, whereon you will see, My Lord, the stockade work which I shall have commenced this spring. I do not, however, consider it capable of resisting a large force; but in the present situation of this place, and in the spirit of economy you are pleased to recommend, it is an intrenchment capable of procuring us some advantages over the enemy before he succeed in forcing it, and the least that can be done for the defence of this town; for there are other means of securing it which I would have the honor to propose to you, were it his Majesty's intention to consider the expenses they would occasion.

The case is the same in respect to the incursions the English might make into the Colony overland. It is impossible to expect that Forts St Frederic, Chambly, and the fortifications

Present
Rut: Bleecker
Hend: Ten Eyck
Cornelis Cuyler
Mynd: Schuyler
Nicol: Bleeker
John Lansing
Dirck Ten Brock

Att a Com: Meet[g] the 1 may 1744

M[r] ab. Wendell being returned from Oswego
His time being Expeared —

The follow[g] dec[ts] are upon Credit of the goverm[t]
Disbursed by the Severall Persons here under
Named as p[r] their Acc[ts] Appears by directions
From his Excell: [y] Geo Clinton Esq[r] for the
Charges of M[r] ab Wendell and 5 Indians
Who were sent up to Reside at Oswego by ord of his E: Excellency from
the first day of Nov: 1743 to prec: may 1744

X	To Nicolaes Schuyler as p[r] acc[t]	£	10: —
X	To Cornelis Cuyler as p[r] D[o]		1: 15: —
X	To Mynd[t] Schuyler as p[r] D[o]		1: 16: 10
X	To Peter Wint		3: 2: —
X	To John Lansing		4: 10: —
X	To Philip Livingston		9: 17: 6
X	To Johan J Rekemer 19/8 —		~~9: 19: 6~~
X	To John De peyster		1: 9: 6
X	To Johan J[s] Petri		7: 01: 6
X	To Nicolas Bleeker		4: 13: —
X	To Hend: Ten Eyck		14: 18: 3
	To Abraham Wendell		44: 4: —
	To Rut[t] Bleeker for 1 p[r] Straps to pay y[e] Indians		9: 10: —
		£	115: 05: 3

May it plase y^r Excellency

Wee^d your Excell.^y Law^r 24 April desiring us to Send up the Interpretor to bring Down the Indians to meet your Excellency had the 14 of June next we have accordingly ordered him to goe up on Munday next

Abraham wendell the Interpreter who resided at oswego Last winter is returned from thence Inclosed we Send your Excell.^y An the acc.^t of the Charges that have Accrued on his the Indains being at oswego am.^t in the whole to £116:05:7 which we hope the Assembly will pay this meet.^g

Mr Lindesay has Sent us a Certain acc.^t which we Send here Inclosed

The Interpreter was sent up with the foll.^g

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Instructions

Mr Jac. Bleeker to Invite them to Come Down yor Selfe to met Tuesday to all the 6 nations and Inform Them That the Govr is to meet them twice on the 14.th of June Next and yor are to Come with them and Take Care you Have them here upon that day

Resolv.^d That Mr Bleeker buy provisions at the fall for the Ind.^s to bring them down to Schonectady. Resolv.^d that he hire 2 Canoes to goe up with him at the Charge of this board

The Interpreter was Sent up to the Six Nations with the following orders.

Mr Bleeker. you are to go up next Monday to Invite all the Six Nations to Come Down to Meet the Govern.^r here on the 14.th of June next. you are to Come down with them & to Take Care you have them here upon that day.

Resolved That the Interpreter by provisions at the fall to bring the Indians Down to Schinectady.

And Also that he hire a man to go up with him at the Charge of this board

His Honour then Sent to the Chief Justice to consult him about the Steps proper to be taken to bring the Indian to his Tryal, but as he was absent at a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Bucks County, it was the Opinion of the Board that the Indian Mussemeelin should be immediately removed to Philadelphia Jayl, and that Conrad Weiser should be immediately dispatched to the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians at Shamokin, to make a peremptory demand in his Honor's Name of the other murderers concerned, and that Shick Calamy and the Indians there do order immediate search to be made for the Goods of which the deceased was robbed, in order to their being put into the Hands of his Brother for the satisfaction of his Creditors, or the Support of his family. And at the same time to inform them that the Chiefs of the Indians which shall meet at Lancaster on the Treaty with Our Neighbouring Governments, will be desired to Depute some of their Number to be present at the Tryal and at the Execution of such as shall be found Guilty.

—

May the 8th, 1744.

MEMORANDUM.

A message was sent from the Assembly to the Governour by two of their Members, desiring to know whether the Governour had come to any Resolution upon the Bill for the appointment of Trustees of the General Loan Office, &c., And that if he was willing to pass it, he would send it back to the House that they might make some alterations in it, which were become necessary as the time was elapsed at which the Bill was to take place. To which the Governour answered, That he had the Bill under consideration, and was willing to return it to the House for any Alterations they may find necessary, altho' he thinks it not altogether Parliamentary, and that he was ready to pass any Bills that may be laid before him for the Publick Good; but as this Bill has for its Basis the paper money Act pass'd by him, which has yielded a very considerable annual Revenue to the Publick, and amongst other things was expressly calculated for the Support of Government, he expected that the House would make up to him a Support equal to what was Given to his two immediate Predecessors. The Governour added, that as he had fallen into more difficult times than any of their former Governours, and had conducted publick affairs to the Honour and Reputation of the Province, he hoped the Assembly had laid aside all prejudices as he on his part had done, and that they would no longer defer doing what he thinks is not only in Justice due to him, but is at this time, as the Excise Act is likewise Expired, so apparently for the interest of their Constituents. E. R. P.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 15th day of May, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governour.

Thomas Laurence, Ralph Assheton, William Till, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and Approved.

The Governor laid before the Board Several Messages that had passed between his Honour and the Assembly, which were read, and are as follows:

"The Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I communicated to you at your last meeting a Letter from the Lords' Justices, directing me 'To put the Colony under my Command into the best posture of Defence possible.' I have since received another Letter, which is now laid before you, further directing me 'To put the Forces belonging to his Majesty's Province under my Government into Such a Condition as to be able not only to Repel the French Forces if they should attack the said Province, but likewise to be in a Condition if it should become necessary to attack them.' Their Excellencies were, undoubtedly, at the time of writing these Letters in expectation of some Event which would have brought on a Rupture with France, probably that of Prince Charles of Lorain's passing the Rhine with the Army under his Command, and joining that Commanded by his Majesty in Person. If a War with France was then Expected, and an attack upon some of the French Plantations in America was then meditated, What are We to Expect after Our Mother Country has been threatened with an Invasion by a French Power in favour of a Popish Pretender? His Majesty's Vigilance, and the Zeal and affection of his Parliament, seem, indeed (under God) to have already defeated that dangerous and insolent Attempt; and may the Attempts of his Majesty's Enemys, and the Enemies of Our Religion and Liberties in all times to come, be defeated. But is it likely matters will stop here? Is it not more Probable that War will be soon denounced against that perfideous nation; and since Our Distance renders us unserviceable to his Majesty's and the British Cause in Europe, that We shall be called upon for Our Assistance towards humbling the haughty Enemy in America? The conjuncture, Gentlemen, is extremely Critical. The method proposed by me at your last meeting for defending ourselves, will put us in a Condition, when it shall be required of us, to annoy our Enemies.

"GEORGE THOMAS."

"May the 8th, 1744."

The Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Mr. Cookson's Letter to me, which I have ordered to be laid before you, will fully inform you of the barbarous Murders perpetrated by three of the Delaware Indians upon John Armstrong, an Indian Trader, and his two Servants. Shick Calamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin, upon Information given by the Brother of the deceased, and some others, apprehended two of the Murderers and sent them down to the Inhabited part of the Country; but one only of them was delivered up, the other having been permitted by the Indians that had the Custody of them to make his Escape. The first was committed to Lancaster Goal; but upon notice giving me of it, thinking that he might not be altogether Secure in the Neighbourhood of the Indians, that it might be of use towards the Conviction of his Accomplices to defer his Tryal till they should be apprehended, and that it might give some uneasiness to the Indians to be presented with such a Scene at the Place appointed for setling their Differences with the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, I, with the advice of the Council, ordered him to be convey'd under a Guard to the Goal in this City where he now lyes. And that the Reputation of the Government, the safety of the Back Inhabitants, and the Trade of the Province with the Indians, may not in the future be affected by any Remissness in the Prosecution of this affair, I sent orders to Conrad Weiser to set out immediately for Shamokin, and there to make a Peremptory Demand in my Name of the other two Murderers; and that Shick Calamy and the Indians there do order immediate Search to be made for the Goods of which the deceased was robbed, in order to their being put into the Hands of his Brother for the satisfaction of his Creditors or the Support of his family; And at the same time to Inform them that I design to send a Message to the Chiefs of the Indians which shall meet at Lancaster on the Treaty with Our Neighbouring Governments, desiring them to depute some of their Number to be present at the Tryal and at the Execution of such as shall be found Guilty.

"Conrad Weiser has had a great deal of Trouble with Indian affairs within these few months, which, with his Fidelity and Capacity, I think intitles him to an handsome Reward from the Publick, and I do not doubt but you will give it him."

The Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please the Governor:

"The Religious and Civil Liberties we enjoy under the happy Establishment of the Crown in the present Royal Family are inestimable, and any Attempt against the Person of Our Gracious Sovereign and present Constitution ought to be held in the greatest Detestation by every true Lover of his Country. It was with great surprize and concern we received Information of the late insolent

and treacherous Invasion intended in favour of a Popish Pretender; and we Esteem it a Signal Favour of Divine Providence in discovering and defeating that Attempt, and preventing the Effusion of blood which might have ensued thereupon.

"We have a grateful Sense of every Instance of the care taken by the Government over us; the Letters sent by Direction of the Lords Justices, which the Governor hath been pleased to communicate to Us, we account of this number. And altho' we must confess the affairs of Europe seem to be very unsettled, the Conjuncture, as the Governour is pleased to express it, extremely Critical, yet we still hope this part of the King's Dominions is in no immediate danger; that the late seasonable Interposition of Providence against his Enemies, the Enemies of our Country, Religion, and Liberty's, the Defeat of their Combined fleet, and the many Disapointments their Ambitious views have from time to time received, may at length induce them to seek peace for their own Sakes. But as former Assemblies, as well as the Present, have fully expressed themselves on the Subject matter of this Message, and their Sentiments therein well understood by the Governor, we think it unnecessary to add any thing further on the same Occasion."

A Message to the Governour from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"We return the Governor Our Hearty thanks for the Care he hath been pleased to take for apprehending the Indians Charged with the Murder of John Armstrong and his two men, lately killed on or near Juniata Creek. Altho' the Relation given by Conrad Weiser since his Return from the Indians, laid before us by the Governor s Directions, makes it appear not improbable that Mashemeelin, the Indian now in Custody, was the only person who committed those barbarous facts, The Care and dilligence already shewn by the Governor in this affair leave us no Room to Doubt but that such farther steps will be taken as shall be necessary for the Discovery of all such as have been any wise concerned in perpetrating those Murders, that they may be brought to Justice in the most Prudent manner, and so as to avoid giving any Umbrage to the Indian Nations And we offer it to the Governor's consideration whether to this Purpose, as well as in regard to the Treaty which by his Mediation hath been set on foot between our Neighboring Governments and the Indians, it would not be more effectual if, instead of the Message the Governor is pleased to Mention, He should be present at the time of the Treaty. This we know must occasion an Expence; but as it is requisite for the publick Good, if the Governor shall be pleased to undertake the Journey, we will chearfully make Provision for that purpose, and likewise for the Services Conrad Weiser hath done the Province.

"Permitt us further to observe, that according to Conrad Weiser's

Accounts, two Letters sent by Alexander Armstrong to the Indians caused great Disturbance, and made them apprehensive the Friends of the Deceased intended to revenge themselves on the Indians; and as it may be of evil Tendency, and destructive to the Peace of the Province, for private Persons to take upon themselves to do Acts which more properly belong to the Government, we pray the Governor will be pleased to take such Measures as he shall think most proper to prevent the like practices for the future."

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Conrad Weiser—his Report of his Journey to Shamokin.

"Shamokin, May 2d, 1744.

"This day I delivered the Governor's Message to Olumapies, the Delaware Chief, and the rest of Delaware Indians, in the presence of Shick Calamy and a few more of the Six Nations, The purport of which was, That I was sent Express by the Governor and Council to demand those that had been concerned with Mussemeelin in Murdering John Armstrong, Woodward Arnold, and James Smith; That their Bodies might be searched for and decently buried; That the Goods be likewise found and restored without fraud. It was delivered to them by me in the Mohawck Language, and intrepreted into Delaware by Andrew, Madam Monture's Son."

In the afternoon, Olumapies, in the presence of the aforesaid Indians, made the following Answer:

"Brother the Governor—

"It is true that we the Delaware Indians, by the Instigation of the Evil Spirit, have Murdered James Armstrong and his Men. We have transgressed, and we are ashamed to look up. We have taken the Murderer and delivered him to the Relations of the Deceased, to be dealt with according to his works.

"Brother the Governor—

"Your demand for the goods is very just. We have gathered some of them. We will do the utmost of what we can to find them all. We do not doubt but we can find out the most part, and whatever is wanting we will make up in Skins, which is what the Goods are sent for to the Woods.

"Brother the Governor—

"The dead Bodies are Buried; it is certain that John Armstrong was buried by the Murderer, and the other two by those that searched for them. Our Hearts are in Mourning, and we are in a dismal condition and cannot say any thing at present."

Then Shick Calamy with the rest of the Indians of the Six Nations there present, say'd: "Brother the Governor—We have been all missinformed on both sides about the unhappy accident. Mus-

semeelin has certainly Murdered the three White men himself, and upon his bare Accusation of Neshaleeny's Son, which was nothing but spite, the said Neshaleeny's son was Seized and made a Prisoner. Our Cousins the Delaware Indians being then Drunk, in particular Olumapies, never Examined things, but made an Innocent person Prisoner, which gave a great deal of Disturbance amongst us. How'er the two Prisoners were sent, and by the way in going down the River they stopped at the House of James Berry. James told the Young man, 'I am sorry to see you in such a Condition. I have known you from a Boy, and always loved you.' Then the Young man seemed to be very much struck to the Heart, and say'd, 'I have said nothing yet, but now I will tell all; let all the Indians come in, and the White people also; they shall hear it.' And then told Mussemeelin in the presence of all the people.

"'Now I am going to Dye for your Wickedness. You have killed all the three White men; I never did intend to kill any of them.' Then Mussemeelin in anger say'd, 'It is true I have killed them. I am a Man, you are a Coward; it is a Great satisfaction to me to have killed them. I will Dye with Joy for having killed a Great Rogue and his Companions.' Upon which the Young Man was set at liberty by the Indians. We desire, therefore, our Brother the Governor will not insist to have either of the two Young Men in Prison or Condemned to Dye. It is not with Indians as with White people, to put People in Prison on Suspicion or for Triffles. Indians must be first found Guilty of a Crime, then Judgement is given and immediately Executed. We will give you faithfully all the particulars, and at the ensueing Treaty entirely satisfie you; in the mean time We desire that good friendship and Harmony may continue, and that we may live long together is the Hearty desire of your Brethren the Indians of the United Six Nations present at Shamokin."

The following is what Shick Calamy declared to be the Truth of the Story concerning the Murder of John Armstrong, Woodward Arnold, and James Smith, from the beginning to the end, to wit:

"That Mussemeelin owing some Skins to John Armstrong, the said Armstrong Seized a Horse of the said Mussemeelin and a riffled Gun; the Gun was taken by James Smith, deceased. Sometime last Winter Mussemeelin met Armstrong on the River Juniata, and paid to about Twenty shillings, for which he offered a neck-belt in Pawn to Armstrong, and demanded his Horse, and James Armstrong refused it and would not deliver up the Horse, but enlarged the Debt, as his usual custom was, and after some Quarrel the Indian went away in great Anger without his Horse to his Hunting Cabin. Sometime after this Armstrong with his two Companions in their way to Ohio passed by the said Mussemeelin's Hunting Cabin; his Wife only being at home demanded the Horse of Armstrong, because he was her proper Goods, but did not get him (Armstrong

had by this time sold or lent the Horse to James Berry); after Mussemeelin came from Hunting, his Wife told him that Armstrong was gone by, and that She had demanded the Horse of him, but did not get him (and as is thought pressed him to pursue and take Revenge of Armstrong). The third day in the Morning after James Armstrong was gone by, Mussemeelin said to the two Young men that Hunted with him, 'Come, let us go towards the Great Hills to Hunt Bears;' accordingly they went all three in Company. After they had gone a good way, Mussemeelin, who was foremost, was told by the two Young men that they were out of their Course. 'Come you along,' said Mussemeelin, and they accordingly follow'd him till they came to the Path that leads to Ohio. Then Mussemeelin told them he had a good mind to go and fetch his Horse back from Armstrong, and desired the two Young men to come along; accordingly they went. It was then almost Night, and they traveled till next morning. Mussemeelin say'd, 'now they are not far off. We will make Ourselves black; then they will be frightned and will deliver up the Horse immediately, and I will tell Jack that if he don't give me the Horse I will kill him,' and when he say'd so, he laughed; The Young Men thought he Joaked as he used to do. They did not blacken themselves, but he did. When the Sun was above the Trees (or about an hour high) they all came to the fire, Where they found James Smith sitting, and they sat also down. Mussemeelin asked where Jack was; Smith told him that he was gone to clear the Road a little. Mussemeelin Say'd he wanted to speak with him, and went that way, and after he had gone a little Distance from the fire he say'd something and looked back laughing; but he having a thick throat and his Speech being very bad, and their talking with Smith hindred them from understanding what he Said, they did not mind it. They being hungrey, Smith told them to kill some Turtles, of which they were plenty, and we would make some bread, and by and by they would all eat together. While they were a talking they heard a Gun go off not far off, at which time Woodward Arnold was killed, as they learned afterwards. Soon after Mussemeelin came back and say'd, 'Why did you two kill that White man according as I bid you? I have laid the other two down;' at this they were Surprised, and one of the Young men, commonly called Jemmey, run away to the River side. Mussemeelin say'd to the other, 'How will you do to kill Catabaws, if you cannot kill white Men? You Coward, I'll shew you how you must do;' and then taking up the English Ax that lay there, he Struck it three times into Smith's Head before he died; Smith never stirred; then he told the Young Indian to call the other, but he was so terrify'd he could not call. Mussemeelin then went and fetched him and say'd to him that two of the White men were killed, he must now go and kill the third, then each of them would have killed one; But neither of them dare venture to talk any thing about it. Then he pressed them to go along with him,

he went foremost; then one of the young men told the other as they went along, 'My Friend, don't you kill any of the White People, let him do what he will; I have not killed Smith, he has done it himself; we have no need to do such a Barbarous thing. Mussemeelin being then a good way before them in a hurry, they soon saw John Armstrong setting upon an old Log; Mussemeelin spoke to him and Say'd, 'Where is my Horse?' Armstrong made answer and say'd, 'he will come by and by, you shall have him;' 'I want him now,' said Mussemeelin, Armstrong answered, 'you shall have him; Come, let us go to that Fire (which was at some distance from the place where Armstrong sat), and let us smoke and talk together.' 'Go along then,' say'd Mussemeelin. 'I am coming,' said Armstrong, 'do you go before Mussemeelin do you go foremost.' Armstrong looked then like a Dead Man, and went towards the Fire, and was immediately shot in his Back by Mussemeelin and fell. Mussemeelin then took his Hatchet and Struck it into Armstrong's head, and say'd, 'Give me my Horse, I tell you.' By this time one of the Young men had fled again that had gone away before, but he returned in a Short time. Mussemeelin then told the Young men they must not offer to discover or tell a word about what had been done for their Lives, but they must help him to bury Jack, and the other two were to be throw'd into the River. After that was done, Mussemelin ordered them to load the Horses and follow him towards the Hill, where they intended to hide the Goods; accordingly they did, and as they were going, Mussemeelin told them that as there were a great many Indians hunting about that place, if they should happen to meet with any, they must be killed to prevent their Betraying them.—As they went along, Mussemeelin going before, the two young Men agreed to run away as soon as the could meet with any Indians, and not to hurt any body. They came to the desired place, the Horses were unloaded, and Mussemeelin opened the Bundles and offered the two Young Men Each a Parcell of Goods. They told him that as they had already sold their Skins, and every Body knew they had nothing, they would certainly be charged with a black Action were they to bring any Goods to the Town, and therefore they would not accept any; but promised, nevertheless, not to betray him. 'Now,' says Mussemeelin, 'I know what you were talking about when you stay'd so far behind; You have agreed to betray me, but you shall fare like the White men if you intend to hurt me. The two Young Men being in a great danger of loosing their own lives (of which they had been much affraid all that day), accepted of what he offered to them, and the Rest of the Goods they put in a heap and covered them from the Rain, and then went to their Hunting Cabin; Mussemeelin unexpectedly finding two or three more Indians there, laid down his Goods and sayed he had killed Jack Armstrong, and taken pay for his Horse, and should any of them discover it, that person he would likewise kill;

but otherwise they might all take a part of the Goods. The Young man called Jimmey went away to Shamokin, after Mussemeelin was gone to bury the Goods, with three more Indians with whom he had prevailed; one of them was Neshaleeny's Son, whom he had ordered to kill James Smith, but those Indians would not have any of the Goods. Some time after the Young Indian had been in Shamokin, it was whispered about that some of the Delaware Indians had killed Armstrong and his Men. A Drunken Indian came to one of the Tudolous Houses at Night, and told the Man of the House that he could tell him a piece of bad News. 'What is that?' said the other; the Drunken man said, 'Some of our Delaware Indians have killed Armstrong and his Men, which, if our Chiefs should not resent and take them up, I will kill them myself to prevent a Disturbance between us and the White People our Brethren.' Next morning Shick Calamy and some other Indians of the Delawares were called to assist Olumapies in Council. Then Shick Calamy and Olumapies got one of the Tridolow Indians to write a Letter to me to desire me to come to Shamokin in all haste, that the Indians were much dissatisfyed in mind. This Letter was brought to my House by four Delaware Indians, sent Express, but I was then in Philadelphia, and when I came home and found no particulars mentioned in the Letter, and that none of the Indians of the Six Nations had been down, I did not care to medle with Delaware Indian affairs, and stay'd at home till I received the Governor's Orders to go (which was about two Weeks after). Olumapies was advised by his Council to employ a Conjurer (or ker as they call it) to find out the Murderer; accordingly he did, and the Indians met; the seer being busy all night told them in the morning to Examine such and such a one; they were present when Armstrong was killed, naming the two young men (Mussemeelin was then present); accordingly, Olumapies, Quitheyyquent, and Thomas Greene, an Indian, went to him that fled first and Examined him; he told the whole Story very freely; then they went to the other, but he would not say a word, but went away and left them. The three Indians returned to Shick Calamy and informed them of what Discovery they had made, When it was agreed to Secure the Murderers, and deliver them up to the White People. Then a great noise arose among the Delaware Indians, and some were afraid of their Lives and went into the Woods; not one cared to medle with Mussemeelin and the other that could not be prevailed on to Discover any thing, because of the Resentment of their families; but they being Pressed by Shick Calamy's Sons to Secure the Murderers, otherwise they would be cut off from the Chain of Friendship, four or five of the Delawares made Mussemeelin and the other Young man Prisoners and tyed them both. They lay twenty-four Hours, and none would venture to conduct them down, because of the Great Division among the Delaware Indians; and Olumapies in danger of being killed, fled to Shick Calamy and begged his Protection. At last

Shick Calamy's Son Jack went to the Delawares, most of them being Drunk, as they had been for Several Days, and told them to Deliver the Prisoners to Alexander Armstrong, and if they were afraid to do it they might separate their Heads from their Bodies and lay them in the Canoe, and carry them to Alexander to Roast and eat them; that would satisfy his Revenge, as he wants to eat Indians; they prevailed with the said Jack to assist them, and accordingly he and his Brother and some of the Delawares went with two Canoes and carry'd them off."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 25th Day of May, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell, William Till, Robert Strettell, Thomas Laurence, Abraham Taylor. } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Governor having received a Message from the Assembly, and having likewise sent an other to the House by his Secretary, the same were read, and are as follows:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor—

"When by our late Message we took notice that the Bill which now lyes before the Governor wanted Amendment, for that the time appointed for the Commencement of the Trust thereby intended to be reposed was expired, it was done with Intent the Amendment necessary might be proposed by the Governor, which we doubt not he will agree with us may, if he pleases, be done in a Parliamentary Manner.

"We are also of Opinion that it will be for the Interest of Our Constituents to make further Provision concerning the Excise Act, and we have a Bill before us to this Purpose; and we hope these Bills, and such others as shall be truly usefull to the Province, when offered, will meet with the Governor's assent, And we, on our Part, shall then Chearfully make Provision for his Support for the Current Year, equal to any granted for the like Time to either of his immediate Predecessors."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have had your Message of the fifteenth Instant under Consideration. After the Trouble and Pains I have taken to reconcile the Neigh-

but otherwise they might all take a part of the Goods. The Young man called Jimmey went away to Shamokin, after Mussemeelin was gone to bury the Goods, with three more Indians with whom he had prevailed; one of them was Neshaleeny's Son, whom he had ordered to kill James Smith, but those Indians would not have any of the Goods. Some time after the Young Indian had been in Shamokin, it was whispered about that some of the Delaware Indians had killed Armstrong and his Men. A Drunken Indian came to one of the Tudolous Houses at Night, and told the Man of the House that he could tell him a piece of bad News. 'What is that?' said the other; the Drunken man said, 'Some of our Delaware Indians have killed Armstrong and his Men, which, if our Chiefs should not resent and take them up, I will kill them myself to prevent a Disturbance between us and the White People our Brethren.' Next morning Shick Calamy and some other Indians of the Delawares were called to assist Olumapies in Council. Then Shick Calamy and Olumapies got one of the Tridolow Indians to write a Letter to me to desire me to come to Shamokin in all haste, that the Indians were much dissatisfyed in mind. This Letter was brought to my House by four Delaware Indians, sent Express, but I was then in Philadelphia, and when I came home and found no particulars mentioned in the Letter, and that none of the Indians of the Six Nations had been down, I did not care to medle with Delaware Indian affairs, and stay'd at home till I received the Governor's Orders to go (which was about two Weeks after). Olumapies was advised by his Council to employ a Conjurer (or ker as they call it) to find out the Murderer; accordingly he did, and the Indians met; the seer being busy all night told them in the morning to Examine such and such a one; they were present when Armstrong was killed, naming the two young men (Mussemeelin was then present); accordingly, Olumapies, Quitheyquent, and Thomas Greene, an Indian, went to him that fled first and Examined him; he told the whole Story very freely; then they went to the other, but he would not say a word, but went away and left them. The three Indians returned to Shick Calamy and informed them of what Discovery they had made, When it was agreed to Secure the Murderers, and deliver them up to the White People. Then a great noise arose among the Delaware Indians, and some were afraid of their Lives and went into the Woods; not one cared to medle with Mussemeelin and the other that could not be prevailed on to Discover any thing, because of the Resentment of their families; but they being Pressed by Shick Calamy's Sons to Secure the Murderers, otherwise they would be cut off from the Chain of Friendship, four or five of the Delawares made Mussemeelin and the other Young man Prisoners and tyed them both. They lay twenty-four Hours, and none would venture to conduct them down, because of the Great Division among the Delaware Indians; and Olumapies in danger of being killed, fled to Shick Calamy and begged his Protection. At last

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A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

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"I have had your Message of the fifteenth Instant under Consideration. After the Trouble and Pains I have taken to reconcile the Neigh-

boring Governments and the Indians of the six Nations, no man can doubt of my Zeal for the Good of the Publick. You yourselves, if I may be allow'd to Judge from your Messages, have been sensible of it. But my presence at the ensuing Treaty does not appear to me to be either so necessary or convenient as you think it. My Mediation was offered to prevent future Hostilities between the Government of Virginia and those Indians, and to settle the Time and Place of their Meeting for a Treaty; both which have been happily effected. The Governor of Virginia is not to be at the Treaty himself, nor has he desired it of me, from whence I have Reason to conclude that my Interposition will be thought by the Commissioners from that Government rather impertinent than necessary. The Government of Maryland has engaged to make the Indians satisfaction for some Lands claimed by them; So nothing remains to be done on that Head but to agree on the Value of those Lands, in which that Governor has not asked any Assistance of mine. As to the Murder of Armstrong and his two Men, since the Criminal is now in Goal, and it appears not improbable to you that he was the only Person who Committed the barbarous facts, a Message from me to the Chiefs of the Indians at Lancaster, insisting upon the Restoration of the Goods belonging to the Deceased, Seems to me to be all that is now necessary. But what more particularly determines me against the Journey at this Time, is a Letter I was Yesterday honoured with from the Governor of New York, enclosing a Transcript from the London Gazette, which by my order was immediately laid before you. From hence it is not be Doubted but that a Warr against France is declared, and that His Majesty's orders and Instructions thereupon are on the way to his Several Governors upon the Continent of America; And I think I shall be more in my Duty to attend their Arrival in this City, where I may better concert Measures with the Council, and issue such orders as shall be immediately thought requisite for the Security of this his Majesty's Colony. As you have hitherto refused to make any Provision against an Event which has been generally foreseen, and particularly mentioned by their Excellencies the Lord's Justices in his Majesty's absence from his British Dominions, I fear I am to expect little from you. In that Event, however, I shall think it my Duty to call you together, that in case of your Perseverance in so dangerous a Resolution, I may give his Majesty an Account of Our Defenceless Condition, and, agreeable to his Royall Instruction now before me, of what I apprehend is necessary for the Security of the Province.

"I do concur with Your Message of the Seventeenth Instant that it will be for the Interest of your Constituents to Renew the Excise Bill; and my Reason is, that you may be thereby Provided with Money, without a General Tax on the Inhabitants, not only to Purchase Arms, Ammunition, &c^a^ for your own Defence, but to answer such Demands as may be made upon you by his Majesty for Dis-

trossing the publick Enemy in America. And if you will expressly appropriate the Sums arising from the Excise to these Purposes, I will most chearfully pass the Bill, and give up my own Arrears, tho' so justly due to me—the Support of the Government having been the Principal foundation both of the Excise and Paper-money acts."

"GEO. THOMAS.

"May the 18th, 1744."

The Governor having received from the Assembly Two Bills, one Entitled a Bill for the New appointment of Trustees, &c^a. And the other for laying an Excise on all Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, the same were read, and some amendment being proposed, the Secretary was immediately sent by his Honor to the Assembly with the Bills and proposed Amendments.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 26th day of May, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Laurence, William Till, } Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and Approved.

Then the Governor informed the Board that the Assembly had Yesterday returned the two Bills and Amendments, and had agreed to some of them; but in that proposed in the Excise Bill the House adhered to the Bill. That he had immediately returned the Bill by his Secretary, adhering to the Amendments proposed to the Excise Bill; And that he had received this morning a Message from the Assembly by two of their Members, acquainting him that the House agreed to amend the Excise Bill in the manner proposed by him, and desired he would appoint two Members of his Council to Join with some of the House in comparing the Engrossed Bills, that they might be ready to be passed into Laws. And the Bills being agreed to, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Till were desired to compare the Engrossed Bills with the first Copies; and they reported that they had Examined them, and found them to agree.

The Governor having received the following Message from the House, the Same was read, and is as follows:

"May it please the Governor:

"We are very sensible of the Trouble and Pains the Governor hath taken to reconcile the Neighbouring Governments and the Indians of the Six Nations; and We hope the same Generous Motives will induce him to continue his Mediation until the Differences which Subsist between them are entirely adjusted. For altho' we

tressing the publick Enemy in America. And if you will expressly appropriate the Sums arising from the Excise to these Purposes, I will most chearfully pass the Bill, and give up my own Arrears, tho' so justly due to me—the Support of the Government having been the Principal foundation both of the Excise and Paper-money acts."

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make no question the Gentlemen Comissionated by those Governments will acquit themselves with that Prudence and Circumspection the case requires, yet as they are strangers to the Indians it is to be feared their Endeavours will not be attended with that success which the Governor's Presence at the Treaty, and the Confidence the Indians repose in him might afford them. As, therefore, it may not only facilitate the composing of those differences, and give an opportunity of further enquiry concerning the Murder of Armstrong and his two men, but also renewing our Friendship with the Indians of the Six Nations, of giving them Notice of the War with France, and exciting them to be steady in the Interest of Great Britain, we hope the Governor will be prevailed on to undertake the Journey—it being, as we conceive, an affair of such Importance to the Peace of the Province as will sufficiently Justify the Governor's Absence, and not Deprive him of the Opportunity of Executing any orders and Instructions he may Receive from the Crown. Nor need the Governor be under any Fear but that whenever those orders shall arrive, the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, so far forth as shall relate to them, will pay all the Regard which becomes loyall faithful Subjects, consistent with their Religious Principles, to the Command of the Crown.

"As to that Part of the Governor's Message which relates to the Excise, the Bill being since agreed to, and the Appropriation of the Money to Arise thereby settled, it will be unnecessary to any thing concerning that Matter."

The two Members who delivered the above Message having informed his Honour the House desired to know when he would receive them in order to Enact the Bills into Laws, and the Governor having appointed them to wait on him immediately, the House with their Speaker came up and presented the two following Bills (vizt): One Entitled an Act for the new Appointment of Trustees of the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania, and for making Current £10,000 in new Bills of Credit, to exchange such of those now by Law Current as are torn and defaced; And the other Entitled An Act for laying an Excise on all Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.

Which the Governor passed into Laws, and Appointed Thomas Laurence and Wm. Till, Esqrs., in Conjunction with a Committee to the Assembly, to see the Great Seal affixed to the Same.

The Speaker then delivered to the Governor two Orders of Assembly, the one upon the Trustees of the Loan Office for £500, and the other upon the Provincial Treasurer for £500, and say'd that tho' the House Apprehended some other Laws would be necessary to be passed before the Expiration of the Year, yet as a Mark of Confidence they reposed in the Governor, they had given the whole Current Years' Support at this Time. To which the Governor was pleased to say, That he ever disliked bargaining for Laws; That Confidence naturally begets confidence; That the Allowance now

made him of the whole Support for the Current year, for which he returned his thanks to the House, so far from obstructing his Assent to any reasonable and necessary Bills, would rather be an inducement to him to exceed their Expectations in this Respect; That he had thoughts of sending a Message to them on Indian Affairs, but that this Opportunity of expressing his Sentiments relating to them rendered it unnecessary; That soon after War should be declared against the French, which he daily expected his Majesty's Commands for, he was determined to go to Lancaster and assist the Commissioners of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland in composing their Differences with the Indians of the Six Nations, and to renew our Friendship with the Indians; and that they might Depend on his doing every thing there in his Power for the Good of the Province.

MEMORANDUM.

Two Members of the Assembly the same day waited on the Governor to acquaint him the House proposed to Adjourn to the 30th of July next, To which his Honour said he had no objection.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 11th June, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Laurence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esquires.
Ralph Assheton,	William Till,	
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

The Governor having received by Express a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, inclosing his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King, and likewise his Majesty's most Gracious Declaration for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers, the same were read and are as follows:

"The Duke of Newcastle's Letter to the Governor.

"Whitehall, March 31st, 1744.

"Sir:

"The French King having Declared War against his Majesty (as you will see by the Inclosed copy of His Declaration for that purpose, which is full of the Grossest and most indecent Misrepresentations and Reflections upon his Majesty's conduct), I am to acquaint you, by his Majesty's Command, that on Thursday last, the 29th instant, a Great Council was held at St. James's, where his Majesty approved and has Since Signed a Declaration of War

A list of all the Indians names present at the treaty held in Lancaster in June 1744.

Onondagoes

Canasätego
Ja cänuntie
Johnuhat
Cänhaylon
Torachdadon
Lo Kany Hah
Kolierowuchto
Jagochnoragas
Kanu nawa
Ka hirodow
Kachnoras y
Kas ètkqua
Tia go-ia watik
Wash Koony
Tokano-ungoh
Hanachquarhu
Thawachsachque
To Kachsony ioaroa
Zis den orhquarous
Kachiod thee-io (20)

Caiyouquos

Ja gunhsony inn
Ran ho hiso
Cahvaddu
Jaienties
Han Han nowa
Karachiuntie
Ji ochquarru
Ju wanu waraghqnoh
Jayo-quario
Han-gaarys

Caiyouquos Continued

Aien-guckseroony
Ka Zichsu
Jawanagady
Jaient-Atis
Jahotasalyakon
Thagarorus
Osochquaa
Wahosera ungquas
Os Kan unturwa
Horuhot
Thanatarah Thanatarah
Hotyskevy
Oiadaskn Handu
Jotcha
Ka wishiendarhu
Tharanto (26)

Anoyinds or meydas

Onih naxqua
Thistrelimo
anuchKallydaroy alias Walsaduka
To Has wangarorus
Arugh Rockt thaw
Ja Kachnechdorus
Aquuioda or Aquoyioda
Jayoguhkiathu
Kah-heyus
Joanachquaa
Jaiadies
Jawanagarady (12)

See the Minutes Col. Rec. Vol. IV p. 698—737.

Senontowanos or Sinikers
Thanasanego
Than iecntus
Tharachgoarnus
Cachquô

Tuscarroros
Sydowax
Attius Ku
Tuwaiadachgua
Thawechtu
Tochquachnuchty
Harich Hengochtha
To Hod Zachtlu
Togarich humby
Togodaliakon
Thanalywa
Hwangochtlu
Tcechson
Tayadoyio
Takewash
Hanasynisal
Harry Hogeana
Canastogo Indians that
Speaks the onayiuts
Language
Tior Hausery
Joherison
Hanasynagarral
Hakaral
Nagu nu
Hoie-was
Ruwaiendeivy
Towadowa
Hohuyasatatskadha
Thanechwagararu

gadaradirha
Marnckioarus
Katziso
Shawanos of Scahandowano
Wehwchaky a Chief and
Eight more of his Countrymans
of the Nonikooks there
was ten man
of the Canoyos Eight
of the Tapony Indians Cale
of virginia now Called at
Homokin nine Man
the delawares never forbid to
Come to the treaty by the
Chiefs of the Sy nations

[illegible] of Judicature at Lancaster
June 1794

"The council was convened on Friday, June 22, 1744, Lt.-Gov. George Thomas of Pennsylvania presiding, with deputies from Maryland and Virginia and from the Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras, with Conrad Weiser as interpreter.

This treaty was held to settle the disputes between the colonies of Maryland and West Virginia and the Six Nations relative to lands claimed by the Indians in those colonies. It was of such importance that it lasted until July 4th and produced a great deal of discussion in which the Indians showed much ability and a knowledge of the history of Indian affairs. The troubles were finally adjusted and payment was made to the Indians. It was during the meetings of this treaty that the Governor of Maryland received the name Tocarryhogan." De Puy.

A

TREATY,

Held at the Town of

Lancaſter, in PENNSYLVANIA,

By the HONOURABLE the

Lieutenant-Governor of the PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

Commiſſioners for the PROVINCES

OF

VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *JUNE*, 1744.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. M,DCC,XLIV.

Joseph Sparshall: presented to him by his Father in Law Edmund Peckover who brought it from America.

A

TREATY

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS.

In the Court-House in the Town of *Lancaſter*, on *Friday*, the Twenty Second of *June*, 1744,

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *Newcaſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

The Honourable *Thomas Lee*, Eſq;
Colonel *William Beverly*,
} Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honble *Edmund Jennings*, Eſq;
Philip Thomas, Eſq;
Colonel *Robert King*,
Colonel *Thomas Colville*,
} Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Onandagoes*, *Senecas*, *Cayogoes*, *Oneidas* and *Tuſcaroraes*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and, after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government; and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſſatego*, *Tachanoontia*, and ſome other Chiefs, returned the Compliments, drinking the Healths of * *Onas*, † *Aſſaragoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

AFTER they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, that as it was cuſtomary, and indeed neceſſary,

* *Onas*, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. † *Aſſaragoa*, the Governor of *Virginia*.

they

they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be no more than ſufficient for that Purpoſe, he propoſed to ſpeak to them on *Monday* next; after which, the honourable Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASSATEGO anſwered the Governor: We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to you to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet you again. We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Maryland*, by whoſe Invitation we came here, to appoint a Time when he will pleaſe to mention the Reaſon of his inviting us. As to our Brother *Aſſaragoa*, we have at this preſent Time nothing to ſay to him; not but we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaragoa*, which muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not being ſatisfied whether he or we ſhould begin firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas* to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall begin firſt.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the Governments of Virginia *and* Maryland, *and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations:

AT a Treaty, held by me two Years ago, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, with a Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the Governor of *Maryland* concerning ſome Lands in the back Parts of that Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conqueſts over the ancient Poſſeſſors, and which have been ſettled by ſome of the Inhabitants of that Government, without their Conſent, or any Purchaſe made from them. It was at that time underſtood that the Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has ſince appeared, by ſome Letters formerly wrote by Mr. Preſident *Logan* to the late Governor of *Maryland*, that it related likewiſe to ſome Lands in the back Parts of *Virginia*. The Governors of thoſe Colonies ſoon manifeſted a truly equitable Diſpoſition to come to any reaſonable Terms with the *Six Nations* on account of thoſe Lands, and deſired, that for that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them; but before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skir-

miſh

miſh happened in the back Parts of *Virginia*, between ſome of the Militia there, and a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*, with ſome Loſs on both Sides. Who were the Aggreſſors is not at this time to be diſcuſſed, both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in Oblivion, and the Government of *Virginia* having, in Token of the Continuance of their Friendſhip, preſented the *Six Nations*, through my Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. To prevent further Hoſtilities, and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Preſent was given, made a Tender of my good Offices; which both Parties accepted, and conſented, on my Inſtances, to lay down their Arms: Since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually preſerved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention, for accommodating all Differences, and for ſettling a firm Peace, Union and Friendſhip, as well between the Government of *Virginia* as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* *. The honourable the Commiſſioners for theſe two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to ſay, That if my further good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful for the Accompliſhment of this Work, you may rely moſt aſſuredly upon them.

But I hope, honourable Gentlemen Commiſſioners, it will not be taken amiſs if I go a little further, and briefly repreſent to you, how eſpecially neceſſary it is at this Juncture, for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of all his Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, that Peace and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Governments and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

These *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Frontier to ſome of them; and, from thence, if Friends, are capable of defending their Settlements; if Enemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Deſigns. Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultivating a good Underſtanding with them; but from hence the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over them in War will be a weakening of the Barrier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in effect, Victories over yourſelves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then for the Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome Meaſure, been brought upon them by their Intercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tie them more cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt. This has been the Method of *New-York* and *Pennſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much Expence in twenty Years, as the carrying on a War againſt them will do in one. The *French* very well know the Importance of theſe Nations to us, and will not fail by Preſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advantage of any Miſunderſtandings we may have with them †. But I will detain you, Gentlemen, no longer. Your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you more than I can ſay on this Subject.

* This was allowed, at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commiſſioners, to be a juſt State of the Tranſactions preceding the Treaty.

† The two preceding Paragraphs were allowed by the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, whilſt they were at *Philadelphia*, to be very proper to be ſpoken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* at the Opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion, from what paſſed at the firſt friendly Interview with the *Indians*, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of *Virginia*, the Governor conſented to decline ſpeaking them in the Preſence of the *Indians*.

Friends and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the Indians *of the* Six Nations:

THESE, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; which it is their Deſire may laſt ſo long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, ſhall give Light. Their Powers are derived from the *Great King of* ENGLAND, your Father; and whatever Concluſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm and binding as if the Governors of theſe Provinces were themſelves here. I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know, from Experience, that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words of Advice. Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms; unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body, and one Soul. I make no doubt but the Governor of *Canada* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach between theſe your Brethren of *Virginia* and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the *French* have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly, on the contrary, you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the *Great King of* ENGLAND and his Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide you from us, in order the more eaſily to deſtroy you, which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the Government of *Pennſylvania* and your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak to you upon it.

To enforce what had been ſaid, the GOVERNOR *laid down a Belt of Wampum; upon which the* Indians *gave the* * Yo-hah.

AFTER a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed Time for meeting the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them to uſe all the Expedition poſſible in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners on the Buſineſs they came about.

THEN *Canaſſatego* repeated to the Interpreter the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right (a Method generally made uſe of by the *Indians*) and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſſatego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations* for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon to provide one, and would then give their Anſwer.

* The *Yo-hah* denotes Approbation, being a loud Shout or Cry, conſiſting of a few Notes pronounced by all the *Indians* in a very muſical Manner, in the Nature of our Huzza's.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Canaſſatego's *Anſwer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning.*

Brother Onas,

YOU ſpoke in the Preſence of *Aſſaragoa* and the Governor of *Maryland* to us, adviſing us to receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body, and one Soul. We have always conſidered them as our Brethren, and, as ſuch, ſhall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendſhip with them; but ſince there are ſome Diſputes between us reſpecting the Lands poſſeſſed by them, which formerly belonged to us, we, according to our Cuſtom, propoſe to have thoſe Differences firſt adjuſted, and then we ſhall proceed to confirm the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, which will meet with no Obſtruction after theſe Matters are ſettled.

Here they preſented the GOVERNOR *with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the* GOVERNOR; *and the Interpreter was ordered to return the* Yo-hah.

Then the GOVERNOR, *in Reply, ſpoke as follows:*

I receive your Belt with great Kindneſs and Affection; and as to what relates to the Governments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the honourable Commiſſioners, now preſent, are ready to treat with you. I ſhall only add, that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his good Diſpoſitions to preſerve Friendſhip with you, are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in conſequence of what was told you by *Conrad Weiſer* when he was laſt at *Onandago*.

THEN the Governor, turning to the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, ſaid, Gentlemen, I have now finiſhed what was incumbent upon me to ſay by way of Introduction to the *Indians*; and as you have a full Authority from your reſpective Governments to treat with them, I ſhall leave the reſt intirely to you, and either ſtay or withdraw, as you ſhall think moſt for your Service.

THE Commiſſioners ſaid, They were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage that the Governor ſhould ſtay with them; and therefore they unanimouſly deſired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Preſence whilſt they ſhould be in Treaty with the *Indians:* Which his Honour ſaid he would at their Inſtance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Buſineſs, and prevent any Jealouſy the *Indians* might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of Maryland *ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the* Indians *that the Governor of* Maryland *was going to ſpeak to them, and then ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the united Six Nations,

WE, who are deputed from the Government of *Maryland* by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of that Province, now in our Hands (and which will be interpreted to you) bid you welcome; and in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here as Brethren, we give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

WHEN the Governor of *Maryland* received the firſt Notice, about ſeven Years ago, of your Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought our good Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations* had little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Maryland*, and that they would be ſo well convinced thereof, on farther Deliberation, as he ſhould hear no more of it; but you ſpoke of that Matter again to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, about two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

IT was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, that you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take Payment yourſelves: Such an Attempt would have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting, not only between us, but perhaps the other *Engliſh* and you.

WE aſſure you, our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives and Eſtates.

BUT, however, the old and wiſe People of *Maryland* immediately met in Council, and upon conſidering very coolly your raſh Expreſſions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*, to this Place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*, and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſonable Compenſation for it; therefore the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain which hath long ſubſiſted between us. And as an Earneſt of our Sincerity and Good-will towards you, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

On which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

OUR *Great King of* ENGLAND, and his Subjects, have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland* free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six Nations* for above one hundred Years paſt, and your not ſaying any thing

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to us before, convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in *Maryland*; nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title, you make your Claim: For the *Saſquahannah Indians*, by a Treaty above ninety Years ſince (which is on the Table, and will be interpreted to you) give, and yield to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part (if not all) of the Lands we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on the Weſtern, as well as from *Choptank* River, on the Eaſtern Side of the Great Bay of *Cheſſapeak*. And, near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, "That you had given your Lands, and "ſubmitted yourſelves to the King of *England*."

We are that Great King's Subjects, and we poſſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland* by virtue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto; why, then, will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we ſuppoſe you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of *Maryland* near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and confirmed twice ſince that time.

By theſe Treaties we became Brethren; we have always lived as ſuch, and hope always to continue ſo.

We have this further to ſay, that altho' we are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, yet we are deſirous of ſhewing our Brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and to prevent (by any reaſonable Way) every Miſunderſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* and you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

For this Purpoſe we have brought hither a Quantity of Goods for our Brethren the *Six Nations*, and which will be delivered you as ſoon as we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made ſo bright and large a Fire as may burn pure and clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

We have now freely and openly laid our Boſoms bare to you; and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Time Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows:*

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and, as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot give you an Anſwer now, but ſhall take what you have ſaid into Conſideration, and return you our Anſwer ſome Time to Morrow. He then ſat down, and after ſome Time he ſpoke again.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Affairs, you will know, that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles, mended when we came to ſee our Brethren. Brother *Onas*, and the Governor of *York* always do this for us; and we give you this early Notice, that we may not thereby be

delayed, being desirous, as well as you, to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be transacted between us.

THE Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* said, since it was customary, they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them mended that should want it.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaster*, *June* 26, 1744, *P.M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO spoke as follows:

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

WHEN you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, *Conedogwainet* was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards you, by Brother *Onas*, upon second Thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommodations where there were but few Houses or Inhabitants, desired we would meet our Brethren at *Lancaster*, and at his Instances we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change; for we have found Plenty of every thing; and as Yesterday you bid us welcome, and told us you were glad to see us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

You tell us, that when about Seven Years ago you heard, by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you took no Notice of it, believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that Matter, we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of *Maryland*, and would drop our Demand. And that when about two Years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you say we did it in such Terms as looked like a Design to terrify you; and you tell us further, that we must be beside ourselves, in using such a rash Expression as to tell you, We know how to do ourselves Justice if you still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill Design; for we must inform you, that when we first desired our Brother *Onas* to use his Influence with you to procure us Satisfaction for our Lands, we, at the same time, desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own us for his Children as well as you, to compel you

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to do us Juſtice: And, two Years ago, when we found that you had paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were reſolved to uſe ſuch Expreſſions as would make the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds, and we find it had its Effect; for you tell us, "That your wiſe Men held a Council together, and agreed to invite us, and to enquire of our Right to any of "your Lands, and if it ſhould be found that we had a Right, we were to "have a Compenſation made for them: And likewiſe you tell us, that our "Brother, the Governor of *Maryland*, by the Advice of theſe wiſe Men, "has ſent you to brighten the Chain, and to aſſure us of his Willingneſs to "remove whatever impedes a good Uunderſtanding between us." This ſhews that your wiſe Men underſtood our Expreſſions in their true Senſe. We had no Deſign to terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Juſtice you had ſo long delayed. Your wiſe Men have done well; and as there is no Obſtacle to a good Underſtanding between us, except this Affair of our Land, we, on our Parts, do give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our good Diſpoſitions towards you, and that we are as deſirous as you to brighten the Chain, and to put away all Hindrances to a perfect good Underſtanding; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received, and the Interpreter ordered to give the Yo-hah.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land Yeſterday, you went back to old Times, and told us, you had been in Poſſeſſion of the Province of *Maryland* above One Hundred Years; but what is One Hundred Years in Compariſon of the Length of Time ſince our Claim began? ſince we came out of this Ground? For we muſt tell you, that long before One Hundred Years our Anceſtors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever ſince. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lies beyond the Seas, there you may have a juſt Claim, but here you muſt allow us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with them ſeveral Goods; ſuch as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which they gave us; and when they had taught us how to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what ſort of People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill better the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope, and tied it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themſelves, we, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong and big Rock [*here the Interpreter ſaid, They mean the* Oneido *Country*] and not content with this, for its further Security we removed the Rope to the big Mountain [*here the Interpreter ſays they mean the* Onandago *Country*] and there we tied it very faſt, and rowll'd Wampum about it; and, to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon the Wampum, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did our beſt Endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this Time the New-comers, the *Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, and ſollicited us, from Time to Time, to grant them Parts of our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

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AFTER this the *Engliſh* came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the *Dutch*. About two Years after the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*, and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted between us and the *Dutch*, he approved it mightily, and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to be upon as good Terms with us as the *Dutch* were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with us: And by his further Care in looking into what had paſſed between us, he found that the Rope which tied the Ship to the great Mountain was only faſtened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh in a Courſe of Years; he therefore told us, he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much ſtronger, and would laſt for ever. This we accepted, and faſtened the Ship with it, and it has laſted ever ſince. Indeed we have had ſome ſmall Differences with the *Engliſh*, and, during theſe Miſunderſtanding, ſome of their young Men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that we ſhould have periſhed if they had not come into the Country and furniſhed us with Strowds and Hatchets, and Guns, and other Things neceſſary for the Support of Life; but we always gave them to underſtand that they were miſtaken, that we lived before they came amongſt us, and as well, or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us. We had then Room enough, and Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and tho' we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and thoſe ſerved our Uſes as well then as the *Engliſh* ones do now. We are now ſtraitened, and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to many other Inconveniencies ſince the *Engliſh* came among us, and particularly from that Pen-and-Ink Work that is going on at the Table (*pointing to the Secretary*) and we will give you an Inſtance of this. Our Brother *Onas*, a great while ago, came to *Albany* to buy the *Saſquahannah* Lands of us, but our Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, who, as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him any Land, for he would make an ill Uſe of it; and, pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed us, in order to prevent *Onas*'s, or any other Perſon's impoſing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we ſhould want it, to put it into his Hands; and told us, he would keep it for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but at our Requeſt. Accordingly we truſted him, and put our Land into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe for our Uſe; but, ſome Time after, he went to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and there ſold it to our Brother *Onas* for a large Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome Lands, he told us, we had ſold the *Saſquahannah* Lands already to the Governor of *New-York*, and that he had bought them from him in *England*; tho', when he came to underſtand how the Governor of *New-York* had deceived us, he very generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

THO' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſition put upon us by the Governor of *New-York*, yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay, we have had their hearty Aſſiſtances in our Wars with the *French*, who were no ſooner arrived amongſt us than they began to render us uneaſy, and to provoke us to War, and we have had ſeveral Wars with them; during all which we conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*, and,

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by their Means, we have always been able to keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

WE now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the *Coneſtogoe* or *Saſquahannah Indians* had a Right to ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; but ſince that Time we have conquered them, and their Country now belongs to us, and the Lands we demanded Satisfaction for are no Part of the Lands comprized in thoſe Deeds; they are the * *Cohongorontas* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure, you have not poſſeſſed One Hundred Years, no, nor above Ten Years, and we made our Demands ſo ſoon as we knew your People were ſettled in thoſe Parts. Theſe have never been ſold, but remain ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to hear you are provided with Goods, and do aſſure you of our Willingneſs to treat with you for thoſe unpurchaſed Lands; in Confirmation whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

CANASSATEGO added, that as the three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Pennſylvania*, had divided the Lands among them, they could not, for this Reaſon, tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, ſo that they were paid by all the Governors for the ſeveral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to their Honour and Juſtice.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *ordered the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know the Governor of* Virginia *was going to ſpeak to them, and then they ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren,*

AT our Deſire the Governor of *Pennſylvania* invited you to this Council Fire; we have waited a long Time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome; we are very glad to ſee you; we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with their uſual Approbation.

* *Cohongorontas*, i. e. *Potomack.*

Brethren,

In the Year 1736, four of your Sachims wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, Eſq; then Preſident of *Pennſylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* know that you expected ſome Conſideration for Lands in the Occupation of ſome of the People of *Virginia*. Upon ſeeing a Copy of this Letter, the Governor, with the Council of *Virginia*, took ſome Time to conſider of it. They found, on looking into the old Treaties, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has had Poſſeſſion of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of *Virginia* hold their Land, ſo they thought there might be ſome Miſtake.

Wherefore they deſired the Governor of *New-York* to enquire of you about it. He ſent his Interpreter to you in *May*, 1743, who laid this before you at a Council held at *Onandago*, to which you anſwer, "That if "you had any Demand or Pretenſions on the Governor of *Virginia* any "way, you would have made it known to the Governor of *New-York*." This correſponds with what you have ſaid to Governor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at *Philadelphia* in *July*, 1742; for then you only make your Claim to Lands in the Government of *Maryland*.

We are ſo well pleaſed with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Meſſage eight Years ſince.

Tell us what Nations of *Indians* you conquered any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is ſince, and what Poſſeſſion you have had; and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of *Virginia* that the *Six Nations* have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction.

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the uſual Ceremony, and then added,

We have a Cheſt of new Goods, and the Key is in our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our common Father, and we will live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love.

We will brighten the Chain, and ſtrengthen the Union between us; ſo that we ſhall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives Light; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

TACHANOONTIA replied:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You have made a good Speech to us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We ſhall be able to give you an Anſwer to every Part of it ſome Time this Afternoon, and we will let you know when we are ready.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

TACHANOONTIA ſpoke as follows:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

SINCE you have joined with the Governor of *Maryland* and Brother *Onas* in kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleaſure we have in ſeeing you here, and obſerving your good Diſpoſitions as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendſhip, as to enter into further Contracts about Land with us; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

IN your Speech this Morning you were pleaſed to ſay we had wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, about ſeven Years ago, to demand a Conſideration for our Lands in the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the *Virginians*; that you held them under the Great King for upwards of One Hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right; and that therefore you had deſired the Governor of *New-York* to ſend his Interpreter to us laſt Year to *Onandago*, which he did; and, as you ſay, we in Council at *Onandago* did declare, that we had no Demand upon you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretenſions, we ſhould have made them known to the Governor of *New-York*; and likewiſe you deſire to know if we have any Right to the *Virginia* Lands, and that we will make ſuch Right appear, and tell you what Nations of *Indians* we conquered thoſe Lands from.

Now we anſwer, We have the Right of Conqueſt, a Right too dearly purchaſed, and which coſt us too much Blood, to give up without any Reaſon at all, as you ſay we have done at *Albany*; but we ſhould be obliged to you, if you would let us ſee the Letter, and inform us who was the Interpreter, and whoſe Names are put to that Letter; for as the whole Tranſaction cannot be above a Year's ſtanding, it muſt be freſh in every Body's Memory, and ſome of our Council would eaſily remember it; but we aſſure you, and are well able to prove, that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever relinquiſhed our Right, or ever gave ſuch an Anſwer as you ſay is mentioned in your Letter. Could we, ſo few Years ago, make a formal Demand, by *James Logan*, and not be ſenſible of our Right? And hath any thing happened ſince that Time to make us leſs ſenſible? No; and as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are anxious it ſhould be done; for we

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are poſitive no ſuch thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onandago*, nor any where elſe. All the World knows we conquered the ſeveral Nations living on *Saſquahanna*, *Cohongoronta*, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in *Virginia*; the *Conoy-uch-ſuch-roona*, *Coch-now-was-roonan*, *Toboa-irough-roonan*, and *Connutſkin-ough-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſts, being now a Part of our Nations, and their Lands at our Diſpoſal. We know very well, it hath often been ſaid by the *Virginians*, that the *Great King of* ENGLAND, and the People of that Colony, conquered the *Indians* who lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the *Sachdagughroonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcarroraws*, and that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome Part of *Virginia*; but as to what lies beyond the Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding there, and that Land, if the *Virginians* ever get a good Right to it, it muſt be by us; and in Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this Part of your Speech, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

WE ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you; and we hope, if there be any thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt that may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will take the Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, and lay them open to us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other Obſtacle in the Road between us; and in Token of our hearty Wiſhes to bring about ſo good an Harmony, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE muſt now tell you what Mountains we mean that we ſay are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember, that about twenty Years ago you had a Treaty with us at *Albany*, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the *Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your People who ſhould be found on our Side of the Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we deſire that Treaty may be now confirmed. After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road a great deal more to the Weſt, that we might comply with your Propoſal; but, tho' it was of your own making, your People never obſerved it, but came and lived on our Side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great Diſtance, near the Seas, and cannot be thought to know what your People do in the Back-parts: And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Propoſal, on our new Road, it fell out that our Warriors did ſome Hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to us by our Brother *Owas*; and we, at his Requeſt, altered the Road again, and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is; and it

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is impoſſible for us to remove it any further to the Weſt, thoſe Parts of the Country being abſolutely impaſſable by either Man or Beaſt.

We had not been long in the Uſe of this new Road before your People came, like Flocks of Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt be ſenſible thoſe Things muſt have been done by your People in manifeſt Breach of your own Propoſal made at *Albany*; and therefore, as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled, and that you may be ſtronger induced to do us Juſtice for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia *added:*

He forgot to ſay, that the Affair of the Road muſt be looked upon as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of Lands; and that either the *Virginia* People muſt be obliged to remove more Eaſterly, or, if they are permitted to ſtay, that our Warriors, marching that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with them in what they plant.

In the Court-House at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Governor *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

I Am always ſorry when any thing happens that may create the leaſt Uneaſineſs between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every Obſtruction that may lie in the Way, I muſt inform you, that three of the *Delaware Indians* lately murdered *John Armſtrong*, an *Indian* Trader, and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner, as he was travelling to *Allegheny*, and ſtole his Goods of a conſiderable Value. *Shick Calamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shamokin*, did well; they ſeized two of the Murderers, and ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *Indians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the bloody Deed; the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal. By our Law all the Acceſſa-

ries to a Murder are to be tried, and put to Death, as well as the Perſon who gave the deadly Wound. If they conſented to it, encouraged it, or any ways aſſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is juſt it ſhould be ſo. If, upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Murder are found not to have done any of theſe Things, they are ſet at Liberty. Two of our People were, not many Years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two *Indians*; we therefore expect you will take the moſt effectual Meaſures to ſeize and deliver up to us the other two *Indians* preſent at theſe Murders, to be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not adviſing, or any way aſſiſting in this horrid Fact, they will be acquitted, and ſent home to their Towns. And that you may be ſatisfied no Injuſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you to depute three or four *Indians* to be preſent at their Trials. I do likewiſe expect that you will order ſtrict Search to be made for the Remainder of the ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtored to the Wife and Children of the Deceaſed. That what I have ſaid may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah.

THE Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them, he expected a very full Anſwer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it; for he did not deſire to interfere with the Buſineſs of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

THEY ſaid they would take it into Conſideration, and give a full Anſwer.

THEN the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* let them know, by the Interpreter, that they would ſpeak to them in the Afternoon.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners deſired the Interpreter to tell the Indians *they were going to ſpeak to them. Mr.* Weiſer *acquainted them herewith. After which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Our good Friends and Brethren, the Six *united* Nations,

WE have conſidered what you ſaid concerning your Title to ſome Lands now in our Province, and alſo of the Place where they lie. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the *Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment

Payment of Part whereof we have brought ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt in what Manner you think fit.

As we intend to ſay ſomething to you about our Chain of Friendſhip after this Affair of the Land is ſettled, we deſire you will now examine the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

We will not omit acquainting our good Friends the *Six Nations*, that notwithſtanding we are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of *Maryland* look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themſelves; and as a broad Road will be made between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keeping it clear, that we may, from Time to Time, take care that the Links of our Friendſhip be not ruſted. In Teſtimony that our Words and our Hearts agree, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On preſenting of which the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, they might now look over the ſeveral Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpoſe; and the honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſliked any of the Goods, or, if they were damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch as were either diſliked or damnified.

The *Indians* having viewed and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of them, required Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods, and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

	L.	s.	d.
Four Pieces of Strowds, at 7 *L.*	28	00	00
Two Pieces Ditto, 5 *L.*	10	00	00
Two Hundred Shirts,	63	12	00
Three Pieces Half-Thicks,	11	00	00
Three Pieces Duffle Blankets, at 7 *L.*	21	00	00
One Piece Ditto,	6	10	00
Forty Seven Guns, at 1 *L.* 6 *s.*	61	2	00
One Pound Vermillion,	00	18	00
One Thouſand Flints,	00	18	00
Four Dozen Jews Harps,	00	14	00
One Dozen Boxes,	00	1	00
One Hundred Two Quarters Bar-Lead,	3	00	00
Two Quarters Shot,	1	00	00
Two Half-Barrels of Gun-Powder,	13	00	00
L.	220	15	00

Pennſylvania Currency.

When

When the *Indians* had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specified, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this Morning by the honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*, but did not express the Time when such Answer should be made. At 12 o' Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

In the Court-House at *Lancaster*, *June* 28. 1744, *P. M.*

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia *desired the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know, that their Brother* Assaragoa *was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the Day before in the Forenoon.*

Sachims and Warriors of the united Six Nations,

WE are now come to answer what you said to us Yesterday, since what we said to you before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been satisfactory. You have gone into old Times, and so must we. It is true that the Great King holds *Virginia* by Right of Conquest, and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great Sea.

If the *Six Nations* have made any Conquest over *Indians* that may at any Time have lived on the West-side of the Great Mountains of *Virginia*, yet they never possessed any Lands there that we have ever heard of. That Part was altogether deserted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by Order of the Great King, very justly, as well by an ancient Right, as by it's being freed from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim even of you the *Six Nations*, our Brethren, until within these eight Years. The first Treaty between the Great King, in Behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel *Henry Coursey*, Seventy Years since; this was a Treaty of Friendship, when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

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The next Treaty was also at *Albany*, above Fifty-eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard*, Governor of *Virginia*; then you declare yourselves Subjects to the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the Governor of *New-York* with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you express yourselves in these Words, "Brethren, you tell us the King of *England* is a very great King, "and why should not you join with us in a very just Cause, when the *French* "join with our Enemies in an unjust Cause? O Brethren, we see the Rea-

"son

" ſon of this; for the *French* would fain kill us all, and when that is done,
" they would carry all the Beaver Trade to *Canada*, and the *Great King of*
" ENGLAND would loſe the Land likewiſe; and therefore, O Great Sachim,
" beyond the Great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not thoſe poor *Indians*, that
" have given themſelves and their Lands under your Protection, to be de-
" ſtroyed by the *French* without a Cauſe."

THE laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is: For the white People, your Brethren of *Virginia*, are, in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs, and ſettle to the Weſtward of the Great Mountains. It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you and your tributary *Indians* are from paſſing to the Eaſtward of the ſame Mountains, or to the Southward of *Cohongoreeton*, and you agree to this Article in theſe Words; " That the Great River of *Potowmack*, and the high Ridge of
" Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of *Virginia* to the Weſt-
" ward of the preſent Settlements of that Colony, ſhall be for ever the eſta-
" bliſhed Boundaries between the *Indians* ſubject to the Dominions of *Vir-*
" *ginia*, and the *Indians* belonging and depending on the *Five Nations*; ſo
" that neither our *Indians* ſhall not, on any Pretence whatſoever, paſs to
" Northward or Weſtward of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to pro-
" duce a Paſſport under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander
" in Chief of *Virginia*, nor your *Indians* to paſs to the Southward or Eaſt-
" ward of the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſſport in like Manner from the
" Governor or Commander in Chief of *New-York*."

AND what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren of *Virginia* have not inſiſted upon it with a due Strictneſs, which has occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

THIS Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of *Virginia* by Order of the Great King, and is what we muſt rely on, and, being in Writing, is more certain than your Memory. That is the Way the white People have of preſerving Tranſactions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down to their Childrens Children for ever, and all Diſputes among them are ſettled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachims and Warriors ſigned ſome Years after the ſame Governor *Spotſwood*, in the Right of the Great King, had been, with ſome People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your late Claim to.

THE Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany* gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſterday to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren,

THIS Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; it is ſetting up your Right againſt the Great King, under whoſe Grants the People you complain of are ſettled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; they are too powerful to be removed by any Force of you, our Brethren; and the Great King, as our common Father, will do equal Juſtice

to all his Children; wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Poſſeſſions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace between you and the Southern *Indians*, a few Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our Great King, which you confirmed at *Albany*. It ſeems, by your being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it has not been long kept between you.

However, if you deſire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel *Spotſwood*, and your People, behaving themſelves orderly like Friends and Brethren, ſhall be uſed in their Paſſage through *Virginia* with the ſame Kindneſs as they are when they paſs through the Lands of your Brother *Onas*. This, we hope, will be agreed to by you our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promiſe made to you Yeſterday.

We may proceed to ſettle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Weſtward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of *Maryland*, and of your Brother *Onas*; tho' we are informed that the Southern *Indians* claim theſe very Lands that you do.

We are deſirous to live with you, our Brethren, according to the old Chain of Friendſhip, to ſettle all theſe Matters fairly and honeſtly; and, as a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 29, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiſer *informed the honourable Commiſſioners, the* Indians *were ready to give their Anſwer to the Speech made to them here Yeſterday Morning by the Commiſſioners; whereupon* Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows, looking on a Deal-board, where were ſome black Lines, deſcribing the Courſes of* Potowmack *and* Saſquahanna:

Brethren,

YESTERDAY you ſpoke to us concerning the Lands on this Side *Potowmack* River, and as we have deliberately conſidered what you ſaid to us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſettle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our Right and Claim thereto.

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord *Baltimore* of all thoſe Lands lying two Miles above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potowmack* or *Cohongoruton* River, near which *Thomas Creſſap* has a hunting or trading Cabin, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*. But in caſe ſuch Limits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lines and Courſes, from the ſaid two Miles above the Forks, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements, as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in *Maryland*, and from thence, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*, ſhall be the Limits. And further, If any People already have, or ſhall ſettle beyond the Lands now deſcribed and bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame free from any Diſturbance whatever, and we do, and ſhall accept theſe People for our Brethren, and as ſuch always treat them.

We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will ſhew us all Brotherly Kindneſs; in Token whereof, we preſent you with a Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

Gachradodow, *Speaker for the* Indians, *in Anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

THE World at the firſt was made on the other Side of the Great Water, different from what it is on this Side, as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh, and that which you call Juſtice may not be ſo amongſt us; you have your Laws and Cuſtoms, and ſo have we. The Great King might ſend you over to conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us that God did not approve of it; if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Tho' great Things are well remembered among us, yet we don't remember that we were ever conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employed by that Great King to conquer others; if it was ſo, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by *Maryland* to conquer the *Coneſtogoes*, and that the ſecond time we were at War with them, we carried them all off.

Brother

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the *Catawbas*, we will repeat to you truly what was done. The Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Aſſaragoa*, gave us ſeveral Belts of Wampum from the *Cherikees* and *Catawbas*, and we agreed to a Peace, if thoſe Nations would ſend ſome of their great Men to us to confirm it Face to Face, and that they would trade with us; and deſired that they would appoint a Time to meet at *Albany* for that Purpoſe, but they never came.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We then deſired a Letter might be ſent to the *Catawbas* and *Cherikees*, to deſire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Anſwer came; but we met the *Cherikees*, and confirmed the Peace, and ſent ſome of our People to take care of them, until they returned to their own Country.

The *Catawbas* refuſed to come, and ſent us word, That we were but Women, that they were Men, and double Men, for they had two P——s; that they could make Women of us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People. Our Brother *Aſſaragoa* is deceived by them; we don't blame him for it, but are ſorry he is ſo deceived.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We have confirmed the Peace with the *Cherikees*, but not with the *Catawbas*. They have been treacherous, and know it; ſo that the War muſt continue till one of us is deſtroyed. This we think proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the *Catawbas*.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We will now ſpeak to the Point between us. You ſay you will agree with us as to the Road; we deſire that may be the Road which was laſt made (the Waggon-Road.) It is always a Cuſtom among Brethren or Strangers to uſe each other kindly; you have ſome very ill-natured People living up there; ſo that we deſire the Perſons in Power may know that we are to have reaſonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well, when the white People came firſt here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become rich, and we are now poor; what little we have had for the Land goes ſoon away, but the Land laſts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Cheſt of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; but we have never ſeen the Cheſt, nor the Goods that are ſaid to be in it; it may be ſmall, and the Goods few; we want to ſee them, and are deſirous to come to ſome Concluſion. We have been ſleeping here theſe ten Days paſt, and have not done any thing to the Purpoſe.

The Commiſſioners told them they ſhould ſee the Goods on *Monday*.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE three Governments entertained the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town, with a handſome Dinner. The *Six Nations*, in their Order, having returned Thanks with the uſual Solemnity of *Yo-ha-han*, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commiſſioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland* was not known to the *Indians* by any particular Name, they had agreed, in Council, to take the firſt Opportunity of a large Company to preſent him with one; and as this with them is deemed a Matter of great Conſequence, and attended with Abundance of Form, the ſeveral Nations had drawn Lots for the Performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the *Cayogo* Nation, they had choſen *Gachradodow*, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he deſired Leave to begin; which being given, he, on an elevated Part of the Court-Houſe, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Geſture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Poſture, ſpoke as follows:

"As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them here to treat about "their Lands, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip, the united Nations "thought themſelves ſo much obliged to them, that they had come to a "Reſolution in Council to give to the great Man, who is Proprietor of *Ma-*"*ryland*, a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correſpond with "him; and as it had fallen to the *Cayogoes* Lot in Council to conſider of a "proper Name for that chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name "of *Tocarry-hogan*, denoting Precedency, Excellency, or living in the middle "or honourable Place betwixt *Aſſaragoa* and their Brother *Onas*, by whom "their Treaties might be better carried on." And then, addreſſing himſelf to his Honour the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then preſent, he proceeded;

"As there is a Company of great Men now aſſembled, we take this Time "and Opportunity to publiſh this Matter, that it may be known *Tocarry-*"*hogan* is our Friend, and that we are ready to honour him, and that by "ſuch Name he may be always called and known among us. And we "hope he will ever act towards us according to the Excellency of the Name "we have now given him, and enjoy a long and happy Life."

THE honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and, after drinking

Healths to our gracious King and the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer*, the Interpreter, was preſent.

THE honourable the Commiſſioners ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, that a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the Uſe of the Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as deſired, and then gave the Deed to *Canaſſatego*, the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal, and delivered it; after which, thirteen other Chiefs or Sachims of the *Six Nations* executed it in the ſame Manner, in the Preſence of the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*.

At the Houſe of Mr. *George Sanderſon* in *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE ſeveral Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who had not ſigned the Deed of Releaſe of their Claim to ſome Lands in *Maryland*, tendered to them on *Saturday* laſt, in the Chamber of the Court-Houſe in this Town, did now readily execute the ſame, and cauſed Mr. *Weiſer* likewiſe to ſign it, as well with his *Indian*, as with his own proper Name of *Weiſer*, as a Witneſs and Interpreter.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

THE other Day you was pleaſed to tell us, you were always concerned whenever any thing happened that might give you or us Uneaſineſs, and that we were mutually engaged to preſerve the Road open and clear between us;

us; and you informed us of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and his two Men, by ſome of the *Delaware Indians*, and of their ſtealing his Goods to a conſiderable Value. The *Delaware Indians*, as you ſuppoſe, are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for ſuch a vile Proceeding; and, to teſtify that we have the ſame Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free and open, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

THESE Things happen frequently, and we deſire you will conſider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three *Indians* have been killed at different Times at *Ohio*, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occaſioned by ſome unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Diſturbance. We therefore deſire you will conſider theſe Things well, and, to take the Grief from your Heart, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

WE had heard of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and, in our Journey here, we had Conference with our Couſins the *Delawares* about it, and reproved them ſeverely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed, and for the Goods. We underſtood, by them, that the principal Actor in theſe Murders is in your Priſon, and that he had done all the Miſchief himſelf; but that, beſides him, you had required and demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were committed. We promiſe faithfully, in our Return, to renew our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delawares* to ſend down ſome of their Chiefs with theſe two young Men (but not as Priſoners) to be examined by you; and as we think, upon Examination, you will not find them guilty, we rely on your Juſtice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return home in Safety.

WE likewiſe underſtand, that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the Deceaſed, and that ſome have been already returned to your People, but that ſome are ſtill miſſing. You may depend upon our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delawares* to ſearch again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them, in Skins. And, to confirm what we have ſaid, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

The *Conoy Indians* have informed us, that they ſent you a Meſſage, ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, that they were ill uſed by the white People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shamokin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their Land; and as they never have received any Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak for them; we heartily recommend their Caſe to your Generoſity.

And,

And, to give Weight to our Recommendation, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little Time with the honourable Commiſſioners of Virginia *and* Maryland, *made the following Reply:*

Brethren,

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expreſſed on account of the barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a Proof of your Brotherly Affection for us. If Crimes of this Nature be not ſtrictly enquired into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed, there will be an End of all Commerce between us and the *Indians*, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the *French*. They will ſet what Price they pleaſe on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins; ſo it is for your own Intereſt that our Traders ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons and Goods when they travel to your Towns.

Brethren,

I conſidered this Matter well before I came from *Philadelphia*, and I adviſed with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. I never heard before of the Murder of the three *Indians* at *Ohio*; had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they ſhould have been put to Death, as two of them were, ſome Years ago, for killing two *Indians*. You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will ſee that Juſtice be done you; and ſhould any of the *Indians* rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tried and puniſhed in the ſame Manner as white People are. This is the Way to preſerve Friendſhip between us, and will be for your Benefit as well as ours. I am well pleaſed with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Couſins the *Delawares*, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon ſome of their Chiefs to bring down the two young Men that were preſent at the Murders; if they are not brought down, I ſhall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt.

If, upon Examination, they ſhall be found not to have been concerned in the bloody Action, they ſhall be well uſed, and ſent home in Safety: I will take it upon myſelf to ſee that they have no Injuſtice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already reſtored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made for ſuch as cannot be found, in Skins, according to their Promiſe.

I well remember the coming down of one of the *Conoy Indians* with a Paper, ſetting forth, That the *Conoys* had come to a Reſolution to leave the Land reſerved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no Complaint to me of ill Uſage from the white People. The Reaſon he gave for their Removal was, That the ſettling of the white People all round them had made Deer ſcarce, and that therefore they choſe to remove to *Juniata* for the Be-

nefit

nefit of Hunting. I ordered what they ſaid to be entered in the Council-Book. The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blanket give him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head; but you may be aſſured, from the Favour and Juſtice they have always ſhewn to the *Indians*, that they will do every thing that can be reaſonably expected of them in this Caſe.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Indians *being told, by the Interpreter, that their Brother* Aſſaragoa *was going to ſpeak to them, the Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren,

"AS we have already ſaid enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*, we have no Occaſion to ſay any thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

WE have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you; they coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* with ready Caſh. We ordered them to be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are, or ſhall be, by his Majeſty's Appointment in the Colony of *Virginia*.

As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one, and the Regulation is in Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you. The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, if you and your *Indians* perform theirs; we are your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can."

THE *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid, and *Canaſſatego* deſired they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration when the Settlement increaſed much further back. To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and, for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, to that Purpoſe.

THEY deſired that ſome Rum might be given them to drink on their Way home, which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that

Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*, Nine Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Three-pence, *Pennſylvania* Money.

Canaſſatego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan* ſent them Proviſion on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving, he hoped their Brother *Aſſaragoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to the uſual Place; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

AFTER this Conference the Deed was produced, and the Interpreter explained it to them; and they, according to their Rank and Quality, put their Marks and Seals to it in the Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen of *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia*; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canaſſatego* delivered it for the Uſe of their Father, the Great King, and hoped he would conſider them; on which the Gentlemen and *Indians* then preſent gave three Shouts.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *Tueſday*, *July* 3, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

AT a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations Two Years ago, the Road between us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendſhip confirmed by an Exchange of Preſents, and many other mutual good Offices.

WE think ourſelves happy in having been inſtrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we perſuade ourſelves, that you, on your Parts, will always remember it as an Inſtance of our Good-will and Affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of ſeeing you ſooner than perhaps we ſhould otherwiſe have done; and, as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, we take this Opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

THE *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King have declared War againſt each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land, and the other

other by Sea. The *Great King of* ENGLAND commanded the Land Army in Perſon, and gained a compleat Victory. Numbers of the *French* were killed and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forced to paſs a River with Precipitation to ſave their Lives. The Great God covered the King's Head in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Reaſon to be very thankful.

THE Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the Advantage of the *Engliſh*. The *French* and *Spaniards* joined their Ships together, and came out to fight us. The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo ſhattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity of a very high Wind, and a dark Night, to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their own Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair, he would, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind how much *William Penn* and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the *Indians*. You have long and often experienced their Friendſhip for you; nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to you Two Years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Aſſembly, of *Pennſylvania*. The Sons of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have left me in their Place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the *Indians*. As a freſh Proof of this, I have left my Houſe, and am come thus far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

As your Nations have engaged themſelves by Treaty to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Pennſylvania*, in caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement ſo ſolemnly entred into. A War is now declared, and we expect that you will not ſuffer the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with them, to march through your Country to diſturb any of our Settlements; and that you will give us the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. To enforce what I have now ſaid to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Pauſe his Honour, the GOVERNOR, *ſpoke again:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

WHAT I have now ſaid to you is in Conformity to Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed, with the Conſent of the honourable Commiſſioners for *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell you, that all Differences having been adjuſted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip that is not to end, but with the World itſelf. And, in Behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I do, by this fine Belt of Wampum, and a Preſent of Goods,

to

to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendſhip, you on your Parts doing the ſame.

Which was received with a loud Yo-hah.

THE Governor further added, The Goods bought with the One Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you pleaſe. The Goods bought and ſent up by the People of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, according to the Liſt which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pauſe the Commiſſioners of Virginia *ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations,

THE Way between us being made ſmooth by what paſſed Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm all former Treaties made between *Virginia* and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, we give you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren,

ALTHO' we have been diſappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you ſomething more about them. We believe they have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men. In this Time of War with our common Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the wiſeſt Way to be at Peace among ourſelves. They, the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the Great King, and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all united by one common Chain of Friendſhip. We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brethren,

OUR Friend, *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; our Children will then want ſuch a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any Differences that may happen to ariſe between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

THE Way to have ſuch a Friend, is for you to ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a Man on purpoſe to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Cuſtoms of the white People. To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend ſome of your Children, and we promiſe you they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and be inſtructed in the ſame Manner

as

as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you pleaſe; and, to confirm this, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then the Commiſſioners of Maryland *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six *united* Nations,

THE Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends, and agreed with you as Brethren.

As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in *Maryland* will, we hope, prevent effectually every future Miſunderſtanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faſter the Links of our Chain of Friendſhip, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may ſtill be the better ſecured, we ſhall preſent you with One Hundred Pounds in Gold.

WHAT we have further to ſay to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Ruſt; whenever you perceive the leaſt Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we alſo expect of you, that it may always continue ſo bright as our Generations may ſee their Faces in it; and, in Pledge of the Truth of what we have now ſpoken, and our Affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

CANASSATEGO, in return, ſpoke as follows.

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

WE return you Thanks for your ſeveral Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain Matters of ſuch great Moment, that we propoſe to give them a very ſerious Conſideration, and to anſwer them ſuitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

YOU tell us you beat the *French*; if ſo, you muſt have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better ſpare us ſome of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

THE Governor and Commiſſioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a ſmall Glaſs, calling it, *A French Glaſs.*

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 4, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO Speaker.

Brother Onas,

YESTERDAY you expreſſed your Satisfaction in having been inſtrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. We, in return, aſſure you, that we have great Pleaſure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Underſtanding, and to clear the Road; and, in Token of our Gratitude, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to inform us, " That War had been de-" clared between *the Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King; that " two great Battles had been fought, one by Land, and the other at Sea; " with many other Particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of *England* were ſucceſsful, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occaſion. You then came nearer Home, and told us, " You had left " your Houſe, and were come thus far on Behalf of the whole People of " *Pennſylvania* to ſee us; to renew your Treaties; to brighten the Covenant " Chain, and to confirm your Friendſhip with us." We approve this Propoſition; we thank you for it. We own, with Pleaſure, that the Covenant Chain between us and *Pennſylvania* is of old Standing, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and, in Token of the Sincerity of our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other in caſe of a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Subſtance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a

War

War had been already entered into with the *French*, you called upon us to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march through our Country to diſturb any of your Settlements.

In anſwer, We aſſure you we have all theſe Particulars in our Hearts, they are freſh in our Memory. We ſhall never forget that you and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand. We ſhall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and, in Proof of our Care, we muſt inform you, that before we came here, we told * *Onantio*, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of his People, ſhould come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was Room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleaſed, but he ſhould not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren. And you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to ſee this effectually done; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After ſome little Time the Interpreter ſaid, Canaſſatego *had forgot ſomething material, and deſired to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhould omit any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:*

The *Six Nations* have a great Authority and Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alliance with the *French*, and particularly over the praying *Indians*, formerly a Part with ourſelves, who ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and, to ſhew our further Care, we have engaged theſe very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French* for you. They will not join the *French* againſt you. They have agreed with us before we ſet out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy againſt the *French* in thoſe People. Our Intereſt is very conſiderable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe it for your Service.

The Governor ſaid, *Canaſſatego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it wherever his Memory ſhould fail him in any Point of Conſequence, and he thanked him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with you being now at an End, you deſired to confirm all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very heartily with you in theſe Propoſitions; we thank you for your good Inclinations; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice. And, as the Diſpute about the Land is now intirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future, we ſhall not act towards each other but as becomes Brethren and hearty Friends.

* *Onantio*, the Governor of *Canada*.

We are very willing to renew the Friendſhip with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for us and our Children with you and your Children to the lateſt Generation, and we deſire you will imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the ſtrongeſt Manner; and, in Confirmation that we ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Yo-hah *from the Interpreter and all the Nations.*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you had been diſappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do the beſt to bring ſuch a Thing about. We are well pleaſed with your Deſign, and the more ſo, as we hear you know what ſort of People the *Catawbas* are, that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have treated us contemptuouſly. We are glad you know theſe Things of the *Catawbas*; we believe what you ſay to be true, that there are, notwithſtanding, ſome amongſt them who are wiſer and better; and, as you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong to the Great King over the Water, we ſhall not be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were ſeveral white People and *Indians* Children there to learn Languages, and to write and read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children amongſt you, *&c.*

We muſt let you know we love our Children too well to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the *Indians* are not inclined to give their Children Learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing from yours, you will be ſo good as to excuſe us.

We hope * *Tarachawagon* will be preſerved by the good Spirit to a good old Age; when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no doubt but amongſt ſo many Thouſands as there are in the World, one ſuch Man may be found, who will ſerve both Parties with the ſame Fidelity as *Tarachawagon* does; while he lives there is no Room to complain. In Token of our Thankfulneſs for your Invitation, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan,

You told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was now nothing in Controverſy between us, and the Affair of the Land was ſettled to your Satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip which hath ſubſiſted between

* *Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiſer.*

tween you and us ever ſince we became Brethren; we are well pleaſed with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it; we alſo are inclined to renew all Treaties, and keep a good Correſpondence with you. You told us further, if ever we ſhould perceive the Chain had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know, and you would take care to take the Ruſt out, and preſerve it bright. We agree with you in this, and ſhall, on our Parts, do every thing to preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the ſame Friendſhip with you as with our Brother *Onas* and *Aſſaragoa*; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the uſual Cry of Yo-hah *was given.*

Brethren,

We have now finiſhed our Anſwer to what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to *Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

There lives a Nation of *Indians* on the other Side of your Country, the *Tuſcaroraes*, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correſpondence; but the Road between us and them has been ſtopped for ſome Time, on account of the Miſbehaviour of ſome of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they ſhall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Meſſengers going to the *Tuſcaroraes*, we deſire they may go the old Road. We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo now that we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherikees*. To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Among theſe *Tuſcaroraes* there live a few Families of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, and to remove to the reſt of their Nation among us, and the ſtraight Road from them to us lies through the Middle of your Country. We deſire you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, and furniſh them with Paſſes; and, to enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

At the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents, and we ſhould return you ſomething ſuitable to your Generoſity; but, alas, we are poor, and ſhall ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *Indian* Traders among us. Theirs and the white Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Graſs, and made Deer ſcarce. However, we have provided a ſmall Preſent for you, and tho' ſome of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren, we ſhall leave it to you to divide it as you pleaſe.—And then preſented three Bundles of Skins, which were received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one Thing further to ſay, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one another, and thereby you, as well as we, will become the ſtronger.

Our wiſe Forefathers eſtabliſhed Union and Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made us formidable; this has given us great Weight and Authority with our neighbouring Nations.

We are a powerful Confederacy; and, by your obſerving the ſame Methods our wiſe Forefathers have taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befals you, never fall out one with another.

The Governor replied:

The honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* have deſired me to ſpeak for them; therefore I, in Behalf of thoſe Governments, as well as of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, return you Thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and in particular for your having ſo early engaged in a Neutrality the ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance. We do not doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge your Promiſes. As to your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value upon them. We are obliged to you for recommending Peace and good Agreement amongſt ourſelves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majeſty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our own Intereſt, we ſhall always be inclined to live in Friendſhip.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* preſented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promiſe to recommend the *Six Nations* for further Favour to the King; which they received with *Yo-hah*, and the Paper was given by them to *Conrad Weiſer* to keep for them. The Commiſſioners likewiſe promiſed that their publick Meſſengers ſhould not be moleſted in their Paſſage through *Virginia*, and that they would prepare Paſſes for ſuch of the *Conoy Indians* as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented their Hundred Pounds in Gold, which was likewiſe received with the *Yo-hah*.

Canaſſatego ſaid, We mentioned to you Yeſterday the Booty you had taken from the *French*, and aſked you for ſome of the Rum which we ſuppoſed to be Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in *French* Glaſſes, we now deſire you will give us ſome in *Engliſh* Glaſſes.

The Governor made anſwer, We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike for what is *French*. They cheat you in your Glaſſes, as well as in every thing elſe. You muſt conſider we are at a Diſtance from *Williamſburg*, *Annapolis*, and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho' we brought up a good Quantity with us, you have almoſt drunk it out; but, notwithſtanding this, we have enough left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and will ſhew the

Difference

Difference between the Narrowneſs of the *French*, and the Generoſity of your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.

THE *Indians* gave, in their Order, five *Yo-hahs*; and the honourable Governor and Commiſſioners calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle ſized Wine Glaſſes, drank Health to the *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *Six Nations*, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company joined.

IN the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*, and, preſenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them, with a Meſſage to deſire the Governor of *Virginia* to ſuffer their Warriors to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted, which was rendered unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

THEN, preſenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying him, that as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer*'s Beard, which frightened their Children, he would pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians *received theſe two Strings of Wampum with the uſual* Yo-hah.

THE Governor then aſked them, what was the Reaſon that more of the *Shawanaes*, from their Town on *Hohio*, were not at the Treaty? But ſeeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another Day to give an Anſwer, he deſired they would give an Anſwer to *Conrad Weiſer* upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to ſet out for *Philadelphia* the next Morning.

CANASSATEGO in Concluſion ſpoke as follows:

WE have been hindered, by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private Converſation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we deſire you will tell them, we have a grateful Senſe of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*. Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a great While, and want to know when we may expect him, and deſire, when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave of them.

THE Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſſatego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their Leave of them in Form, and at the ſame time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt.

THE Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachradodow* with a broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

A true Copy, compared by *RICHARD PETERS*, Secry.

THE END.

For

Edmund Pickover

from Logan

Philadelphia.

Indorsed—18th May, 1744. Letter from ye Commrs appointed by his Majesty for distributing the moiety of the Prizes taken from the Spaniards, on or between the 10th July, 1739, & the 19th Octr following, to Govr Thomas.

A *list of* all the *Indians* names *present at* the *treaty* held *in Lancaster* in *June*, 1744.

Onontagoes.

CANASATEGO,
TACANUNTIE,
JOHNUHAT,
CAXHAYION,
TORACHDADON,
TOKANY-HAH,
ROLIEROWUCHTO,
TAGOCHNORAGAS,
KANU-NAWA,
KAHIRODOW,
KACHNORASY,
KASICKQUA,
TIAGO-IAWATEH,
WASHKOONY,
TEKANO-UNGOH,
HANACHQUARHU,
THARACHSACHQUE,
TOKACHSONY-IOAROW,
QISDEN-OCHQUAROW,
KACHIOD-MEE-IO. (20.)

Caiyouquos.

TAGUHSONYIUNT,
RAN-HO-HISO,
CACHVAD-ODU,
SCA-IENTIES,
HAN HAN NOWA,
KARACHIUNTIE,
TIOCHQUARRU,
TU WANU WARAGHQUOH,
TAYO-QUARIO,
HAN-GAARYS,
AIEN-GUCHSEROONY,
KA QICHSU,
TAWANAGATY,
TAIENT-AHIS,
TAHOTASALYAKON,
THAGARORUS,
OSOCH QUAA,

Caiyouquos, Continued.

WAHOSERA UNGQUAS,
OSKANUNTUWA,
HORUHOT,
THANATARAH,
HOTYKERY,
OLADACKU HANDU,
JOTIE HA,
KAWISHIENTARHU,
THARANTO. (26.)

Anoyirds, or Oneydas.

ONUCH NAXQUA,
SHICKELIMO,
ONUCHKALLYDAWY, *alias* WATSATUHA,
TO HAS WANGARORUS,
ARUGH KOCKT MAW,
TA HACK NECHDORUS,
AQNUIODA or AQNOYIODA,
SAGOGUCHIATHU,
RAH-HEGUS,
SOANACHQUAA,
SAIADIES,
SAWANAGARADY. (12.)

Jenontowanos or Sinikers.

THANASANEGO,
THAN IEENTUS,
THARACH GOARUS,
CACHQUO.

Tuscarroros.

SYDOWAX,
ATTIUSKU,
TUWAIADACHQUA,
THAWEEHTU,
SOCHQUACHNUCHTY,
TO HOD QACHTTU,
HARICH HENGOCHTHA,
JOGARICH HUNTSY,
TO-GODALIAKON,

THANALYWA,
AWANGOCHTHU,
SIECKSON,
SAYADGIO,
TAHEWASH,
KANASQUISAT,
KARRY HOGEANA,

Canestogo Indians that Speaks the Onayints language.

TIOR HAASERY,
JOHERIESON,
KANASQUAGARRAT,
KAKARAT,
NAGU HU,
HO-IE-WAS,
RAWAIENDEIRY,
TOWADOWA,
HOHUYASATACKKADHA,
THANECHWAGARARA,
GADARADIRHA,
THARUCHIOARUS,
KATRISO. (13.)

SHAWANOS, of Scahantowano,
WEKWEHLAKY, a Chief, and Eight more of his Countrymens; of the Nontickooks, there was ten men; of the Canoyios, Eight; of the Sapony Indians late of Virginia, now Settled at Shomokin nine man; the Delawares wer forbid to Come to the treaty by the Chiefes of the Six nations.*

THOMAS COOKSON TO SECRETARY PETERS, 1744.

Sir:

I gave you an Acco[t] Some days ago of a Man's coming down from Jno[o]. Harris's & reporting that ab[t] 100 Indians were there, and that to know y[e] certainty of it, The Sherif went up & returned to this Town, in the mean time Conrade Weiser rece'd the true Acco[t] from Shickalamy, of which he informed me by L're, also that he had sent an Express to y[e] Gov[r], viz: that ab[t] 6 of y[e] Deputies who came from Oneido Town were arrived at Shamoken; That they had all Set out ab[t] y[e] 18 May last, and the Body of 'em were daily expected, and as Soon as they Arrived Conrade was to have Notice, by a Special Messenger, which I presume he has not yet rece'd. The Sherif finding y[e] mans Acco[t] of y[e] Number of Indians at Harris's false, and that we must wait for an Acco[t] of y[e] Arrival of y[e] rest at Shamoken, returned Home, being promised by you to have timely Notice of y[e] day fixed by the Gov[r] for Setting out, in Order to wait on him. Now on Col[o] Patten's coming to Town, He says the Virg. Gent[n] propose to come up on Monday next. Several of Our Town's people are Informed that you design to Set out on Monday, & particularly George Honey, who came into Town just now, says that you told him you Should Set out on Monday, And in a L're I Have from M[r]. Hamilton, He Supposes you'll set out on Monday, but dos not write with Certainty. These Acco[ts] have perplexed me, as I have not rece'd a Line from you ab[t] it notwithstanding so many opportunities have offered, And least there should be any mistake about it, or Miscarriage of a L're, I sent this Messenger to know How

* See the minutes, Col. Rec. Vol. IV. p. 698–737. This list is in the handwriting of Conrad Weiser.

THE

TREATY

Held with the

55

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

AT

Lancaſter, in *Pennſylvania*, in *June*, 1744.

To which is prefix'd,

An Account of the *firſt Confederacy* of the *SIX NATIONS*, their preſent TRIBUTARIES, DEPENDENTS, and ALLIES, and of their RELIGION, and Form of GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAMSBURG:

Printed and Sold by WILLIAM PARKS.

(4)

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

THE

PREFACE.

AS it's likely the following Treaty *may fall into the Hands of many Persons who are unacquainted with, or have any Idea of, the Power, Strength, and Confederacy of the* Six Nations *of* Indians, *their present* Tributaries, Dependents, Allies, *and* Form of Government; *I judg'd the publishing the following instructive and entertaining Account of them, might be useful; and the more so, as it never was made Publick 'til lately, that it was communicated to a Friend, by a Person† of good Understanding and Probity; one who is very well skill'd in the* Indian *affairs,* * *adopted into one of their* Tribes, *is of their* Council, *and their constant* Interpreter *at the* Philadelphia Treaties, *as he was at* This.

This Confederacy *have been generally stiled the* Five Nations of Indians, *bordering upon* Pennsylvania

† Conrad Weiser.

* "It is customary among them to make a Compliment of *Naturalization* into the *Five Nations*; and considering how highly they value "themselves above all others, it must be accounted no small one.—I "had this *Compliment* from one of their old *Sachems*, which he did by "giving me his *own Name*: He had been a notable Warriour; and "he told me, that now I had a Right to assume to my self all the Acts "of Valour he had performed." C. Colden's *History of the* Five Nations, *M. S.*

nia *and* New-York; *but, since the Junction of the* Tuscarora's *of* Carolina *to them, they are called the* Six Nations; *of whom the following Account is given:*

1. *The* Canyukos *of* Mohawks; *the first Promoter of the* Confederacy. † *He is ſtiled in the Council of the* Nations, Dcaryhoogeu, *i. e.* Preſident, *or* Chief.

2. *The* Onavuts *or* Onoyders, *were the firſt that join'd in the* Confederacy *with the* Mohawks, *by putting themſelves under their* Protection. *He calls the* Mohawk *his* Father, *and in Return he is called a* Son: *The* Mohawk *uſed him for his* Ambaſſador *to the other Nations: In Council he is ſtiled* Niharontaquoi, *or the* great Tree *.

3. *The* Onontago's *were the next that joined, and of their own accord became* Confederates; *they are therefore called by the* Mohawks, Brothers; *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers, *becauſe they had not been forced into the Alliance as the* Onoyders *were: He is called in Council* Sagochiaanagechteront, *i. e. the* Arms, *or* Names-bearer.

4. *The* Jenontowano's *or* Sinikers, *next joined in the* Alliance *of their own Conſent; they are ſtiled by the* Mohawks *and* Onontago's, Brothers, *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers: *His Title in Council is* Onughkaarydaawy, *whoſe Signification is not known, and* Dyionenhookaraw, *i. e.* Open Doors for Friends and Enemies.

5. *The*

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† The *Indian* Idiom; they always ſtile a *whole Nation* in the *ſingular Number.*

* A *Tree* is their moſt [illegible]

5. *The* Caiukquo's, *the laſt of the* Five Nation *Alliance, being compelled thereto by the reſt, is* Brother *to the* Onoyders, *and* Son *to the* others; *is ſtiled in Council* Ganunawantoowano, *or the* † great Pipe. 57

6. Tuſcarora's *joined in the* Alliance *about thirty two Years ago, being compelled thereto by the* Engliſh *of* Carolina: *He is* Brother *to the* Onoyders *and* Cayukquo's, *and* Son *to the* others; *has no Title in Council, but is frequently called a* Fool.

The Dependents *and* Tributaries *of theſe Nations.*

Mohickons, *who formerly lived on* Hudſon's *River, and in* New-England; *they have been conquer'd by the* Five Nations, *their* Breech-Cloth *taken from them, and a* Petticoat *put upon them. When they apply to their Conquerors, they humbly call themſelves* Women: *The* Five Nations *call them by the ſame Name when they ſpeak ſeverely to 'em: At other Times they call them* Couſins, *and are in Return called* Uncles.

Delawares *are in the ſame Condition as the* Mohickons, *were dealt with in like Manner; and are Tributary in an* * Indian *Senſe.*

Sha-

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† The *great Pipe*, or *Calumet* of the *Indians*, reſembles the Olive-Branch of Antiquity, always a Badge of Peace.

* "All the Nations round them have, for many Years, entirely ſub-" mitted to them, (the *Five Nations*,) and pay a yearly Tribute in *Wam-" pum*: They dare neither make War nor Peace without the Conſent " of the *Mohawks*. Two old Men commonly go about every Year or " two to receive this Tribute; and I have had Opportunity to obſerve " what Anxiety the poor *Indians* were under, whilſt the two old Men " remained in that Part of the Country where I was. An old Mohawk

Shawaneſe *are* Brethren *to the* Six Nations, *but are not in the* Confederacy : *Their Coming from the* Spaniſh *Dominions is remember'd by many now living. The* Five Nations *gave them Lands on the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and therefore claim a Superiority over them, for which the* Shawaneſe *mortally hate them. The greateſt Part of 'em, a few Years ago, went to ſettle on the River* Ohio, *which is a Branch of the* Miſſiſippi, *and heads with the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna. *One Tribe of them is quite gone down to* New Spain; *there are a few left ſtill at* Wyomink *on the North Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and others have a large Town on an Iſland in the Weſt Branch, about* 50 *Miles above the* Forks. *They are the moſt reſtleſs and miſchievous of all the* Indians.

Coneſtogo Indians *have been all deſtroyed by the* Five Nations, *except a few whom the* Onoyders *adopted: When theſe had forgot their Language, they were ſent back to* Coneſtogo, *where a few are now left, and ſpeak the* Onoyder's *Language.*

Nantikooks *are in* Alliance *with the* Six Nations, *and not* Tributary; *acknowledging themſelves to be ſhelter'd by their Wings: They live within the Borders of* Maryland, *a few about* Coneſtogo, *and ſome have ſettled lately at the Mouth of the River* Skohooniaty *or* Jeniaty, *which is a Creek that falls into the* Suſquehanna *from the Weſt beyond the Mountains.*

Tutolo's *originally lived in* Virginia, *there are but few of them; they ſettled lately at* Shamokin, (*on the Eaſt Side of* Suſquehanna, *juſt below the* Forks) *and are intirely devoted to the* Six Nations.

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The ſeveral Nations of *Indians* with whom the *Six Nations* or *Iroquois* are in Alliance; according to the Information given CONRAD WEISER, Eſq; in open Council at *Turpehawkin*, at their Return from the Treaty at *Philadelphia*, in *July*, 1742.

1. *A Nation of* Indians, *living on the Weſt Side of the Lake* Erie, *and along the Streights of* Huron's *Lake. They are called by the* Iroquois, Unighkellyiakon; *conſiſting of about* Thirty Towns, *each of about* 200 *fighting Men.*

2. *The ſecond Nation, lives among the preceeding, called*—— *conſiſting of* Four Towns *of their own People, and* 400 *able Men in all.*

3. *The third Nation, called by the* Iroquois, Tſhiſagech * Roanu, *lives on the Eaſt Side of the* Huron's *Lake; ſeveral of the Council have been there, and all agree they have* Three large Towns *of* 600, 800, *and* 1000 *able Men.*

4. *The fourth, called* Twightwis Roanu, Two large Towns, *and about* 200 *Men in all, live at the Heads of* Huakiky *River, near the little Lakes.*

5. Oskiakikas, *living on a Branch of* Ohio, *that heads near the Lake* Erie, Four large Towns *of about* 1000 *Warriours.*

6. Oyachtawnuh Roanu, *near* Black-River, *conſiſting of* Four Towns, *and* 1000 *Warriours.*

7. Keghetawkegh Roanu, *upon the great River* Miſſiſippi, *above the Mouth of* Ohio: Three Towns; *the Number of People uncertain.*

8. Ker-

* *Roanu* ſignifies *Nation* or *People*, in the Language of the *Six Nations.*

8. Kerhawguegh Roanu, *several Savage Nations, as their Names signify,* (the People of the Wilderness) *live on the North Side of* Huron's *Lake; they neither plant Corn, nor any thing else, but live altogether upon Flesh, Fish, Roots and Herbs; an infinite Number of People, of late become Allies to the* Six Nations.

Thus far proceeds CONRAD WEISER's Account.

I shall now give the best Account I could collect, of their RELIGION, *and* Form of GOVERNMENT. *As to their* RELIGION, *It appears from several Passages in their Treaties with the* English, *that they believe in* One GOD, *the Creator of the Universe; that there is a future State of Rewards and Punishments; the Influence of evil Spirits upon human Actions. As a Reward to the first Founders of their Union, they believe them to be now Gods in Heaven. Their Form of Worship I have not learnt. Upon the Whole, they seem to be the best Sort of* Deists.

Their Form of GOVERNMENT, *is a Council of their oldest and wisest Men, who have been great Warriours: Every one of the* Six Nations *have such a Council, in which all Matters relating to that Nature, are determin'd: And if it is of great Moment, they consult their young Warriours, and the Business is debated with great Deliberation. In Foreign Affairs, which relate to the Union in general, every one of the* Six Nations *sends Deputies out of their Council, to a General Council; and this General Council, as well as the Particular Ones, consult the young Warriours, and have their Concurrence, before any Matter of great Consequence is determined. All their Debates in Council, are manag'd with great Decency and Deliberation; and the Resolution is imprinted in the*

the Memory of One chosen from among them, of great Reputation and Elocution, who is appointed to speak in Publick. He is assisted by a Prompter, who puts him in Mind of any Thing he forgets. They have no coercive Power over their young Warriours; they can only persuade and admonish; nor have they any Punishment but Death; Crimes that by their Laws do not deserve that, are forgiven, after proper Reproofs.

When any Proposals are made by them, in their Treaties with the white People, or by the white People to them, they make the Io----hau, *or Shout of* Approbation, *which is performed thus: The Speaker, after a Pause, in a slow Tone pronounces the* U---huy; *all the other* Sachems *in perfect Silence: So soon as he stops, they all with one Voice, in exact Time, begin one general* Io', *raising and falling their Voices as the Arch of a Circle, and then raise it as high as at first, and stop at the Height at once, in exact Time; and if it is of great Consequence, the Speaker gives the* U---huy *thrice, and they make the Shout as often. It is usual, when the white People speak to them, as they give a Belt or String of* Wampum, *for the* Interpreter *to begin the* U---huy, *and the* Indians *to make the Shout.*

STATE PAPER OFFICE

The Six Nations, *as was observed before, border upon the Provinces of* Pennsylvania *and* New-York: *The rest, which are mentioned as their* Dependents *and* Allies, *lye near the* French *Settlements, some amidst, and some beyond them. The* Wisdom *of the* Chiefs *in this* Confederacy *hath gained them no less* Reputation *than their* Courage; *which indeed has struck* Terror *into the remotest* Indian *Nations of North* America, *and forc'd them to court the Friendship and Protection of such a formidable Power.*

The Moderation *and* Equity *of the* firſt *Proprietor of* Pennſylvania, *gained the abſolute Confidence and Affection of this* brave People: *They were convinced of his* Tenderneſs *for them, and in Return they have erected him laſting Monuments in their grateful Hearts: They* revere *this good Man's* Memory, *and his Praiſes will only* ceaſe *with the Nations themſelves.*

The following Clauſes from a Collection of Charters, &c. *printed at* Philadelphia 1740, *are, amongſt many others, ſtrong Proofs of the* Proprietor's *equitable Regard to theſe People.*

" That no Man, *ſays he*, ſhall by any Ways or " Means, in Word or Deed, affront or wrong any " *Indian*; but he ſhall incur the ſame Penalty of the " Law, as if he had committed it againſt his *fellow* " *Planter*: And if any *Indian* ſhall abuſe, in Word " or Deed, any *Planter* of this *Province*, that he " ſhall not be his own Judge upon the *Indian*; but " he ſhall make his Complaint to the *Governor* of " the *Province*, or his *Lieutenant* or *Deputy*, or " ſome inferior *Magiſtrate* near him; who ſhall, to " the utmoſt of his Power, take Care, with the " KING of the ſaid *Indian*, that all reaſonable Satiſ- " faction be made to the ſaid injured *Planter*.

" That all Differences between the *Planters* and " the *Natives*, ſhall alſo be ended by *Twelve Men*, " that is, by *Six Planters* and *Six Natives*, that ſo " we may live friendly together, as much as in us " lieth, preventing all Occaſions of Heart-burnings " and Miſchief."

A Conduct regulated by ſuch Principles of Love

People, and biaſs them in favour of the ENGLISH; *a Continuance of the like Conduct muſt attach them inviolably: And the preſent worthy* Governor *and* Council *ſeem ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of cultivating a good Underſtanding with the* Six Nations, *as to be likely to omit no Opportunity of* brightening the Chain, *or* increaſing the Fire of Friendſhip *with them.*

The Confidence which theſe Nations repoſe in their Interpreter, *is a Proof of his* Induſtry, good Senſe, *and* Addreſs: *Nothing could have happened more favourably to the* Engliſh *Settlements, than that thoſe delicate Affairs ſhould be in the Hands of a Perſon equally juſt, and a Friend to both.*

The FRENCH *are perpetually labouring to* debauch *their Faith to the* ENGLISH: *Their Emiſſaries, the Prieſts, an indefatigable, artful, inſinuating Race, are conſtantly labouring to gain Admittance amongſt them. They aſſume all Shapes, try every Spring; they magnify the Power and Grandeur of* FRANCE; *they ſtudy to render the* ENGLISH *diminutive and contemptible; they foment every little Occaſion of Diſguſt, and leave no Stone unturned to prejudice us in their Eſteem.*

Hitherto the Honour of the Six Nations, *and the experienced good Intentions and Probity of the* ENGLISH, *have been a ſufficient Barrier againſt all their Intrigues: But it cannot be imprudent to countermine the intended Miſchief, by giving ſuitable Encouragement to proper Perſons, to converſe with the* Indians, *and ſtudy their Genius. An open-hearted Generoſity wins them effectually: The Temper of the* ENGLISH *is happily ſuited to this; and the additional Qualifications of* Integrity *and* Prudence, *muſt in Time pave the Way to an Aſcendency in their Councils; and by this Means the Subtilty of the* FRENCH *would be*

One ſees, in the following ſhort Sketch of the Behaviour of the Indians, *ſtrong Traces of* good Senſe, *a* nice Addreſs *in the Conduct of their Affairs, a* noble Simplicity, *and that* manly Fortitude *which is the conſtant Companion of* Integrity. *The Friendſhip of a Nation like this, tho' under the Appellation of* Savages *or* Barbarians, *is an Honour to the moſt civiliz'd People: I ſay nothing of the Advantage which is derived from them by Commerce: And the* FRENCH *well know, by dear Experience, how terrible they are to their Enemies in War.*

" When we ſpeak of the *Five Nations* in FRANCE, " (*ſays an* * Author *of that Country*) they are " thought, by common Miſtake, to be mere *Bar-* " *barians*, always thirſting after human Blood: But " their true Character is very different. They are " the fierceſt and moſt formidable People in *North* " *America*; at the ſame Time as *politick* and *judi-* " *cious*, as well can be imagined: This appears " from the Management of the Affairs which they " tranſact, not only with the FRENCH and ENGLISH, " but likewiſe with almoſt all the *Indians* of this " vaſt Continent."

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* DE LA POTERIE's *Hiſtory of* North America, *in* Dr. COLDEN's *Hiſtory*, &c.

IN

IN

The COURT-HOUSE

AT

LANCASTER,

The 22d Day of *June*, 1744.

PRESENT,

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and the Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* on *Delaware*.

The Honourable *Thomas Lee*, Esq; and Colonel *William Beverley*, } Commissioners for *Virginia*.

The Honourable *Edm. Jennings* and *Philip Thomas*, Esqs; Colonel *Robert King* and Colonel *Thomas Colvill*, } Commissioners for *Maryland*.

Richard Peters, Esq; Secretary of *Pennsylvania*.

William Black, Secretary for the *Virginia* Commissioners.

Witham Marshe, Secretary for the *Maryland* Commissioners.

The DEPUTIES of the *ONONDAGOE's*, *SENECA's*, *CAYUGA's*, *ONEIDO's* and *TUSCARORA's*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners, drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſateego*, *Tachanoontia*, and ſome other Chiefs return'd the Compliment, drinking the Healths of *Onas*, *Aſſaraquoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

After they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, as it was neceſſary and indeed cuſtomary, That they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be ſufficient for that Purpoſe; therefore, on *Monday* he propos'd to ſpeak to them, after which the Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASATEEGO anſwered the Governor,

'We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we 'are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to 'you, to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet 'you again.

'We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Mary-* '*land*, by whoſe Invitation we come here, to ap-

'point

'point a Time, when he will pleaſe to mention 'the Reaſon of his inviting us.

'As to our Brother *Aſſaraquoa*, we have at this 'preſent Time, nothing to ſay to him; not, but 'we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaraquoa*, which 'muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not be-'ing ſatisfied, whether He or We ſhou'd begin 'firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas*, 'to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall 'begin firſt.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 25th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.
The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Governor ſpoke as follows:

'*Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the* 'Governments *of* Virginia *and* Maryland, '*and BRETHREN, Sachems or Chiefs* '*of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations,

'At a Treaty held by me two Years ago, in be-'half of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, with a 'Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six* '*Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the 'Government of *Maryland*, concerning ſome Lands 'in the back Parts of that Province, which they

 'claimed

‘ claimed a Right to, from their Conquests over the
‘ antient Possessors, and which have been settled
‘ by some of the Inhabitants of that Government,
‘ without their Consent, or any Purchase made from
‘ them.

‘ It was at that Time understood, That the
‘ Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has since
‘ appeared, by some Letters formerly wrote by Mr.
‘ President *Logan*, to the late Governor of *Mary-*
‘ *land*, that it related likewise, to some Lands in
‘ the back Parts of *Virginia*.

‘ The Governors of those Colonies soon manifest-
‘ ed a truly equitable Disposition, to come to any
‘ reasonable Terms with the *Six Nations*, on ac-
‘ count of those Lands; and desired, that, for that
‘ End, a Time and Place might be fixed for a
‘ Treaty with them.

‘ But before this cou'd be effected, an unfortu-
‘ nate Skirmish happened, in the back Parts of
‘ *Virginia*, between some of the Militia there, and
‘ a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*,
‘ with some Loss on both Sides. Who was the
‘ Aggressors, is not at this Time to be discussed,
‘ both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in
‘ Oblivion; and the Government of *Virginia*, hav-
‘ ing, in Token of the Continuance of their Friend-
‘ ship, presented the *Six Nations*, through my
‘ Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred
‘ Pounds *Sterling*, to prevent further Hostilities, and
‘ to heal this Breach.

‘ I had, before the Present was given, made a
‘ Tender of my good Offices, which both Parties
‘ accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay
‘ down their Arms: Since which, the Faith pledg-
‘ ed to me has been mutually preserved, and a

‘ Time

'Time and Place has been agreed upon, through 'my Intervention, for accommodating all Differ-'ences, and for ſettling a firm Peace, Union, and 'Friendſhip, as well between the Government of '*Virginia*, as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of 'the *Six Nations*.

'The Honourable the Commiſſioners for theſe 'two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six* '*Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for 'the Treaty.

'It only remains therefore for me to ſay, that if 'my further good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful, 'for the Accompliſhment of this good Work, you 'may rely moſt aſſuredly upon them.

† 'But I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Com-'miſſioners, it will not be taken amiſs, if I go a 'little further, and briefly repreſent to you, how 'eſpecially neceſſary it is, at this Juncture, for His 'Majeſty's Service, and the Good of all His Colo-'nies, in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace 'and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Go-'vernments, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

'Theſe *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Fron-'tier to ſome of them; and from thence, if Friends, 'are capable of defending their Settlements; if E-'nemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if 'Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage 'through their Country, and give us timely Notice 'of their Deſigns.

'Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultiva-'ting a good Underſtanding with them, but from 'hence, the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abun-

† The foregoing Paragraph was intended to be ſpoke, but was not.

'dantly

'dantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over 'them in War, will be a Weakening of the Bar-'rier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in Ef-'fect, Victories over yourſelves, and your Fellow 'Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices 'and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then, for the 'Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome 'Meaſure, been brought upon them, by their In-'tercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending 'our Settlements, will probably tye them more 'cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt.

'This has been the Method of *New-York*, and '*Pennſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much 'Expence in Twenty Years, as the carrying on a 'War againſt them will do, in One.

'The *French* very well know the Importance of 'theſe Nations to us; and will not fail by Pre-'ſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advan-'tage of any Miſunderſtandings we may have with 'them.

'But I will detain you, Gentlemen, no longer; 'your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you, 'more than I can ſay, on this Subject.'

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, Sachems 'or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the Six Nations*,

'Theſe, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Mary-'land*, are come to enlarge the Fire which was 'almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer, to 'brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome 'Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; 'which it is their Deſire, may laſt ſo long as the 'Sun, the Moon, and the Stars ſhall give Light.

'Their Powers are derived from the great King 'of *England*, your Father, and whatever Conclu-

'ſions

'ſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm
'and binding, as if the Governors of theſe Provin-
'ces were themſelves here.

'I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am
'your true Friend: As you know from Experience
'that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words
'of Advice.

'Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms;
'unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain,
'and be you with them as one Body and one Soul.

'I make no Doubt, but the Governor of *Cana-*
'*da* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach
'between theſe, your Brethren of *Virginia*, and
'you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred
'the *French* have always born to your Nations,
'and how kindly on the contrary you have been
'treated, and how faithfully you have been pro-
'tected by the great King of *England*, and his
'Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the
'Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide
'you from us, the more eaſily to deſtroy you;
'which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer your-
'ſelves to be deluded by him.

'As to what relates to the Friendſhip, eſtabliſh-
'ed between the Government of *Pennſylvania*, and
'your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak
'to you upon it.'

And to enforce what had been ſaid, the Gover-
nor laid down a Belt of *Wampum*; upon which, the
Indians gave their uſual Cry of Approbation.

After a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the
Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, That as they had
greatly exceeded their appointed Time of meeting
the

the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them, to uſe all the Expedition poſſible, in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners, on the Buſineſs they came about.

Then the Governor addreſſed himſelf to the Honourable Commiſſioners, in the following Manner:

'*GENTLEMEN, the Honourable the Commiſſioners of* Virginia *and* Maryland,

'If, in the future Courſe of this Treaty, my 'good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful, you may 'moſt aſſuredly rely upon them.'

For which Speech, all the Commiſſioners return'd the Governor their Thanks.

Then *Canaſateego* repeated to the Interpreter, the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right; a Method always made Uſe of by the *Indians*: And when the Interpreter told him, he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſateego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations*, for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it, as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom, when a Belt was given, to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon, to provide One, and would then give their Anſwer.

In

(9)

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 25th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO's Answer to the Governor's Speech, delivered in the Morning.

BROTHER ONAS,

'You spoke, in the Presence of *Assaraquoa*, and 'the Governor of *Maryland*, to us, advising us to 'receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with 'them in the Covenant Chain, as one Body, and 'one Soul. We have always considered them as 'our Brethren, and as such, shall be willing to 'brighten the Chain of Friendship with them.

'But since there are some Disputes between us, 'respecting the Lands possessed by them, which 'formerly belonged to us; we, according to our 'Custom, propose to have those Differences first 'adjusted, and then we shall proceed to confirm 'the Friendship subsisting between us, which will 'meet with no Obstruction, after these Matters are 'settled.'

Here they preſented the Governor with a Belt of *Wampum*, in Return for the Belt given them in the Morning, by the Governor.

Then the Governor, in Reply, ſpoke as follows:

'I receive your Belt with great Kindneſs and 'Affection; and as to what relates to the Govern-'ments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the Honourable 'Commiſſioners now preſent, are ready to treat 'with you. I ſhall only add, that the Goods for 'the Hundred Pounds *Sterling*, put into my Hands 'by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his 'good Diſpoſition to preſerve Friendſhip with you, 'are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in 'Conſequence of what was told you by *Conrad* '*Weiſer*, when he was laſt at *Onondago*.'

Then the Governor, turning to the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, ſaid,

GENTLEMEN,

'I have now finiſhed what was incumbent upon 'me to ſay, by way of Introduction, to the *Indi-'ans*; and as you have full Authority from your 'reſpective Governments, to treat with them, I 'ſhall leave the reſt entirely to you, and either ſtay, 'or withdraw, as you ſhall think it moſt for your 'Service.'

The Commiſſioners ſaid, they were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage to have the Governor to ſtay with them; and therefore, they unanimouſly deſired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Preſence, while they ſhould be

in

in Treaty with the *Indians:* Which, his Honour ſaid, he would, at their Inſtance, very readily do, believing it might expedite their Buſineſs, and prevent any Jealouſy the *Indians* might conceive, at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of *Maryland* ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the *Indians*, that the Governor of *Maryland* was going to ſpeak to them; and then ſpoke as follows:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, of the* '*united* Six Nations,

'We who are deputed from the Government of '*Maryland*, by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal 'of that Province, now in our Hands, and which 'will be interpreted to you, bid you welcome; and, 'in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here 'as Brethren, we give you this String of *Wampum.*

Here the uſual Cry of Approbation was given.

'When the Governor of *Maryland* received the 'firſt Notice, about Seven Years ago, of your 'Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought 'our Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations*, had 'little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Ma*-'*ryland*; and that they would be ſo well convinc'd 'thereof, on further Deliberation, as he ſhould hear 'no more of it: But you ſpoke of that Matter 'again to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, about 'two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

'It was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, *That* '*you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take* '*Payment yourſelves.* Such an Attempt would

'have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip,
'ſubſiſting not only between us, but perhaps be-
'tween the other *Engliſh* and you.

'We aſſure you, our People, who are numerous,
'courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands,
'will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives
'and Eſtates.

'But however, the old and wiſe People of *Ma-*
'*ryland*, immediately met in Council; and upon
'conſidering, very cooly, your raſh Expreſſion, a-
'greed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*,
'to this Place, that they might learn of them,
'what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*;
'and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſon-
'able Compenſation for it.

'Therefore, the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent
'us to meet and treat with you, about this Affair,
'and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain,
'which hath long ſubſiſted between us; and as an
'Earneſt of our Sincerity and good Will towards
'you, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wampum*.

Here the Cry of Approbation was given.

'Our great King of *England*, and his Subjects,
'have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland*,
'free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six*
'*Nations*, for above One Hundred Years paſt; and
'your not ſaying any Thing to us before, convin-
'ces us, you thought you had no Pretence to any
'Lands in *Maryland*: Nor can we yet find out, to
'what Lands, or under what Title, you make
'your Claim.

'For the *Suſquehannah Indians*, by a Treaty a-
'bove Ninety Years ſince, which is on the Table,

'and

'and will be interpreted to you, *GIVE* and '*YIELD*, to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs 'and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part, if not all, 'of the Land we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on 'the *Weſtern*, as well as from *Choptank* River, on 'the *Eaſtern* Side of the great Bay of *Cheſapeak*: 'And near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to 'the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, That you 'had given your Lands, and ſubmitted yourſelves, 'to the King of *England*.

'We are that great King's Subjects, and we poſ- 'ſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland*, by Vir- 'tue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto: Why 'then will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you 'and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the 'Protection of that great King?

'We need not put you in Mind of the Treaty, 'which, we ſuppoſe, you have had from your Fa- 'thers, made with the Province of *Maryland*, near 'Seventy Years ago; and renewed and confirmed 'twice ſince that Time.

'By theſe Treaties, we became Brethren: We 'have always liv'd as ſuch, and hope always to 'continue ſo.

'We have this further to ſay, that altho' we 'are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to 'any Lands in *Maryland*; yet we are deſirous of 'ſhewing our brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and 'to prevent, by any reaſonable Way, every Miſ- 'underſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* 'and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

'For this Purpoſe, we have brought with us a 'Quantity of Goods, for our Brethren the *Six Na- 'tions*; and which will be delivered you, as ſoon as 'we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made

'ſo

'ſo bright and large a Fire, as may burn pure and 'clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

'We have now freely and openly laid our Bo-'ſoms bare to you; and that you may be the bet-'ter confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we 'give you this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Here the uſual Cry of Approbation was given.

After a little Time, *Canaſateego* ſpoke:

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and 'as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot 'give you an Anſwer now; but we ſhall take what 'you have ſaid into Conſideration, and return you 'an Anſwer ſome Time. To-morrow.'

He then ſat down; and after ſome Time, ſpoke again:

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Af-'fairs, you well know, that we have always had 'our Guns, Hatchets, and Kettles mended, when 'ever we come to ſee our Brethren: Brother *Onas*, 'and the Governor of *New-York*, always do this 'for us; and we give you this early Notice, that 'we may not thereby be delayed, being deſirous, 'as well as you, to give all poſſible Diſpatch to 'the Buſineſs, to be tranſacted between us.'

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* ſaid, ſince it was cuſtomary, they would give Or-ders to have every Thing belonging to them mend-ed, that ſhould want it,

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 26th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia.*
The Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

CANASATEEGO spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER*, *the Governor of* Maryland,
'When you invited us to kindle a Council-Fire
'with you, *Conedogrvanist* was the Place agreed
'upon; but afterwards, you, by our Brother *Onas*,
'on second Thoughts, considering that it wou'd be
'difficult to get Provisions, and other Accommoda-
'tions, where there were but few Houses or Inha-
'bitants, desired we wou'd meet you our Brethren
'at *Lancaster*, and at his Instance we very readily
'agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the
'Change: For we have found Plenty of every
'Thing, and as yesterday you bid us welcome, and
'told us you were glad to see Us; we likewise
'assure you, we are glad to see you, and in Token
'of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String
'of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BRO-*

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'You tell us, That when about ſeven Years ago, 'you heard by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to 'ſome Lands in your Province, you took no Notice 'of it; believing as you ſay, That when we ſhou'd 'come to re-conſider that Matter, we ſhou'd find 'we had no Right to make any Complaint of the 'Governor of *Maryland*, and wou'd drop our De-'mand: And that, when about two Years ago, 'we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you 'ſay we did it in ſuch Terms, as look'd like a De-'ſign to terrify you: And you tell us further, 'That we muſt be beſides ourſelves, in uſing ſuch 'a raſh Expreſſion, as to tell you, *We know how 'to do ourſelves Juſtice, if you ſhou'd ſtill refuſe.* 'It is true we did ſay ſo, but without any ill De-'ſign: For we muſt inform you, That when we 'firſt deſired our Brother *Onas* to uſe his Influence 'with you, to procure us Satisfaction to our Lands, 'we at the ſame Time deſired him, in caſe you 'ſhou'd diſregard our Demand, to write to the 'great King beyond the Seas, who wou'd own us 'for his Children, as well as you, to compel you to 'do us Juſtice: And two Years ago, when he had 'found you paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, 'nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Com-'plaint to the great King over the Seas, we were 'reſolv'd to uſe ſuch Expreſſions as wou'd make 'the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds; and we 'find it has had it's Effect: For you tell us, that '*Your wiſe Men held a Council together, and agreed 'to invite us, and to enquire of our Right to any of 'your Lands, and if it ſhou'd be found that we had 'a Right, we were to have a Compenſation made 'for them.* And likewiſe you tell us, that *Our*

'*Bro-*

'*Brother the Governor of* Maryland, *by the Advice* '*of these wise Men, has sent up to brighten the* '*Chain, and to assure us of his Willingness to remove* '*whatever impedes a good Understanding between us.* 'This shews, that your wise Men understood our 'Expressions in their true Sense.

'We had no Design to terrify you, but to put 'you on the doing us the Justice you had so long 'delayed: Your wise Men have done well, and as 'there is no Obstacle to a good Understanding be-'tween us, except this Affair of the Land, we, on 'our Parts, do give you the strongest Assurances of 'our good Disposition towards you; and that we 'are as desirous as you, to brighten the Chain, and 'to put away all Hinderances to a perfect good 'Understanding: And in Token of our Sincerity, 'we give you this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'When you mentioned the Affair of the Land 'Yesterday, you went back to old Times, and told 'us, you had been in Possession of the Province of '*Maryland*, above One Hundred Years; but what 'is a Hundred Years, in Comparison of the Length 'of Time since our Claim began? Since we came 'out of this Ground? For we must tell you, that 'long before a Hundred Years, our Ancestors came 'out of this very Ground, and their Children have 'remained here ever since.

'You came out of the Ground in a Country that 'lies beyond the Seas; there you may have a just 'Claim, but here you must allow us to be your 'elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us 'long before you knew any Thing of them.

'It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago 'the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with 'them ſeveral Goods, ſuch as Auls, Knives, Hat-'chets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which 'they gave us: And when they had taught us how 'to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what Sort of 'People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with 'them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on 'the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill bet-'ter the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the 'Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope and tied 'it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to 'be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of 'themſelves, from the Affection we bore them, a-'gain removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong 'and big Rock:' *Here, the Interpreter ſaid, they mean the* Oncido *Country.* 'And not content with 'this, for its further Security, we removed the 'Rope to the big Mountain,' *Here, the Interpreter ſays, they mean the* Onondago *Country.* 'and there 'we tied it very faſt, and rolled *Wampum* about it; 'and to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon 'the *Wampum*, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, 'and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did 'our beſt Endeavours, that it might remain unin-'jur'd for ever.

'During all this Time, the New-comers the '*Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, 'and ſollicited us from time to time, to grant them 'part of our Country, to enter into League and 'Covenant with us, and to become one People 'with us.

'After this, the *Engliſh* came into the Country, 'and as we were told, became one People with the '*Dutch:* About two Years after the Arrival of

'the

‘ the *Engliſh*, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*;
‘ and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted be-
‘ tween us and the *Dutch*, he approv'd it mightily,
‘ and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to
‘ be upon as good Terms with us, as the *Dutch*
‘ were, with whom he was united, and to become
‘ one People with us; and by his further Care in
‘ looking into what had paſs'd between us, he
‘ found, That the Rope which tied the Ship to the
‘ great Mountain, was only faſt'ned with *Wampum*,
‘ which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh
‘ in a Courſe of Years: He therefore told us, that
‘ he would give us a Silver Chain, which wou'd be
‘ much ſtronger, and wou'd laſt for ever: This we
‘ accepted, and faſt'ned the Ship with it, and it has
‘ laſted ever ſince.

‘ Indeed, we have had ſome ſmall Differences
‘ with the *Engliſh*, and during theſe Miſunderſtand-
‘ ings, ſome of their young Men wou'd, by way of
‘ Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that
‘ we ſhou'd have periſhed, if they had not come
‘ into the Country, and furniſhed us with Strowds,
‘ Hatchets, Guns, and other Things neceſſary for
‘ the Support of Life: But we always gave them
‘ to underſtand, that they were miſtaken; that we
‘ liv'd before they came amongſt us, and as well or
‘ better, if we may believe what our Fore-fathers
‘ have told us: We had then Room enough, and
‘ Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and
‘ tho' we had not Knives and Hatchets, and Deer,
‘ ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone,
‘ and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows,
‘ and theſe ſerv'd our Uſes, as well then, as the
‘ *Engliſh* ones do now: We are now ſtraightned,
‘ and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to

'many more Inconveniences, ſince the *Engliſh* came
'among us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink
'Work, that is going on at the Table; and we
'will give you an Inſtance of this.

'Our Brother *ONAS*, a great while ago came
'to *Albany*, to buy the *Suſquehannah* Lands of us;
'but our Brother the Governor of *New-York*, who,
'as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with
'our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him
'any Land, for he wou'd make an ill Uſe of it;
'and pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed
'us, in order to prevent *Onas*, or any other Per-
'ſons impoſing upon us, and that we might always
'have our Land when we ſhou'd want it, to put it
'into his Hands; and told us, he wou'd keep it
'for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep
'them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but
'at our Requeſt.

'Accordingly, we truſted him, and put our Land
'into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe
'for our Uſe: But ſome Time after, he went away
'to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and
'there ſold it to our Brother *Onas*, for a large
'Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our
'Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome
'Land, he told us, we had ſold the *Suſquehannah*
'Lands already, to the Governor of *New-York*,
'and he had bought them from him in *England*;
'tho' when he came to underſtand, how the Go-
'vernor of *New-York* had deceiyed us, he very
'generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

'Tho' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſi-
'tion put upon us, by the Governor of *New-York*,
'yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay,
'We have had their [illegible]

'with the *French*; who were no ſooner arriv'd 'amongſt us, than they began to render us uneaſy, 'and to provoke us to War; and we have had 'ſeveral Wars with them; during all which, we 'conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*; 'and by their Means, we have always been able, to 'keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

'We now come nearer home: We have had 'your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknow-'ledge them to be good and valed; and that the '*Coneſtogo* or *Suſquehannah Indians*, had a Right to 'ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; 'but ſince that Time we have conquered them, 'and their Country now belongs to us, and the 'Lands we demanded Satisfaction for, are no Part 'of the Lands compris'd in thoſe Deeds, they are 'the *Cohongoronta* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure you 'have not poſſeſſed One hundred Years; no, nor 'above ten Years, and we made our Demand, as 'ſoon as we knew your People was ſettled in thoſe 'Parts; theſe have never been ſold, but remain 'ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to 'hear you are well provided with Goods, and do 'aſſure you, of our Willingneſs to treat with you, 'for theſe unpurchas'd Lands: In confirmation 'whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wam-'pum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

CANASATEEGO added, 'That as the 'three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland* and *Penn-'ſylvania* had divided the Lands among them, they 'cou'd not for this Reaſon tell, how much each 'had got, nor were then

'veral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to 'their Honour and Juſtice.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 27th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*. / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, ordered the Interpreter to let the *Indians* know, the Governor of *Virginia* was going to ſpeak to them; and then ſpake as follows;

'*SACHEMS and Warriours of the* Six '*united* Nations, *our Friends and Brethren*,

'At our Deſire, the Governor of *Penſylvania* in-'vited you to this Council-Fire; we have waited a 'long Time for you; but now you are come, you 'are heartily welcome, and we are very glad to ſee 'you: We give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation,

'*BRETHREN*,

'In the Year 1736, four of your *Sachems* wrote 'a Letter to *James Logan* Eſq; then Preſident of

'*Penn-*

'*Pennſylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* 'know, that you expected ſome Conſideration for 'Lands, in the Occupation of ſome of the People 'of *Virginia*.

'Upon ſeeing a Copy of this Letter, the Gover-'nor with the Council of *Virginia*, took ſome Time 'to conſider of it: They found, on looking into 'the old Treaties, that you had given up your 'Lands to the great King, who has had Poſſeſſion 'of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years; 'and under that great King the Inhabitants of '*Virginia* hold their Land; ſo they thought there 'might be ſome Miſtake.

'Wherefore they deſired the Governor of *New-'York* to inquire of you about it: He ſent his In-'terpreter to you in *May* 1743, who laid this be-'fore you, at a Council held at *Onondago*; to which 'you anſwer,

'*That if you had any Demand or Pretenſions 'upon the Governor of* Virginia, *any Way, you wou'd 'have made it known to the Governor of* New-York.

'This correſponds, with what you ſaid to Go-'vernor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at '*Philadelphia*, in *July* 1742; for then, you only 'make your Claim to Lands in the Government of '*Maryland*.

'We are ſo well pleaſed, with this good Faith, 'of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your 'Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that 'we are ready to hear you, on the Subject of your 'Meſſage, eight Years ſince.

'Tell us what Nation of *Indians* you conquered 'any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is ſince, 'and what Poſſeſſion you have had? And if it does 'appear, that there is any Lands on the Borders

'of

'of *Virginia*, that the *Six Nations* have a Right 'to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction: To 'confirm which we give you this String of *Wam-* 'pum.'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

'We have a Cheſt of new Goods for you, and 'the Key is in our Pockets: You are our Brethren, 'the Great King is our common Father, and we 'will live with you as Children ought to do, in 'Peace and Love.

'We will brighten the Chain, and ſtrengthen the 'Union between us, ſo that we ſhall never be di- 'vided; but remain Friends and Brethren, as long 'as the Sun gives us Light.'

In Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

All the *Indians* preſent, gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Tachanoontia Reply'd,

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You have made a good Speech to us, which is 'very agreeable; and for which, we return you 'our Thanks: We ſhall be able to give you an 'Anſwer to every Part of it, ſome Time this Af- 'ternoon; and we will let you know when we are 'ready.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 27th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

TACHANOONTIA spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'Since you have join'd with the Governor of '*Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, in kindling this 'Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleasure we 'have, in seeing you here, and observing your good 'Dispositions, as well to confirm the Treaties of 'Friendship, as to enter into further Contracts about 'Land, with us: And in Token of our Satisfaction, 'we present you with this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'In your Speech this Morning, you were plea- 'sed to say, We had wrote a Letter to *James Lo- 'gan*, about Eight Years ago, to demand a Consi- 'deration for our Lands, in the Possession of some 'of the *Virginians*; that you held them, under

'the great King, for upwards of One Hundred and
'Sixty Years, and that we had already given up
'our Right; and that therefore, you had desired
'the Governor of *New-York* to send his Interpreter
'to us last Year, to *Onondago*, which he did; and,
'as you say, we, in Council at *Onondago*, did de-
'clare, *That we had no Demand on you for Lands*;
'*and that if we had any Pretensions, we should have*
'*made them known to the Governor of* New-York.

'And likewise, you desire to know if we have
'any Right to the *Virginia* Lands; and that we
'will make such a Right appear, and tell you what
'Nation of *Indians* we conquered those Lands from.

'Now we answer.

'We have the Right of Conquest, a Right too
'dearly purchased, and which cost us too much
'Blood, to give up, without any Reason at all, as
'you say we have done, at *Albany*. But we shou'd
'be oblig'd to you, if you would let us see that
'Letter, and inform us, who was the Interpreter,
'and whose Names are put to the Letter; for as
'the whole Transaction can't be above a Year's
'Standing, it must be fresh in every Bodies Memo-
'ry, and some of our Council would easily remem-
'ber it.

'But we assure you, and are well able to prove,
'that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever
'relinquished our Right; or ever gave such an An-
'swer, as you say is mentioned in your Letter.

'Cou'd we, so many Years ago, make a formal
'Demand by *James Logan*, and not be sensible of
'our Right? And hath any Thing happened since
'that Time, to make us less sensible? No: And

'as

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'as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are 'anxious it ſhou'd be done; for we are poſitive, no 'ſuch Thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onondago*, 'nor any where elſe.

'All the World knows, we conquered the ſeve-'ral Nations living on *Suſquehanna*, *Cohongaronta*, 'and on the Back of the great Mountains in *Virgi-'nia*: The *Conoy-uch-ſugh-roonoa*, *Coch-naw-waſ-'roonaw*, *Tohod-irough-roonow*, and *Canutſ-hin-'ough-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſt, be-'ing now a Part of our Nations, and their Land 'at our Diſpoſal.

'We know very well, it hath often been ſaid, 'by the *Virginians*, That the great King of *Eng-'land*, and the People of that Colony, conquered 'the *Indians* who lived there; but it is not true: 'We will allow, they have conquered the *Sachdag-'ugh-roonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcaroras*; and 'that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome 'Part of *Virginia*: But as to what lies beyond the 'Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding 'there; and that Land, if ever the *Virginians* get 'a good Right to it, it muſt be by us. And in 'Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this 'Part of our Speech, we give you this String of 'Wampum.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt 'Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatiſ-'factory: We are glad to hear you have brought 'with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you 'have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt 'but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all

'Points, and come to an Agreement with you. 'We ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you 'may know every Thing in them; we will hide 'nothing from you. And we hope, that if there 'be any Thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt, that 'may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will 'take this Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, 'and lay them open to us; that henceforth, there 'may be no Dirt or any other Obſtacle in the Road 'between us. And in Token of our hearty Wiſhes 'to bring about ſo good a Harmony, we preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa,*

'We muſt now tell you what Mountains we 'mean, that we ſay are the Boundaries between 'you and us. You may remember, that about 'Twenty Years ago, you had a Treaty with us at '*Albany*, when you took a Belt of *Wampum* and 'made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, 'and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the '*Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of 'the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave 'us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your Peo-'ple, who ſhould be found on our Side of the 'Middle of the Hill: This is the Hill we mean; 'and we deſire that Treaty may now be confirm'd.

'After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road 'a great deal more to the *Weſt*, that we might 'comply with your Propoſal; but tho' it was of 'your own making, your People never obſerv'd it, 'but came and lived on our Side of the Hill; which

'Diſtance, near the Seas, and can't be thought to 'know what your People do in the back Parts: 'And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Pro-'poſal, on our new Road, it fell out, that our War-'riors did ſome Hurt to your Peoples Caſtle; of 'which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to 'us by our Brother *Onas*; and we, at his Requeſt, 'altered the Road again, and brought it to the 'Foot of the great Mountains, where it now is: 'And it is impoſſible for us to remove it any further 'to the *Weſt*, thoſe Parts of the Country being ab-'ſolutely impaſſable, by either Man or Beaſt.

'We had not been long in the Uſe of this new 'Road, before your People came like Flocks of 'Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it; and yet 'we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt 'be ſenſible, theſe Things muſt have been done, 'by your People, in manifeſt Breach of your own 'Propoſal, made at *Albany*.

'And therefore, as we are now opening our 'Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and 'deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled: And that 'you may be the ſtronger induc'd to do us Juſtice 'for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Set-'tlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the 'Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then *Tachanoontia* added, 'He forgot to ſay, 'that the Affair of the Road muſt be look'd upon, 'as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of 'Lands; and that either the *Virginia* People muſt 'be oblig'd to remove more Eaſterly, or if they are

' permitted to ſtay, that our Warriors, marching
' that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with
' them in what they plant.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 28th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.
The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke as follows:

' *FRIENDS and BRETHREN, of the*
' Six Nations,

' I am always ſorry, when any Thing happens,
' that may give you or us the leaſt Uneaſineſs;
' but as we are mutually engag'd, to keep the Road
' between us clear and open, and to remove every
' Obſtruction that may lye in the Way: I muſt in-
' form you, That three of the *Delaware Indians*,
' lately murdered *John Armſtrong* an *Indian* Trader,
' and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner,
' as he was traveling to *Alligany*, and ſtole his
' Goods of a conſiderable Value.

' *Shikalamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shomockin*,
' did well, they ſeized two of the Murders, and

' ſent

'ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *In-*
'*dians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards
'ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence,
'that he was not concern'd in the bloody Deed;
'the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal.

'By our Law, all the Acceſſaries to a Murder,
'are to be tried and put to Death, as well as the
'Perſon that gave the deadly Wound; if they con-
'ſented to it, encouraged it, or any otherwiſe aſ-
'ſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death; and it is
'juſt, it ſhou'd be ſo.

'If upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Mur-
'der, are found not to have done any of theſe
'Things, they are ſet at Liberty.

'Two of our People were, not many Years ago,
'publickly put to Death, for killing two *Indians*.
'We therefore expect, you will take the moſt ef-
'fectual Meaſures, to ſeize, and deliver up to us, the
'other two *Indians*, preſent at theſe Murders, to
'be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it
'ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not
'adviſing, or any ways aſſiſting in this horrid Fact,
'they will be acquitted and ſent home to their
'Towns: And that you may be ſatisfied, no In-
'juſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you,
'to depute Three or more *Indians*, to be preſent
'at their Trials.

'I do likewiſe expect, that you will order ſtrict
'Search to be made, for the Remainder of the
'ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtor'd to the
'Wife and Children of the deceas'd.

'That what I have ſaid, may have it's due
'Weight with you, I give you this String of
'*Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

The

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell them, He expected a very full Anſwer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it, for he did not deſire to interfere with the Buſineſs of *Virginia* or *Maryland*.

They ſaid, *They would take it into Conſideration, and give a full Anſwer.*

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* let them know by the Interpreter, that they wou'd ſpeak to them in the Afternoon.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 28th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners deſired the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, they were going to ſpeak to them. Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted them therewith. After which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:

'*Our good FRIENDS and BRETHREN*
'*the* Six *united* Nations,
'We have conſidered what you ſaid, concerning
'your Title to ſome Lands now in our Province,
'and

'and alſo of the Place where they lye: Although
'we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved
'to live, in brotherly Love and Affection with the
'*Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe
'in Writing, of all your Claim to any Lands in
'*Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation,
'to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Current;
'for the Payment of part whereof, we have brought
'ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt, in what
'Manner you think fit.

'As we intend to ſay ſomething to you, about
'our Chain of Friendſhip, after this Affair of the
'Land is ſettled: We deſire you will now examine
'the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

'We will not omit acquainting our good Friends
'the *Six Nations*, That notwithſtanding we are
'likely to come to an Agreement, about your
'Claim of Lands; yet your Brethren of *Maryland*,
'look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with
'themſelves: And as a broad Road will be made
'between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keep-
'ing it clear, that we may from time to time take
'Care, that the Links of our Friendſhip be not
'ruſted. In Teſtimony, that our Words and Hearts
'agree, we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

On preſenting of which, the Indians *made the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, That they might now look over the ſeveral Goods, plac'd on a Table in the Chamber, for that Purpoſe: And the Honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſlik'd any of the Goods, or if they were

damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch, that were either diſlik'd or damnified.

The *Indians* having view'd and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of ſome of them; requir'd Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them, concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe, that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did; accordingly they went down into the Court-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods; and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following, from among the others; and the Price agreed to be given for them, by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
4	*Pieces of Strowds at 7 l.*	28	00	00
2	*Pieces ditto at 5 l.*	10	00	00
200	*Shirts*	63	12	00
3	*Pieces of Half-Thicks*	11	00	00
3	*Pieces Duffel Blankets at 7 l.*	21	00	00
1	*Piece ditto*	06	10	00
47	*Guns, at 26 s.*	61	02	00
1	*Pound of Vermilion*	00	18	00
1000	*Flints*	00	18	00
4	*Dozen Jews Harps*	00	14	00
1	*Dozen Boxes*	00	01	00
150	*Weight of Bar Lead*	03	00	00
50	*Weight of Shot*	01	00	00
2	*Half Barrels of Gun-powder*	13	00	00
	Pennſylvania Money	220	15	00

When

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When the *Indians* had agreed to take theſe Goods, at the Rates above ſpecified, they inform'd the Interpreter, that they wou'd give an Anſwer to the Speech made to them this Morning, by the Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*; but did not expreſs the Time when ſuch Anſwer ſhou'd be made.

A ſufficient Quantity of Punch, was by order of the Honourable Commiſſioners, prepared for, and given to the *Indians*.

12 o'Clock the Commiſſioners departed the Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 28th, 1744. P. M,

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.
The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*,

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter,

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* deſired the Interpreter, to let the *Indians* know, That their Brother *Aſſaraquoa* was now going to give his Reply, to their Anſwer, to his firſt Speech, delivered to them the Day before, in the Forenoon,

'SACHEMS *and Warriours of the* Six
'Nations,

'We are now come to anſwer what you ſaid to 'us Yeſterday, ſince what we ſaid to you before, 'on the Part of the great King our Father, has 'not been ſatisfactory.

'You have gone into old Times, and ſo muſt 'we: It is true, that the great King holds *Vir-* 'ginia by Right of Conqueſt, and the Bounds of 'that Conqueſt to the Weſtward, is the great Sea.

'If the *Six Nations* have made any Conqueſt 'over *Indians*, that may, at any Time have liv'd, 'on the Weſt Side of the great Mountains of *Vir-* 'ginia; yet they never poſſeſſed any Lands there, 'that we have ever heard: That Part was altoge- 'ther deſerted, and free for any People to enter 'upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by 'order of the great King, very juſtly, as well by 'an antient Right, as by it's being freed from the 'poſſeſſion of any other; and from any Claim, 'even of you the *Six Nations* our Brethren, until 'within theſe eight Years.

'The firſt Treaty between the great King, in 'behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that 'we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel '*Henry Courſey*, ſeventy Years ſince; this was a 'Treaty of Friendſhip, when the firſt Covenant 'Chain was made, when we and you became Bre- 'thren.

'The next Treaty was alſo at *Albany*, about 'Fifty eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard* 'Governor of *Virginia*; then you declare your- 'ſelves Subjects to the great King our Father; 'and gave up to him all your Lands, for his Pro-

'This you own in a Treaty, made by the Governor of *New-York* with you, at the ſame Place, in the Year 1687, and you expreſs yourſelves in theſe Words:

'*O Brethren, you tell us, the King of* England *is a very great King; and why ſhou'd you not join with us in a juſt Cauſe, when the* French *join with our Enemies in an unjuſt Cauſe? O Brethren, we ſee the Reaſon of this: For the* French *would kill us all, and when that is done, they wou'd carry all the Beaver Trade to* Canada; *and the great King of* England *wou'd loſe the Land likewiſe: And therefore, O GREAT SACHEM beyond the great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not thoſe poor* Indians *that have given themſelves, and their Lands, under your Protection, to be deſtroyed by the* French *without a Cauſe.*

'The laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about, is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is; for the white People, your Brethren, of *Virginia*, are in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs and ſettle to the *Weſtward* of the great Mountains: It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you, and your tributary *Indians* are, from paſſing to the *Eaſtward* of the ſame Mountains, or to the *Southward* of *Cohongoronta*; and you agree to this Article in theſe Words;

'*That the great River* Potomack, *and the high Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of* Virginia, *to the* Weſtward *of the preſent Settlements of that Colony, ſhall be, for ever, the eſtabliſhed Boundaries between the* Indians, *ſubject to the Dominion of* Virginia, *and the* Indians *belonging to, and depending on the Five Nations;*

'*So that neither our* Indians *ſhall not, on any Pre-*
'*tence whatſoever, paſs to the* Northward *or* Weſt-
'ward *of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to*
'*produce a Paſport, under the Hand and Seal of the*
'*Governor or Commander in Chief of* Virginia; *nor*
'*your* Indians *paſs to the* Southward *or* Eaſtward *of*
'*the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſport in like Man-*
'*ner, from the Governor or Commander in Chief of*
'New-York.

'And what Right can you have to Lands that
'you have no Right to walk upon, but on certain
'Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this
'Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren of *Virgi-*
'*nia* have not inſiſted on it with a due Strictneſs;
'which have occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

'This Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of
'*Virginia*, by Order of the great King, and is
'what we muſt rely on; and being in Writing, is
'more certain than your Memory: That is the
'Way the white People have, of preſerving Tranſ-
'actions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down
'to their Childrens Children for ever; and all Diſ-
'putes among them are ſettled by this faithful
'kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between
'the great King and you.

'This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors ſign'd;
'Some Years after the ſame, Governor *Spotſwood*,
'in the Right of the great King, had been, with
'ſome of the People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of
'theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your
'late Claim to.

'The Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*,
'gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſter-
'day, to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent
'it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will
'be given you by the Interpreter.'

'*BRETHREN*,

'This Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; 'it is ſitting up your Right againſt the great King, 'under whoſe Grants the People you complain of 'are ſettled: Nothing but a Command from the 'great King can remove them: They are too pow-'erful to be removed by any Force of you, our Bre-'thren; and the great King, as our common Fa-'ther, will do equal Juſtice to all his Children: 'Wherefore we do believe, that they will be con-'firm'd in their Poſſeſſion.

'As to the Road you mention, we intended to 'prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace 'between you and the *Southern Indians*, a few 'Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our great 'King; which you confirmed at *Albany*: It ſeems, 'by your being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it 'has not been long kept between you.

'However, if you deſire a Road, we will agree 'to one, on the Terms of the Treaty you made 'with Colonel *Spotſwood*; and your People, be-'having themſelves orderly, like Friends and Bre-'thren, ſhall be uſed, in their Paſſage thro' *Vir-'ginia*, with the ſame Kindneſs as they are, when 'they paſs thro' the Lands of your Brother *Onas*.

'This, we hope, will be agreed to, by you, our 'Brethren; and we will abide by the Promiſe made 'to you Yeſterday.

'We may proceed to ſettle what we are to give 'you, for any Right you may have, or have had, 'to all the Lands to the *Southward* and *Weſtward* 'of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of '*Maryland*, and of our Brother *Onas*.

'Tho' we are inform'd, that the *Southern Indi-'ans* claim theſe very Lands that you do.

'We

'We are desirous to live with you, our Brethren, 'according to the old Chain of Friendship, to set-'tle all these Matters fairly and honestly: And as 'a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt 'of *Wampum*.'

On presenting of which, the usual Cry of Approbation was given, by all the Indians, *then present.*

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 29th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*.

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Mr. *Weiser* inform'd the Honourable Commissioners, the *Indians* were ready to give their Answer to the Speech, made to them here Yesterday Morning, by the Commissioners.

Whereupon CANASATEEGO spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board, whereon were some black Lines, describing the Courses of *Potomack* and *Susquehannah* Rivers:

'*BRETHREN*,

'Yesterday you spoke to us, concerning the 'Lands on this Side *Potomack* River; and as we

'have

' have deliberately conſidered of what you ſaid to ' us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſet- ' tle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our ' Right and Claim thereto.

' We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord ' *Baltimore*, of all thoſe Lands lying Two Miles ' above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potomack*, or *Cohon-* ' *goronta* River, near which *Thomas Criſſup* has a ' hunting or trading Cabbin, by a *North* Line, to ' the Bounds of *Pennſylvania:* But in caſe ſuch Li- ' mits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabi- ' tant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lands and ' Courſes, from the ſaid Two Miles above the ' Fork, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements ' as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant ' in *Maryland*; and from thence, by a *North* Line ' to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*, ſhall be the Li- ' mits.

' And further, If any People already have, or ' ſhall ſettle, beyond the Lands now deſcribed and ' bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame, free from any ' Diſturbance of us, in any Manner whatever; ' and we do, and ſhall accept thoſe People, for our ' Brethren, and as ſuch, always treat them.

' We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Bre- ' thren, and hope you will ſhew us all brotherly ' Kindneſs: In Token whereof, we preſent you ' with a Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Honourable Commiſſioners ordered Punch to be given to the *Indians*, which was done accordingly; ſoon after which, the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *July* the 2d, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

WILLIAM BLACK, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The *Indians* being told by the Interpreter, that their Brother *Aſſaraquoa* was going to ſpeak to them, ſpoke as follows:

'*SACHEMS and Warriours, our Friends and Brethren,*

'As we have already ſaid enough to you, on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*; we have no Occaſion to ſay any Thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

'We have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you: They coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, with ready Caſh: We ordered them to be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie now on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition, that you immediately make a Deed,

'exog-

'recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that 'are, or ſhall be, by His Majeſty's Appointment, 'in the Colony of *Virginia*.

'As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one; 'and the Regulations are in a Paper, which the In- 'terpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you: 'The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, 'if you and your *Indians* perform theirs: We are 'your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, 'but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can.'

The *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid; and *Canaſateego* deſired that they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration, when the Settlements increaſed much further back: To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, for that Purpoſe.

They deſir'd that ſome Rum might be given them, to drink on their Way home; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*.

Canaſateego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan*, ſent them Proviſions on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving; he hop'd their Brother *Aſſaraquoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them, carried to the uſual Place: Which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly. After

After this Conference, the Deed was produc'd, and the Interpreter explain'd to them, and, according to their Rank and Quality, they put their Marks and Seals to it, in the Preſence of the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*, and of ſeveral Gentlemen of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Pennſylvania*, as Witneſſes; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canaſateego* delivered it to the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, for the Uſe of their Father the great King, and hoped he would conſider them: On which, the Gentlemen and *Indians* preſent, gave three Shouts.

Canaſateego, *Tachanoontia*, *Shickcalamy*, and ſeveral others, ſaid, they hoped ſomething wou'd be given them to drink, for they were very dry.

The Commiſſioners ordered a ſufficient Quantity of Wine and Water to be mixed, and drank Health to the great King and the *Six Nations*, their Brethren, and departed with the reſt of the Gentlemen from the Chamber.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 30th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

WILLIAM BLACK, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

GACHRADDODOW, Speaker for the *Indians*, in Anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'The World at the firſt, was made on the other 'Side the great Water, different from what it is on 'this Side, as may be known from the different 'Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh; and that 'which you call Juſtice, may not be ſo amongſt us: 'You have your Laws and your Cuſtoms, and ſo 'have we: The great King might ſend you over to 'conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us, that God 'did not approve of it; if he had, he would not 'have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits 'between us and you.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'Tho' great Things are well remembered among 'us, yet we don't remember that we were ever 'conquered by the great King; or that we have

'been

'been employed by that great King to conquer 'others: If it was ſo, it is beyond our Memory. 'We do remember we were employed by *Maryland*, 'to conquer the *Conoſtogas*; and that the Second 'Time we was at War with them, we carried them 'all off.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You charge us with not acting agreeable to our 'Peace with the *Catawbas*; we will repeat truly 'to you what was done. The Governor of *New-'York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Aſſaraquoa*, gave 'us ſeveral Belts from the *Cherrokees* and *Catawbas*; and we agreed to a Peace, if thoſe Nations 'would ſend ſome of the great Men to us, to con-'firm it Face to Face; and that they wou'd trade 'with us; and deſired, that they would appoint a 'Time to meet at *Albany*, for this Purpoſe: But 'they never came.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We then deſired a Letter might be ſent to the '*Catawbas* and *Cherrokees*, to deſire them to come 'and confirm the Peace: It was long before an 'Anſwer came; but we met the *Cherrokees* and con-'firm'd the Peace, and ſent ſome of our People to 'take Care of them, until they returned to their 'own Country.

'The *Catawbas* refus'd to come, and ſent us Word 'that we were but Women; that they were Men, 'and double Men, for they had Two * *P----ks*;

* This is a Figure by which the *Indians* expreſs Strength and Power. So when the Governor of *Canada* deſigns to explain to the *Indians* the Power and Strength of the grand Monarch, he tells them his *P----k* is as large as he can ſpan with both his Hands.

'that they could make Women of us, and wou'd 'be always at War with us. They are a deceitful 'People; our Brother *Aſſaraquoa* is deceived by 'them; we don't blame him for it, but are ſorry 'he is deceived.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We have confirm'd the Peace with the *Cherro-'kees*, but not with the *Catawbas*; they have been 'treacherous, and know it, ſo that the War muſt 'continue till one of us is deſtroyed: This we think 'proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled 'at what we do to the *Catawbas*.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We will now ſpeak to the Point between us: 'You ſay you will agree with us as to the Road; 'we deſire that may be the Road which was laſt 'made the Waggon Road. It is always a Cuſtom, 'among Brethren or Strangers, to uſe each other 'kindly: You have ſome very ill-natur'd People 'living up there; ſo that we deſire the Perſons in 'Power may know, that we are to have reaſon-'able Victuals when we are in Want.

'You know very well when the white People 'came firſt here, they were poor; but now they 'have got our Lands, they are become rich, and 'we are now poor: What little we have had for the 'Land goes ſoon away, but the Land laſts for ever. 'You told us you had brought with you a Cheſt 'of Goods, and that you have the Key in your 'Pockets; but we have never ſeen the Cheſt, nor 'the Goods that are ſaid to be in it; it may be 'ſmall, and the Goods few; we want to ſee them, 'and are as deſirous to come to ſome Concluſion as

'you

'you are: We have been ſleeping here theſe Ten 'Days paſt, and have not done any Thing to the 'Purpoſe.'

The Honourable Commiſſioners told them, they ſhou'd ſee the Goods on *Monday*, and ordered ſome Punch, ſufficient for the Number of *Indians* then preſent.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 30th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*. / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The three Governments entertain'd the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town with a handſome Dinner; the *Six Nations* in their Order, having returned Thanks with the uſual Solemnity of *Ioahan*: The Interpreter inform'd the Governor and Commiſſioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland*, was not known to the *Indians*, by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council, to take the firſt Opportunity of a large Company, to preſent him with one; and as this with them, is deem'd a Matter of very great Conſequence, and attended with Abundance of Form: The ſeveral Nations had drawn Lots, for the Performance of the Ceremony; and the Lot falling on the *Cayuga* Nation, they had choſen *Gachraddodow*

one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker; and he desired Leave to begin, which being given: He, on an elevated Part of the Court-House, with all the Dignity of a Warriour, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Posture, spoke as follows:

'As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them 'here, to treat about their Lands, and brighten 'the Chain of Friendship; the *United Nations*, 'thought themselves so much obliged to him, that 'they had come to a Resolution in Council, to give 'to the great Man who is Proprietor of *Maryland*, 'a particular Name, by which they might here-'after correspond with him; and as it had fallen to 'the *Cayuga's* Lot in Council, to consider of a pro-'per Name, for that chief Man, they had agreed 'to give him the Name of *Tocarry-hogan*, denoting 'Precedency, Excellency, or living in the Middle, 'or honourable Place, betwixt *Assaraquoa* and 'their Brother *Onas*, by whom their Treaties 'might be better carried on.' And then addressing himself to the Governor of *Pennsylvania*, the Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then present, he proceeded:

'As there is a Company of great Men now as-'sembled, we take this Time and Opportunity to 'publish this Matter, that it may be known *Tocarry-'hogan* is our Friend, and that we are ready to ho-'nour him; and, that by such Name, he may be al-'ways called and known among us; and we hope, 'he will ever act towards us, according to the Ex-'cellence of the Name we have now given him, and 'enjoy a long and happy Life.' The

The Honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment, with three Huzza's; and after drinking Healths to our gracious King and *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber, with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer* Interpreter was preſent.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners, ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, That a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title, to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed, for the Uſe of the Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietor of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto.

The Interpreter acquainted them therewith, as deſired, and then gave the Deed to *Canaſateego* the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal and delivered it; after which, Thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the *Six Nations*, executed it in the ſame Manner, in the Preſence of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Province of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*.

Plenty of Wine and Punch was given to the *Indians*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* drank Healths to the great King and the Lord *Baltimore*, the *Six Nations* and the ſeveral Chiefs, who drank and returned the ſame Healths, and that of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

An

At the Houſe of Mr. *George Sanderſon* in LANCASTER, *July* 2d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary to the Treaty.

Several of the Chiefs of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Chiefs of the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, who had not ſigned the Deed of Releaſe of their Claim to ſome Lands in *Maryland*, tendred to them on *Saturday* laſt, in the Chamber of the Court-Houſe, of this Town, did now readily execute the ſame; and cauſed Mr. *Weiſer* likewiſe to ſign it, as well with his *Indian*, as his own proper Name of *Weiſer*, as a Witneſs and Interpreter.

Then the Honourable Commiſſioners, drank Health to the *Six Nations*, and the Chiefs or Sachems then preſent; in their Turn, drank Health to the great King over the Water; thereby meaning, our Sovereign Lord the King of *Great Britain*, and alſo to *Tocarry-hogan*, meaning the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietor of the Province of *Maryland.* Afterwards the ſeveral Honourable Commiſſioners and the Chiefs ſeparated.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
July the 2d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'The other Day, you was pleas'd to tell us, you 'was always concern'd, when ever any thing hap- 'pened, that might give you or us Uneasiness, and 'that we were mutually engag'd, to preserve the 'Road open and clear between us; and you in- 'form'd us, of the Murder of *John Armstrong* and 'his two Men, by some of the *Delaware Indians*, 'and of their stealing his Goods to a considerable 'Value: The *Delaware Indians*, as you suppose, 'are under our Power. We join with you in your 'Concern, for such a vile proceeding; and to testi- 'fy, that we have the same Inclinations with you; 'to keep the Road clear, free and open; we give 'you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'These Things happen frequently, and we de-
'sire you will consider them well, and not be too
'much concerned. Three *Indians* have been kill'd
'at different Times at *Tohio*, and we never men-
'tioned any of them to you, imagining it might
'have been occasioned by some unfortunate Quar-
'rels, and were unwilling to create a Disturbance:
'We therefore desire you will consider these Things
'well; and to take the Grief out of your Heart,
'we give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'We had heard of the Murder of *John Arm-*
'*strong*, and in our Journey hither, we had a Con-
'ference with our Cousins the *Delawares* about
'it, and reprov'd them severely for it; and charg'd
'them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make
'him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were
'kill'd, and for the Goods.

'We understood by them, that the principal
'Actor in these Murders, is in your Prison, and
'that he had done all the Mischief himself; but
'besides him, you had accus'd and demanded two
'others, who were in his Company, when the
'Murder was committed.

'We promise faithfully, in our Return, to renew
'our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delaware*'s to
'send down some of their Chiefs, with these two
'young Men, but not as Prisoners, to be examined
'by you; and as we think, upon Examination,
'you will not find them guilty, we rely on your
'Justice, not to do them any Harm, but to permit
'them to return home in Safety: We likewise un-
'derstand,

'derſtand, that Search has been made for the 'Goods, belonging to the deceas'd, and that ſome 'have been already return'd to your People, but 'that ſome are ſtill miſſing: You may depend upon 'our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delaware's*, 'to ſearch again with more Diligence, for the 'Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them 'in Skins: And to confirm what we ſay, we give 'you this String of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS,*

'The *Canoy Indians* have inform'd us, that they 'ſent you a Meſſage ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, 'that being ill uſed by the white People, in the 'Place where they have their Land, and that they 'had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shomoc-* '*kin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their 'Lands; And as they never have received any 'Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak 'for them: We heartily recommend their Caſe to 'your Generoſity; and to give Weight to our Re- 'commendation, we preſent you with this String of 'Wampum.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having confer'd with the Honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, made the following Reply:

'*BRETHREN,*

'I am glad to find, that you agree with me, in 'the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us, 'clear and open; and the Concern you have ex- 'preſs'd, on account of the barbarous Murders

' mentioned to you, is a Proof of your brotherly ' Affection for us.

' If Crimes of this Nature, be not ſtrictly in- ' quir'd into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed, ' there will be an End of all Commerce, between ' us and the *Indians*; and then you will be alto- ' gether in the Power of the *French*; they will ſet ' what Price they pleaſe on their Goods, and give ' you what they think fit for your Skins: So it is ' for your own Intereſt, that our Traders ſhould be ' ſafe in their Perſons and Goods, when they travel ' to your Towns.

' *BRETHREN*,

' I conſidered this Matter well, before I came ' from *Philadelphia*, and I adviſed with the Coun- ' cil there upon it, as I have done here, with the ' Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and ' *Maryland*; I never heard before, of the Murder ' of three *Indians* at *Hohio*: Had Complaint been ' made to me of it, and it had appear'd, to have ' been committed, by any of the People under my ' Government, they ſhould have been put to Death, ' as two of them were, ſome Years ago, for killing ' two *Indians*.

' You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but ' to apply to me, and I will ſee that Juſtice be ' done you; and ſhou'd any of the *Indians* rob, or ' murder, any of our People; I do expect, that you ' will deliver them up, to be tried and puniſhed in ' the ſame Manner, as white People are: This is ' the Way to preſerve Friendſhip between us, and ' will be for your Benefit, as well as ours.

' I am well pleaſed with the Steps you have al- ' [illegible] and the Reproofs you have given, to

'your Couſins the *Delawares*; and I do expect, 'you will lay your Commands on ſome of their 'Chiefs, to bring down the two young Men that 'were preſent at the Murders: If they are not 'brought down, I ſhall look upon it as a Proof of 'their Guilt. If, upon Examination, they ſhall be 'found not to have been concerned in the bloody 'Action, they ſhall be well uſed and ſent home in 'Safety: I will take it upon myſelf, to ſee that 'they have no Injuſtice done them.

'An Inventory is taken of the Goods already 'reſtor'd, and I expect Satisfaction will be made 'for ſuch as cannot be found, in Skins, according 'to their Promiſe.

'I well remember the coming down of one of 'the *Canoy* Indians, with a Paper, ſetting forth, 'that the *Canoys* had come to a Reſolution, to leave 'the Land reſerved for them by the Proprietors; 'but he made no Complaint to me of ill Uſage 'from the white People: The Reaſon he gave for 'their Removal was, that the Settling of the white 'People all round them, had made Deer ſcarce; 'and that therefore, they choſe to remove to *Joni-* 'atta, for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what 'they ſaid to be entered into the Council-Book; 'The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blan- 'ket given him at his Return home.

'I have not heard from the Proprietors yet on 'this Head; but you may be aſſur'd, from the Fa- 'vour and Juſtice they have always ſhewn to the 'Indians, that they will do every Thing that can 'be reaſonably expected of them, in this Caſe.'

HER MAJESTY'S STATE OFFICE

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
July the 3d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*. / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

COMRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke as follows:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN of the* 'Six Nations,

'At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of 'your Nations, Two Years ago, the Road between 'us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was en- 'larged, and our Friendſhip confirm'd, by an Ex- 'change of Preſents, and many other mutual good 'Offices.

'We think ourſelves happy, in having been in- 'ſtrumental to your Meeting with our Brethren of '*Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we perſuade our- 'ſelves that you, on your Parts, will always re- 'member it, as an Inſtance of our good Will and 'Affection for you: This has given us an Oppor- 'tunity of ſeeing you ſooner than perhaps we ſhou'd 'otherwiſe have done; and as we are under mutual 'Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears

'for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, 'we take this Opportunity to inform you of what 'very nearly concerns us both.

'The Great King of *England*, and the *French* 'King, have declared War againſt each other: 'Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and 'the other by Sea; the Great King of *England* 'commanded the Land Army in Perſon, and gain'd 'a compleat Victory; Numbers of the *French* were 'kill'd and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forc'd 'to paſs a River with Precipitation, to ſave their 'Lives: The Great God covered the King's Head 'in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt 'Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Rea-'ſon to be very thankful.

'The Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the 'Advantage of the *Engliſh:* The *French* and *Spani-'ards* join'd their Ships together, and came out to 'fight us: The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one 'of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo 'ſhatter'd, that they were glad to take the Op-'portunity of a very high Wind and a dark Night 'to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their 'Harbours. Had the Weather prov'd fair, he 'wou'd, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroy'd 'them all.

'I need not put you in Mind how much *Wil-'liam Penn*, and his Sons, have been your Friends, 'and the Friends of all the *Indians*; you have long 'and often experienc'd their Friendſhip for you: 'Nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were 'treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to 'you, Two Years ago, by the Governor, the Coun-'cil, and the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania*. The Sons 'of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have

'left

'left me in their Place, well knowing how much I 'regard you, and all the *Indians:* As a freſh Proof 'of this, I have left my Houſe and am come this 'far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten 'the covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friend-'ſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

'As your Nations have engaged themſelves, by 'Treaty, to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Pennſylva-'nia*, in Caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not 'doubt but you will punctually perform an En-'gagement ſo ſolemnly entered into. A War is 'now declar'd, and we expect you will not ſuffer 'the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with 'them, to march through your Country to diſturb 'any of our Settlements; and that you will give us 'the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns 'that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, 'as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. 'To enforce what I have now ſaid to you, in the 'ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of '*Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After a little Pauſe, his Honour the Governor ſpoke again:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN of the* 'Six Nations,

'What I have now ſaid to you, is in Conformi-'ty to the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province 'of which I am Governor, and your *Nations:* I

 'now

'now proceed, with the Conſent of the Honourable 'Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell 'you. That all Differences having been adjuſted, 'and the Road between us and you made quite 'clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Trea-'ties with your *Nations*, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip 'that is not to end but with the World itſelf: And 'in Behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I do, 'by this fine Belt of *Wampum*, and a Preſent of 'Goods, to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, 'confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, 'Union, and Friendſhip; you, on your Parts, do-'ing the ſame.'

The Governor further added,

'The Goods bought with the Hundred Pounds '*Sterling*, put into my Hands by the Governor of '*Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you 'pleaſe; The Goods bought and ſent up by the 'People of *Pennſylvania*, according to the Liſt 'which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by 'themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered 'to you at your own Time.'

After a little Time, the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* ſpoke as follows:

'*SACHEMS and Warriours of the* Six 'Nations,

'The Way between us being made ſmooth by 'what paſs'd Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm 'all former Treaties, made between *Virginia* and 'you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make 'our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as

'th:

'the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt 'for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoyce 'at, and confirm what we have done: And that 'you and your Children may not forget it, we give 'you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt 'of *Wampum*.'

On preſenting of which, the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN,*

'Altho' we have been diſappointed in our En-'deavours to bring about a Peace between you and 'the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you 'ſomething more about them: We believe they 'have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you 'with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only 'the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men.

'In this Time of War, with our common Ene-'mies, the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the 'wiſeſt Way, to be at Peace among ourſelves; they 'the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the great King, 'and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we 'may endeavour to make a Peace between you 'and them, that ſo we may be all united, by one 'common Chain of Friendſhip; therefore we give 'you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BRETHREN,*

'Our Friend *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will 'go into the other World, as our Fathers have 'done; our Children will then want ſuch a Friend, 'to go between them and your Children, to recon-'cile any Differences, that may happen to ariſe 'between them, that like him, may have the Ears 'and Tongues, of our Children, and yours.

'The way to have ſuch a Friend is, for you to 'ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where 'we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a 'Man on purpoſe, to teach the Children of you, 'our Friends, the Religion, Language, and Cuſ-'toms of the white People.

'To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend 'ſome of your Children; and promiſe you, that 'they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and 'be inſtructed in the ſame Manner, as our own Chil-'dren; and be return'd to you again when you 'pleaſe: And to confirm this, we give you this 'String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the Cry of Approbation.

Next ſpoke the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, the 'Chiefs or Sachems of the* Six *united* Nations, 'The Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither; 'we have treated with you as Friends, and agreed 'with you as Brethren.

'As the Treaty now made, concerning the Lands 'in *Maryland*, will, we hope, prevent effectually, 'every future Miſunderſtanding between us, on 'that Account; we will now bind faſter the Links 'of our Chain of Friendſhip, by a Renewal of all 'our former Treaties: And that they may ſtill be 'the better ſecur'd, we ſhall preſent you with One 'Hundred Pounds in Gold.

'What we have further to ſay to you is, let not our 'Chain contract any Ruſt; when ever you perceive 'the leaſt Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it 'clean: This we alſo expect from you, that it may

'always

'always continue so bright, as our Generations may 'see their Faces in it. And in Pledge of the Truth 'of what we have now spoken, and our Affection 'to you, we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Canasateego, in Return, spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Onas*, *Assaraquoa*, *and To-*
'*carry-hogan*,

'We return you Thanks for your several Speeches, 'which are very agreeable to us; they contain Mat-'ters of such great Moment, that we propose to 'give them a very serious Consideration, and to an-'swer them suitably to their Worth and Excellence: 'And this will take till To-morrow Morning, and 'when we are ready, we shall give you due Notice.

'You tell us you have beat the *French*; if so, 'you must have taken a great deal of Rum from 'them, and can the better spare us some of that 'hot Liquor, to make us rejoice with you in the 'Victory.'

The Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each, in a small Dram-Glass, which the Governor called a *French* Glass.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *July* the 4th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*. / The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO Speaker.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'Yesterday you expressed your Satisfaction, in having been instrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; we, in Return, assure you, that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Understanding, and clearing the Road: And in Token of our Gratitude, we present you with this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'You was pleased Yesterday to inform us, That War had been declared between the Great King of *England*, and the *French* King; that Two great

'Battles

'Battles had been fought, one by Land, the other 'at Sea, with many other Particulars: We are 'glad to hear the Arms of the King of *Great-Bri-* 'tain were ſucceſsful, and take Part with you in 'your Joy on this Occaſion.

'You then came nearer home, and told us, you 'had left your Houſe and was come this far, on Be- 'half of the whole People of *Pennſylvania*, to ſee us, 'to renew your Treaties, to brighten the Covenant 'Chain, and to confirm your Friendſhip with us: 'We approve this Propoſition, we thank you for 'it. We own with Pleaſure, that the Covenant 'Chain between us and *Pennſylvania*, is of old 'ſtanding, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we 'wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has 'done hitherto: And in Token of the Sincerity of 'our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of '*Wampum*.'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'You was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our 'mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other, in Caſe of 'a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Sub- 'ſtance of what we ought to do, by our Treaties 'with you; and that as a War had been already 'entered into with the *French*, you called upon us 'to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march 'through our Country, to diſturb any of your Set- 'tlements.

'In Anſwer, we aſſure you we have all theſe 'Particulars in our Hearts; they are freſh in our 'Memory; we ſhall never forget that you and we 'have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one 'Ear, and one Hand: We ſhall have all your

'Country under our Eye, and take all the Care 'we can, to prevent any Enemy from coming into 'it; and in Proof of our Care we muſt inform you, 'that before we came here, we told * *Onantio*, our 'Father, as you are pleaſed to call him, *That nei-'ther he, nor any of his People, ſhou'd come through 'our Countries to hurt our Brethren the* Engliſh, *or 'any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was 'Room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do 'what he pleaſed; but he ſhould not come upon our 'Land to do any Damage to our Brethren.* And 'you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to 'ſee this effectually done: And in Token of our Sin-'cerity, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

After ſome little Time, the Interpreter ſaid *Ca-naſateego* had forgot ſomething material, and deſir'd to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhou'd omit any Thing of Moment; and thereupon he added,

'The *Six Nations* had a great Authority and 'Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alli-'ance with the *French*, and particularly over the '*Praying Indians*, formerly a Part of ourſelves, who 'ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and to 'ſhew our further Care, we have engag'd theſe 'very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French*, 'for you: They will not join with the *French* a-'gainſt you; they have agreed this with us before 'we ſet out: We have put the Spirit of Antipathy

* The Governor of *Canada*.

'againſt

'againſt the *French* in thoſe People; our Intereſt is 'very conſiderable with them, and many other Na-'tions; and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe 'it for your Service.'

The Governor ſaid, *Canaſateego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it whenever his Memory ſhou'd fail him in any Point of Conſequence; and he thank'd him for the very agreeable Addition.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with 'you being now at an End, you deſired to confirm 'all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us; and 'to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

'We agree very heartily with you in theſe Pro-'poſitions; we thank you for your good Inclina-'tions; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle 'Stories that may be told to our Prejudice; and as 'the Diſputes about the Land is now entirely over, 'and we perfectly reconcil'd, we hope, for the fu-'ture, we ſhall not act towards each other but as 'becometh Brethren and hearty Friends.

'We are very willing to renew the Friendſhip 'with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for 'us and our Children, with you and your Chi n, 'to the lateſt Generation: And we deſire you will 'imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the 'ſtrongeſt Manner: And in Confirmation that we 'ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of *Wam-'pum.*'

Which was received with the Io-hah, from the Interpreter and the Six Nations,

'BRO-

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you had been diſappointed in your Endeavours, to bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do your beſt to bring ſuch a Thing about: We are well pleaſed with your Deſign, and the more ſo, as we hear you know what Sort of People the *Catawbas* are; that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have treated us contemptuouſly: We are glad you know theſe Things of the *Catabas*: We believe what you ſay to be true, that there are ſome amongſt them, who are wiſer and better; and as you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong alſo to the great King over the Water; we ſhall not be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was receiv'd as before.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe provided, for the Education of Youth, and that there were ſeveral white People and *Indian*'s Children there, to learn Languages, and to write and read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children amongſt you, &c.

'We muſt let you know, we love our Children too well, to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the *Indians* are not inclin'd to give their Children Learning: We allow it to be good, and we thank you for the Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing

'We hope * *Tarauchia Waggon*, will be pre-
'ſerved by the good Spirit, to a good old Age;
'and when he is gone under Ground, it will be
'then Time enough for us to join with you to look
'out for another; and no doubt, but among ſo
'many Thouſands, one fit and proper Man, ſuch
'as he, may be found; and while he is alive, we
'have no Reaſon to complain.'

Here they laid down a String of Wampum, *which was received with the uſual Ceremony.*

'*BROTHER Tocarry-hogan*,

'You told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was
'now, nothing in Controverſy between us, and the
'Affair of the Land ſettled to your Satisfaction;
'you wou'd now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip,
'which had ſubſiſted between you and us, ever
'ſince we became Brethren: We are well pleaſed
'with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it:
'We are alſo inclin'd to renew all Treaties, and
'keep good Correſpondence with you. You told
'us further, if ever we ſhou'd perceive the Chain
'had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know,
'and you would take Care to take the Ruſt out,
'and preſerve it bright: We agree with you in
'this; and ſhall on our Parts, do every Thing to
'preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the
'ſame Friendſhip with you, as with our Brother
Onas and *Aſſaraquoa*: In Confirmation whereof,
we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

On which the uſual Cry of Io-hah was given.

'*BRETHREN*,

'We have now finiſhed our Anſwer, to what you 'ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to '*Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'There lives a Nation of *Indians*, on the other 'Side of your Country, the *Tuſcarora's*, who are 'our Friends, and with whom, we hold Correſpon-'dence; but the Road between us and them, has 't been ſtop'd for ſome Time, on account of the 'Misbehaviour of ſome of our Warriours: We 'have open'd a new Road for our Warriours, and 'they ſhall keep to that Road; but as that would 'be very inconvenient, for Meſſengers, going to the '*Tuſcaroro's*, we deſire, they may go the old Road: 'We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, 'and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo now that 'we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherrokees*: 'To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String 'of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'Among theſe *Tuſcaroro's* there lives a few Families 'of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, 'and to remove to the reſt of their Nation, among 'us; and the ſtraight Road from them to us, lyes 'through the Middle of your Country: We deſire 'you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, 'and furniſh them with Paſſes; and to enforce our 'Requeſt we give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

BRO-

'*BROTHER Onas, Aſſaraquoa and Tocarry-*
'*hogan,*

'At the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches
'Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents,
'and we ſhou'd return you ſomething ſuitable to
'your Generoſity: But alas, we are poor, and ſhall
'ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *In-*
'*dian* Traders among us; theirs, and the white
'People's Cattle, have eat up all the Graſs, and
'made Deer ſcarce: However, we have provided
'a ſmall Preſent for you; and though ſome of you
'gave us more than others, yet as you are all
'equally our Brethren; we ſhall leave it to you,
'to divide them as you pleaſe.' And then pre-
ſented three Bundles of Skins.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

'We have one Thing further to ſay, and that
'is; we heartily recommend Union and a good
'Agreement between you our Brethren: Never
'diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one
'another, and thereby, both you as well as we,
'will become the ſtronger.

'Our wiſe Forefathers, eſtabliſhed Union and
'Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made
'us formidable, this has given us great Weight and
'Authority, with our neighbouring Nations: We
'are a powerful Confederacy; and by your obſerv-
'ing the ſame Methods, our wiſe Forefathers have
'taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power:
'Therefore, whatever befals you, never fall out
'one with another.'

The

The Governor replied,

' The Honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and ' *Maryland*, having deſired me to ſpeak for them; ' I, on the Part of thoſe Governments, as well as ' on behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, return ' you Thanks, for the many Proofs you have given ' in your Speeches, of our Zeal for the Service of ' your Brethren the *Engliſh*; and in particular, for ' your having ſo early engag'd in a Neutrality the ' ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance: ' We don't doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge ' your Promiſes.

' As to your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe ' Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſi- ' tion of the Giver: In this Light we accept them ' with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value on ' them. We are oblig'd to you for recommending ' Peace and a good Agreement amongſt ourſelves: ' We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great ' King beyond the Water, and in Duty to His Ma- ' jeſty, and from the good Affection we bear each ' other, as well as from a Regard to our own In- ' tereſt, we ſhall always be inclin'd to live in Friend- ' ſhip.

Then the Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, preſented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing their Promiſe, to recommend the *Six Nations*, for further Favour, to the King.

Which they received with the Io-hah; and the Paper was given by them, to Conrad Weiſer *to keep for them.*

The

The Commiſſioners for *Maryland* preſented their Hundred Pound in Gold.

Which was likewiſe received with the Io-hah.

CANASATEEGO ſaid:

'We mentioned to you Yeſterday, the Booty 'you had taken from the *French*, and ask'd you 'for ſome of the Rum which, we ſuppos'd to be a 'Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turn'd 'out unfortunately, that you gave it us in *French* 'Glaſſes: We now deſire you will give us ſome in '*Engliſh* Glaſſes.'

The Governor made Anſwer:

'We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike 'for what is *French*; they cheat you in your 'Glaſſes, as well as in every Thing elſe: You will 'conſider, we are at a Diſtance from *Williamsburg*, '*Annapolis* and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum 'Stores are, and that, though we brought up a 'good Quantity with us, you have almoſt drank it 'out; but notwithſtanding this, we have enough 'left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and this will ſerve 'to ſhew the Difference between the narrow Incli-'nations of the *French*, and generous Diſpoſitions of 'your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.'

The *Indians* gave in their Order, five *Io-hah's*, and the Honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle-ſiz'd Wine-Glaſſes; drank Health to the great King of *England*, and the *Six Nations*, and put an End to the Treaty, by three loud Huzza's, in which all the the Company join'd.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*; and preſenting them with a String of *Wampum*, he told them, that was in Return for one he had received from them, with a Meſſage, to deſire the Governor of *Virginia*, to ſuffer their Warriours to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted; which was rendred unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

Then preſenting them with another String of *Wampum*, he told them, that was in Return for theirs; praying him, as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer*'s Beard, he wou'd pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The *Indians* received the two Strings, with the uſual *Io-hah*; and then *Canaſateego* ſpoke as follows:

'We have been hindered by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private Converſation with you; chiefly to enquire after the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we deſire you will tell them, we have a greatful Senſe of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*.

'Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a great While, and want to know when we may expect him; and deſire, when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave of them.'

The

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſateego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and at the ſame Time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt, and took their Leave of them in form.

The Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachraddodow* with a broad Gold-lac'd Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

The Indian *Road as agreed to at* LANCASTER, June *the* 30*th*, 1744.

THE preſent Waggon Road from *Cohongoronto* above *Sherrando* River, through the Counties of *Frederick* and *Auguſta* by Colonel *James Wood*'s, *Jacob Tunk*'s, *Joſt Hiti*'s, *Benjamin Allin*'s, the Widow *Givans*'s, Colonel *James Paton*'s, *Patrick Campbell*'s, *Patrick Haye*'s, *Gilbert Campbell*'s, *Robert Young*'s Mill, *Joſeph Long*'s, *Robert Loney*'s, *George Robinſon*'s Mill, on *Roanoke*, to *Adam Herman*'s at *Tom*'s *Creek* on *New* River, above the *Blue-Ridge*; ſhall be the eſtabliſhed Road, for the *Indians* our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, to paſs to the Southward, when there is War between them and the *Catawbas*.

But before they ſhall at any Time, enter the Borders of *Virginia*, they ſhall obtain a Paſs, under the Hand and Seal of ſome Magiſtrate of Repute, as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe, by the Governor of *New-York* or *Pennſylvania*, whoſe Name ſhall be certified to the Governor of *Virginia*; which Paſs ſhall mention, the Name and Nation of the Captain, and the Number of *Indians* in the

Company, and the Buſineſs they are going upon, which paſs, ſhall be alſo from Time to Time ſigned, by every Juſtice, to whom they ſhall produce it, in their Journey through *Virginia*, which Paſs ſhall alſo ſerve them in their Return.

The *Indians* having ſuch Paſs, ſhall not permit any *Frenchman* to go with them, under the Protection thereof; and they the ſaid *Indians*, ſhall not take or kill, any Thing belonging to any of the People of *Virginia*, without their Leave, but behave themſelves orderly and peaceably like Brethren, in their Paſſage through the Country, both going and returning: And when they are in Want of Proviſions, they ſhall apply to the firſt Juſtice of the Peace, Captain, or other ſuperiour Officer, who ſhall happen to live on, or nigh the ſaid Road; which Juſtice or Officer, ſhall ſupply them with ſufficient Proviſions, to ſerve them to the next Juſtice or Officer, and ſo on, throughout their Journey through *Virginia*, the ſaid *Indians* making no unneceſſary Delays, ranging far out of the ſaid Road.

And the Governor of *Virginia* will take due Care, that what is hereby agreed to, on the Part of the People of that Colony, ſhall be faithfully comply'd with, on Condition that the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who ſhall have ſuch Paſſes ſhall behave themſelves, in the Manner, as above is expreſs'd.

COPY

99

COPY of the Commiſſioners Promiſe, delivered the Six Nations *in Writing, at* Lancaſter, *the 4th of* July, 1744. See Page 72.

WHEREAS the *Six* united *Nations* of *Indians* have, for a Conſideration in a Deed made by them to His Majeſty this Day, recognized the Right and Title of our moſt gracious Sovereign, in and to the Colony of *Virginia*, as it now is, or hereafter ſhall be bounded: And whereas it may be for the Service of His Majeſty, and the Peace and Safety of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Colony, We, the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, do, at the Deſire and Requeſt of the ſaid *Six Nations* of *Indians*, Promiſe to move the Governor and Council of *Virginia*, to repreſent their Caſe to our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, to the End His Majeſty may extend His further Grace and Favour to the ſaid *Six Nations*. GIVEN under our Hands at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, this Second Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Dom'* 1744.

THOMAS LEE.
WIL. BEVERLEY.

COPY of the Paſs for the Six Nations, *to bring the* Canoy Indians *thro'* Virginia; *delivered them in Writing, by the Commiſſioners, at* Lancaſter, July *the 4th*, 1744. See Page 70.

PURSUANT to an Agreement made this Day between us, *Thomas Lee*, and *William Beverley*, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, and the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, We do hereby require all His Majeſty's Subjects in *Virginia*, to Permit *Charles*

Carry-

Corry-hati-centha, and *Adam Wick-quach-quy-wick*, *Indians* of the *Canoy Nation*, and the others with them, (not exceeding Ten in Number) to paſs thro' the ſaid Colony of *Virginia*, to the *Tuſcaroro* Towns to the *Southward*; and to return Home again, with all or ſuch of the *Indians* of the *Canoy Nation*, reſiding with the ſaid *Tuſcaroros*, as ſhall think fit to return with them, without any Moleſtation. Given under our Hands at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, this Fourth Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Domini* 1744.

THOMAS LEE.
WIL. BEVERLEY.

COPY of the Paſs for the Six Nations, *to ſend Meſſengers, the old Road, to the* Tuſcaroros; *according to the Propoſition, in Page* 70.

At a Treaty with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, continued and held at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, on the 4th Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Domini* 1744.

AT the Requeſt of the ſaid *Indians*, We, *Thomas Lee*, and *William Beverley*, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, do agree, That the ſaid *Indians* ſhall, from Time to Time, have Liberty to ſend any Number of *Indians* of their Body, not exceeding Six Perſons, through the inhabited Part of the Colony aforeſaid, to viſit their Allies, the *Tuſcaroros*, living to the *Southward* thereof: But the ſaid Meſſengers ſhall firſt obtain a Paſs, from the Perſon to be appointed by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, in like

like Manner as they are to do, in their Paſſage to the *Catawbas*, and behaving themſelves in a civil Manner, as Friends and Brethren ought to do, both in their Going and Returning. GIVEN under our Hands the Day and Year above written.

The Form of a Paſs, propoſed for the Warriours of the Six Nations, *going through* Virginia *the new Road, to the* Catawbas.

SUFFER and Permit Captain of *Indians* of the *Six* united *Nations*, (or as the Caſe is, if Tributaries) to paſs thro' *Virginia* along the *Indian* Road, as agreed to by the Treaty, held at *Lancaſter* the 30th Day of *June*, 1744, they behaving themſelves peaceably, as Brethren. GIVEN under my Hand this Day of *Anno Domini*

To all whom it may concern.

Sir

1 His Excellency our Governr. having communicated to my your Excellency Letter relating to the Affairs of the Cha. Island which arrived here the 28th of the last Month, I am desired by your Excellency to express your Satisfaction that my Ld. is in danger from the Enemy & to assure your Excellency that my Ld. is under no Apprehensions of the Enemy's Attempting any thing against the Island during the Absence of the Squadron under the Command of Commodore Keppel.

We take this occasion to express the Satisfaction we have in finding your Excellency is animated with so public a Spirit, which is not limited to the Care of your own Province Government. But extends to the Welfare of his Majesty's other Dominions, and to the good of these Provinces; And to inform you that we agree with you in all the Apprehensions you are under of the Enemy's Designs against the Province of Carolina, and to assure your Excellency that we will give all the Assistance in our Power for the Defence of that Province, as well as of this, and that we will not be wanting in any Measures that may be necessary for the Common Safety of his Majesty's Subjects & their Interests in these Provinces.

We are sorry that any Occasion should have been given for the Removal & Weakening of our Squadron by any Solemn Convention & Stipulation between

1 to the Govr of Maryland 2 June 2. 1744.

102a

Sir

I have received by His Majesty's Sloop Swallow lying at Anchor here from Great Britain, Orders from His Majesty to publish his Declaration of War against Spain, and I have also Dispatches to the several Governments upon the Continent of America, & all the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War & Letters of Marque particularly to your Excellency; which, Which I now send by Express with all the other Dispatches to the Governments to the Southward of you, which I must desire you to forward, a Schedule of which is enclosed in a List of the said Packets: and am with great respect

Sir

Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble servant

meet in the Several Governm.ts in ~~Conference~~ Councill
for carrying on the War in the most Suitable
manner, & for affording Each other Succour as
Necessity may require, And accordingly we
have ~~Resolved~~ Agreed to ~~Joyn~~ Send five Gentlemen to Treat
as Commissioners Joyning ~~to Treat~~ with your
Excellency as Commiss.rs to be appointed ~~by~~ on the part of ~~Your~~ Gov.
Governm.t & Commissions from the Governm.ts of Con.
necticut & of New York & any other Governm.ts
in New England & to agree on such Measures as may
be Resolved upon & necessary for their mutual Safety
Defence & for annoying their Enemies, Such Agree.
ment to be binding & obligatory on their respec.
tive Governm.ts. And as we are informed that
your Excellency with the rest at Albany the middle
of this Month we shall send our Commiss.rs to
treat with your Excy & We have likewise sent
to the Governm.ts of Connecticut Rhode Island &
New Hampshire to join with us in this Conven.
on; but if any thing shd ~~happen~~ obstruct their Sending Commiss.rs
in due time our purpose notwithstanding to transact this
Affair with your Governm.

And as we are informed that the Tribes of the
Indians called the Five Nations are ~~to~~ now
Excellency we shall impower our Commiss.rs to

confirm our former Treaty with them &c. 61.
and to enter into such further Agreem.t with them
as may be for promoting his Majesty's Service
& for the general Benefit of the Protestant
and for much more the general Cause
& we must meet them without your Goodness,
& have sent by Express to offer your Excellency
Terms for your Assistance to make the Success[ful]
Island for this Purpose &c. & have ordered your
Excellency may think proper to order in this
affair, &c. shall send our Commission.rs forward to
transact with you in the Business first mentioned
&c.

Stockbridge June 5: 1744

What here follows is the Speech of our Tribe of Indians to the Mohawks with their Answer. it was delivered to them Last Week by me John Sergeant.

1 Uncle I live a poor and Miserable people at Manhekeon) Hudson's River) I used to raise up out of the Dust. Where I and I got a seat on. I am stand up here where our Fore Fathers used to hold their Consultations. I cleanse your Ear that you may distinctly hear me. and your heart, that you may well understand what I say

2 I Now set your Heart right and put away the evil Know it. Don't regard what every Idle Person says but take Notice only of those who are appointed to Determine Publick Matters with Authority

3 My Fore Fathers and my Uncle used to sit together face to Face and Consult Matters of Publick Safety they sat together under a pleasant shady Tree. Here the Brands that used to burn, need to be put together again that the Fire may be Kindled up, I Now make the Ground clean where they used to hold their Consultations, Here many of my Uncles Chief Men have left their Bones which I now Cover up

4 Uncle your Warriours that have died all over the earth, whose left their Bones scattered in every places I now cover them up.

5 Uncle I Ask you a Question I hear you have agreed with the French Mohawks to sit still in case of a War between their Friends and ours You well know how that Matter is I desire you to tell me what we are to do in that Affair If you say we must sit still we will sit still. If we see those Indians help their Friends we must help ours.

6 Uncle you have been taught a great while: I have been taught but a Little While I see but little good to be obtain'd in this World. Our Interest in it is almost at an end. all things on earth tend to Corruption and are Wasting away the earth it self made by our Lord will come to an End. I am taught that sometime or other I shall hear our Lord himself speaking to me. After that all things will be unchangeable and everlasting let us all both Indians and white people hold our Hands fast together and not separate then shall our Lord himself shall come

7 Uncle Let us hear and obey the Word and Commandments of our Lord which we taught us by our Ministers that we may meet together in Heaven, and there continue our Friendship for ever

The Mohawks Answer

1 Cousin You told me Yesterday that you come to set my heart right I thank you my heart is set now right and all Evil is put away from it. I Regard not the words of Idle Persons: But have respect only for those who have Authority to Transact Publick affairs

2 This, Cousin, this indeed is the very place where our Fore Fathers were wont to hold their Consultations, Here those Brands of Fire lay scattered. We greatly rejoyce to see you here that we may lay them together and Kindle again our Common Fire; and sitting down under the pleasant shady Tree may confer together. We thank you for so kindly covering the Bones of our Deceased Fathers

3 We likewise return you our thanks for covering the Bones of our Warriours which lay scattered over the face of the earth

4 Cousin the information you have received of our engaging with the French Mohawks to stand Neuter in case of a War between the French and English is very true, those Indians have promised us that they will not meddle with the War, but sit still in Peace. and let the White people determine their disputes themselves: We have also promised them to do the same and desire you to join with us in the same peaceable Disposition

5 Cousin You say We have been long instructed and you but a little while it is very true and we greatly rejoyce to hear that you have likewise embraced the Christian Faith: it is indeed a very great happiness that we are Espoused to a better and more durable life. after this frail and miserable life shall have an end. We thank you for your kind Christian Admonition and we bless holy God. from whom all good does come to give us Grace to follow it: and to unite us both together with our Friends the English in Faith and Friendship that we may not only hold our hands Link fast together in this life but that we may be all happy together in the life to come forever

Stockbridge June 5: 1744

What here follows is the Speech of our Tribe of Indians to the Mohawks, with their Answer as it was delivered to them Last Week Viz: by Jn. Sergeant

1 Uncle I live a poor and Miserable people at Manhekan (Hudson's River) I used to rise up out of the Dust. Where should I get wisdom. I now stand up here where our Fore Fathers used to hold their Consultations. I cleanse your ear that you may distinctly hear me and your heart, that you may well understand what I say.

2 I Now set your heart to right and quit away the veil from it. Don't regard what every idle person says. But take notice only of those who are appointed to determine publick matters with Authority

3 My fore Fathers and my Uncle used to set together there Face to Face and consult Matters of publick safety. They sat together under a pleasant shady Tree. There the Brands that used to Burn need to be put together again that the Fire may be kindled up. I now make the ground clean where they used to hold their Consultations. here many of my Uncles chief Men have left their bones which I now cover up

4 Uncle Your Warriours that have shed all over the Earth there have left their bones scattered in every place. I now cover them up.

5 Uncle I ask you a Question. I hear you have agreed with the French Mohawks to sit still in case of a War between their friends and ours. You well know how that Matter is. Desire you to tell me what we are to do in that Affair. If you say we must sit still, we will sit still. If we see those Indians help their friends we must help ours

6 Uncle you have been taught aright while I have been taught but a little so that I see but little good to be obtained in this World. Our Interest in it is almost at an end. all things on Earth tend to Corruption and are vanishing away the Earth itself made by our Lord will come to an end. I am taught that sometime or other I shall hear our Lord himself speaking to me. After that all things will be unchangable and everlasting. let us all both Indians and white people hold our hands fast together and not seperate from him lest our Lord himself shall come

7 Uncle let us hear and obey the Word and Commandments of our Lord which are taught us by our Ministers that we may meet together in Heaven and there to have our Friendship for ever

The Mohawks Answer

1 Cousin You told us Yesterday that you came to set my heart right. I thank you; my heart is set now right and all veil is set away from it. Forgard not the Words of idle persons: but have Respect only for those who have authority to transact publick Affairs.

2 This Cousin this indeed is the very place where our Forefathers were wont to hold their Consultations. Here those Brands of Fire be scattered. We greatly rejoice to see you here that we may lay them together and kindle again our common Fire and sitting down under the pleasant shady Tree may confer together. We thank you for so kindly covering the Bones of our Deceased Sachem's

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4 Cousin the information you have received of our engaging with the French Mohawks to stand Neuter in case of a War between the French and English is very true. Those Indians have promised us that they will not meddle with the war but set still in peace and let the White people determine their disputes themselves. We have also promised them the same and desire you to join with us in the same peaceable Disposition

5 Cousin You say we have been long instructed and you but a little while. It is very true and we greatly Rejoice to hear that you have likewise imbraced the Christian Faith it is indeed a very great Happiness that we are assured of a better and more durable life after this frail and Miserable Life shall have an End. We thank you for your kind Christian Admonition; And we heartily pray God from whom all good does come, to give us Grace to follow it, and to unite us both together with our Friends the English in Faith and Christian Friendship that we may not only hold our Hands linked fast together in this life; but that we may be all happy together in the Life to come forever

Weekly Missionary

elly Ten.

MARYLAND
CALVERT
PAPERS.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Assembly, which had the 1st of last month was prorogued the 4th instant: The Cause upon which the Principal Business of the Session turned, here, The Provision for arms &c and the intended Indian Treaty: Inclosed are the Copys of what passed between the Governor & Lower House on those subjects. And I hope they will meet your Lordships approbation, tho' they Could not draw the desired effect upon the proceed Disputes of the Lower House, who Could not be prevailed with, either to vote a greater Sume for the Indian Treaty than £ 30. Sterl. Or Joine any other Bill for provision of Arms &c Each of the same Import with the Acts of other former Sessions, (Except That the 3 was shortned to 4 Years but which the Upper House also, as then expected: Your Lordship does here inclosed a Copy of that Bill with Some of my Reasons for your Lordships — Consideration & Care your Lordship should have that all Assistance make any Alteration that their Bills for Subsidy, either in the Sum of our Address to his Majty. Complaining of the Behaviour of the Lo: Ho: in other matters, I send a Copy of that Address, The Original your Lp will have from the Speaker soon as it Can be prepared & signed by the several Members of the Council: The Lo: Ho: have so far Come into any reasonable Sum as a Sufficient Supply of Arms & Ammunition with the Addition of a Larger Allowance, That they even endeavoured to retain, or rather explain away the unbecoming Reflection they had made by their Address on the Prorogation for Alterations of the Comon Fortunes: But which your Lordship will perceive, The Sense by the Message could not admit: In Consequence of this Conduct from the Lower House, the Upper House refused to Pass the Bills for an Agent, Officers Fees, Repairing of the County Courts, Enlarging the Jurisdiction of the County Courts, Sheriffs and the Stay Bill; and although these Thirty Bills were past into Laws, I know not One of them assumes them ordinary Denomination by the Lo: Ho: or Can be said in any Degree to Emanate with but rather with Reluctancy.

CALVERT PAPERS MS 174

Mr Charles Carroll, in ye Late Governr time procured the Passage
of a Bill thro' ye Lower House for making good a defective Deed, but which
was rejected by the Upper House: after which, he prosecuted a Suit in Chancery
against the Heir at Law, whose Pleas were overruled by the Eyles
fish in favor against him, for want of Equity: Notwithstanding this, Mr
Carroll applyed this Session to the L: Ho: Who passed another Act (unlawful
to my very great Astonishment and without precedent, have passed by
[illegible]
Governr with a Spirit & resolution becoming your Ladyships Office entirely
rejected his Pleas & proceedings: He objected any Amount of the Law
of the Amount of 12 Pistoles & 12 ps Eight; he made objection against the
Clause for y[e] purpose.

The Lower House have by Address to his Governr desired 2 C Seal
& Hand in lieu of your Ladyships Privy Seals only, Exclusive of the Salaries
Fees: Should your Ladyship hearken to any proposals of this Kind,
I submit, whether it may not be more Eligible to take a certain Sum
and from the proprietary interest, especially as it is in Time of
War, and that the Country may not be prejudiced by any Inconvenience
your Ladyship from putting them Seal under some Regulation: If
they should be on the whole it expedient, but at present they do not
seem to entertain any thoughts of it: whether your Ladyship will pay
a pension to make use of those Emoluments for any other proper Mean
a Compensation for the Privy Seals, I must submit to your Ladyship's
Consideration & Direction, which I hope will be in as Explicit as possible.

Upon the Enlarge Inconveniency of the Judicial Court
[illegible]
Lordly Fees & may not appear sufficient in any instance, where
your Ladyships Power & Interest may be Concerned: For I com-
monly Conceive, that Duty of any Court Institution, but the Difficulty —
which may occur from the Circumstances of the Times, which he doubt-
less Duly the Board to Collect & report by every Packet the Judicial
Proceedings: This will give the Judges a Handle to Insult (if they
Incline with us at all) Even Greater Fees than what is allotted by the

Assembly, or that he can be Dispensed at present perhaps without y
Lordships assistance: But after Mr Hicks should have gone to
Court upon Good Terms: The Event of this Treaty may be of such
Consequence as to Draw the Indians in Junction with the French, not
only to Invade Canada, but also on those of this Province other Dominions
in America on this Continent: This Virginia & Pensylvania have
Reason &c. That the Virginia Commrs are Natives of Philadelphia &
[illegible] and the Governor of [illegible]
[illegible] Duty & Allegiance shall Cease to be Due: that
perhaps he may find the Indians to Act on this Point, that
shall become Neutrality or may be the only thing they will Consider
Agreable to Treaty. Your Lordship will by the Papers now
perceive what the Sentiments urged to prevail an Obligation on the
Ho: the to raise & enable your Subjects Money may be Necessary,
and the Strength of what the Sage is to Understand, &c. Consti-
Cordam &c Ho: if they should be Complyed: And as Mr to
is Necessarily Excused from Him, & the Other Affairs of
Rome & Dimensions, That Orders be given, by your Lordship,
upon the Address, & the Behaviour of the Ho: House, to pass the
Proper Necessity of having Care of the Plantations, Consideration
any Measures to be taken by the Province of Pensylvania to
be Passed Every Session to Make proper Provision for their
own Safety. However I Submit with your Lordships Direction, as
Soon as Mr Representation from the Board of Trade, and
Mr [illegible] for Information Communications of the
Before his State of that Province.

I am &c &c

My Lord

Enclosed I Send to your Lordship, What the
Resolutions of the Lower House Consisted, and Mr Commissioners
the Governor Message, Come to our Knowledge in Consulting the
by our Assembly with your Lordships Consent by the Ho:

Since writing the above the Governor Signified to me his
Intention of Sailing to Lordship by this Conveyance Capt

of Winchester prepared for the Same Purpose: & pretend to inform your Lordship by what new device from this, and upon what pretended Authority, they have presumed to issue an Order of Disarming: Only I have humbly given Your Lordship with a Copy of their Order for your more ready Information herein, together with a Copy of the Letter which I received from your Lordship upon the Occasion, that I may be ready to give such further Information as well with regard to Your Lordship, as to the Lords for Supply of Arms &c in the Holding of an Assembly which by their present Power cannot be necessary at this (in my Opinion) time Care in the great Unlikelihood of any Attempt of the Kind should require a hasty Summons from your Lordship

I hope your Lordship finds the Warrantably of what I have done, and of acting for the Reasons represented to you. I shall be very glad to know my Conduct herein may be approved by your Lordship, as I am no Stranger to the Duty and Regard I owe to your Lordship's Commands, your always to be observed Commands.

I am

Dear Lord

Your Lordship's

(Duplicate)

most obliged & faithful

Humble Servt

Winchester

Winchester June 12. 1744.

Wm: Jennings

P.S. The Letter being now ready to be sent, an Assembly happens on Wednesday next to be held in my Dwelling House with Room enough, Especially as you have already Duplicates, I hope your Lordship

1110

MARYLAND
CALVERT
PAPERS.

My Lord.

The Assembly, which met the 1st of Last month, Under the 4th Instant: The Points upon which the Principall Opposition of this House Turned, were, the Provision for Arms &c. And the intended Indian Treaty: Inclosed are Copys of what passed between the Governour & the House on those Subjects. And Hope they will meet your Lordships Approbation, tho' they Could not Move the Desired Attack upon the present Disposition of the Lower House, who Could not be prevailed with, Either to Lodge a Greater Sume for the Indian Treaty than £ 30 Sterl. or frame any other Bill for Provision of Arms &c than of the same Import with Those of the former Sessions, Except that the 3 was increased to 4 But which the Upper House — Have as then rejected: Your Lordships have Here inclosed a Copy of that Bill, with some of my remarks, for your Lordships Consideration, In Case your Lordship should think it advisable to make any Step in that matter with the Assembly, Either on the foot of Our Address to His Majty Complaining of the Obstruction of the Lr House or Otherwise: I have sent a Copy of that Address: The Original Your Lordship will Have from the Governr when it Could be prepared & signed by the several Members of his Council. The Lower House was so far from any willingness to promote a Good Treaty of Peace Amity with the Indians at this Critical & Dangerous time, by a Large Allowance for that purpose, that they Endeavoured even to explain away the unlimited Declaration they had made by their Address to His Last Session for Defraying of the Commissrs Expences, But which Your Lordship will perceive His Governour by His Message would not admitt: In Consequence of this Conduct from the Lower House, The Upper House refused to pass the Bills for an Agent, Officers Fees, Expences in ye County Courts, Salarys &c Fines &c of the County Courts, Assizes, And the Levy Bill, And although there are 30 Bills Ingrossed into Laws, I know not One of them more than Ordinary desireable by the Lower House in Case it Could in any Degree effect it, but Neither Indictment

[illegible]

The Assembly Comes on the Last year have passed the passage
[illegible] Act for confirming grants & Deposition Lands, but which was
rejected by the Upper House, after which they presented a Bill in Chancery age:
the Act at Law, whereon a Decree was pronounced by Jury Court. And this is
now Against the Grant of Equity: Notwithstanding this Our Council applyed
themselves to get the same passed another Bill, And which, to my very
great astonishment, And without precedent, was passed by the Upper House,
and sent down to the Lower House by the Speaker of the Upper House.
The Lower House have by Address & Resolution declaring your Lordships Representation,
Unjust & Illegal & the Assembly Rights Invaded, refused
to proceed to the Business. We also denied any Warrant to your Lordships
for the Amount of the 12 d Tonnage to be addressed this for that purpose.

The Lower House have by Address to the Governor & Council
[illegible] your Lordships Last years Exclusive of the Alienation fines: Should
your Lordship Hearken to any proposall of this kind: I submit, whether it
may not be more Eligible to take a Certain Sume And Leave the payment
thereof Secured, Especially as it is in time of Peace, And that the Country
may be prevented by an Act of Assembly with your Lordships from putting
their Trade under Regulations, If they should find after they think it Expedient
for at present they do not Seem to Entertain any thoughts of it: Whether
your Lordship hath Judge it proper to make use of these Circumstances
for any other Purpose than a Composition for the Quit rents, I must
submit to your Lordships Consideration & Direction, which I hope shall be
as Explicit as possible.

Upon Mr Delany's Unwillingness to attend the Indian Treaty
I was injoyned by the Governour to Write Sevral Letters, which I endeavoured
punctually. That I may not appear Condemned in any Instance to those
your Lordships Honours & Interests are Concerned, I am bound in
Justice to acquaint you, that Only of my own misfortune, but of the Difficulty which may
Ensue from the Civil & Indian Powers, which no Doubt will Drive the Province
to Arrears & Charges by Every Method the Indians Friendship: This hath given
the Indians a Handle to insist (As they Treat with no other Colony) on as
Greater Sums than what is allotted by the Assembly, & that Can not

Dispatched at present perhaps without your Lordships expectation or But. as the Case is, & he should not have upon his Return to Europe fully answered, he might be of such Consequence as to draw the Indians to Commit Hostilities not only on our Borders, but on those of this Province also. I am to be Continued

Inclosed, Sir Jeffery Amherst, Sir Jeffery's Answer, Ibid. Inquiries & Observations, As to Albany & Ibid. Extracts from Governor Hamilton's Commissions & Instructions as Governor of Philadelphia ready for his Journey, And the Governors of Philadelphia Messages to assemble the Provincial Assembly, & their Answers thereto: But perhaps his Journey from Albany to Philadelphia may be so little Consequence as to render it unnecessary that your Lordship should receive any Communications from me, Except only that I have received your Lordships Commands by Mr. Secretary Pitt, & shall pay due Obedience thereto.

I am with great Respect Your Lordships most obedient & most humble Servant

Jeffery Amherst

To the Right Honble the Earl of Halifax &c &c &c

Sir

Since writing the above, His Excellency Governor Denny has favoured me with the Inclosures of Lord Loudoun to your Lordship by this Conveyance, Copys of which I had prepared for the same purpose, & presume to inform your Lordship he is what your Lordship will now receive from

time, And reserve time for Another Assembly, which they
hereby agree shall be at Albany: Only I have herein
your Lordship with a Copy of the Bill for arming Negroes, and my remarks
thereon, together with a Copy of the Act therein referred to, and beg
your Lordship will lay upon the Table, for if possible he willing
to agree to the Passing of an Assembly, to meet by their present Temper
cannot be necessary after me (in my opinion) than Once in two years.
Unless some Exigence in the Affairs of the Colony should require an
earlier Session.

I hope your Lordship will be thoroughly Satisfied by
the Governor's Message & their Proceedings, & have the other Bill
out of Calling for the best, & agreeable to your Lordships pleasure, as
far as I can be informed of it, And that I am not to send of my
Reasons & opinion, as are to be required them, before your Lordship
Commands your Assent & be otherwise contracted. I am

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obliged & most faithfull

Humble Servant.

Wm: Denning

Annapolis June 12. 1744.

Recd June 12. 1744

Last night the Express from Gov. of New York brought us the Declaration of
War, and an Act that Gov. Trumbull had taken a Canoe in New
Scotia. The Indians are upon the Road to this place of Treaty.

1709

275 f.

and To Remain there untill Relieved, that the Indians may have Reason to rely on their Majesties Assistance to defend them, and if this be not done, It will be of Dangerous Consequence.

We do Also Judge It Necessary That three or four Companies of the Militia out of the Lower Counties of this Province should be sent up to this place in the Spring of the Colony to Assist in defending this his Majesties Frontier of the Colony of New York.

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs the 14th June 1744.

II

275A

A French Indian Named Aquarenta appeared at this board and Says

That He is sent by the Sachims of Caghnawaga to tell the Commissioners, that they had sent to this place in the Spring to know what news of peace or war and the messengers were told that here was no peace And Now a Declaration of war was sent from Quebec to Montreal 25 Days Since, at which he Says the Caghnawaga Sachims are Surprized as the news from Europe is Generally here Sooner than at Canada, And that he was Now Sent to Assure the Com.rs that the Sachims of Caghnawaga were Inclined to keep the Covenant and not to Meddle with the war but to Live in peace and Keep Open the Path in Assurance of this he Says he was ordered to give

a String of Wampum

He further Says that the Sachims are willing to Come either here or at Onondago to renew the Covenant

The Indian being asked whether the other Indians 27
Subject to the French are not Included in the Treaty —
and Wherefore they did not Send Keys as well as the
Sachims of his Nation. Whereto he Answers, That he
was Only Sent to know the Opinion of the English
and If they were Inclined to peace. That Had the other
Nations Arc All inclined to come to a place That should
be appointed by the English to renew the Treaty and that
in the mean time no Acts of hostility shall be Committed
on their Side.

He further Saith That the Govern.r of Canada told
them, at the time he proclaimed Warr That he was inclined
to live in peace in his Country and that he would not —
Commit Acts of Hostility upon the English unless the
English began first.

II
276 The Indian being asked whether he meant —
this neutrality Between his province or All his Majesties
Subjects upon the Continent, To which he Answers, That they
mean all ~~his Majesties~~ the Subjects of the King of Great Britain
upon this Continent viz.t Boston Pensilvania and All the —
other Governments.

The Indian being asked whether they meant the Neutrality
in Such a Manner That in case the English Should Attack
the French in Canada That they Should then joyn the French
against the English or not, to which he Answers That the
French Indians were determined not to Intermiddle in
the War at all, And That they would not Assist the French
If they Should be Attacked by the English —

William Shirley Esq.r Captain General & Governour In Chief in & over his
Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

To all Whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting.

Gg. 112.

Know ye that by & with the Advice of the Great & General Court or Assembly of His Majesty
said Province of the Massachusetts Bay at their Sessions begun & held at Boston the Thirtieth of May last
have Constituted & Appointed & by these Presents do Constitute & Appoint Authorize & Empower John
Stoddard, Jacob Wendall, Thomas Berry, John Choate & Thomas Hutchinson Esq.r or any three of them
Commissioners for & in behalf of this Province to Appear at the City of Albany or Elsewhere within the
Province of New York on the Twelfth of this Instant June or as soon afterwards as may be then and
there to Treat with His Majestys Governour of New York aforesaid or with any Commissioners that may be
Appointed on the Part of that Province or with any Commissioners that may be Appointed on the part of
the Governments of New Hampshire, Connecticut & Rhode Island or any of them & on the Part and
behalf of this Province to make such Agreements & Stipulations with the aforesaid Governours or
Commissioners or any of them either Jointly or Separately as they Shall think Equal & Necessary for the
aforesaid several Governments or any of them to Enter into for their Mutual Safety & Defence or for Annoying
the Enemy in the Present War Such Agreement to be binding & Obligatory on the aforesaid Respective
Governments & every of them And also to Treat with the said Governments or Commissioners Chosen by them
respectively either Separately or Conjunctly as they Shall Judge best in Order to Accomplish the Ends above
mentioned. And Further as a Treaty is Intended between the Province of New York & the Indians Bordering
the said Province to be held at Albany aforesaid on the before mentioned Twelfth of June Instant I do by these
Presents by & with the Advice of the Great & General Court aforesaid Constitute & appoint the said John Stoddard
Jacob Wendell, Thomas Berry, John Choate, & Thomas Hutchinson or any three of them Commissioners for and
behalf of this Province to Treat with & Engage the Friendships of the Indians Commonly Called the Six Nations
Indians or any other Nation or Tribe of Indians Whatsoever which Shall be there (having first Obtained leave
of the aforesaid Governour of New York for that Purpose) to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. And the said
Commissioners are also hereby Empowered to agree do Act & Transact any other matter & thing for the Weal Safety
& Defence of this Province as they may Judge Proper in & about the Premises According to such Instructions
they have herewith Received. Given under my hand & the Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay
aforesaid at Boston the Eighteenth Day of June in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord
George the Second over Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. Anno
Domini one thousand Seven hundred & forty four.

W: Shirley

By His Excellencys Command.

J. Willard Secr.y

Albany June y.e 16.th 1744 The Above is
a true Copy of the Original Commission in
our Hands

John Stoddard
Jacob Wendell
Thomas Berry
John Choate
Thomas Hutchinson

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~~England, Scotland, or Ireland; ſome of whom were Epiſcopalians, and ſome Preſbyterians; but they are all happily united with the reſt of the people, who form a Congregational Society. The Rev. Thomas Moore was the firſt ordained miniſter. He was ſettled in 1773.~~

~~Wiſcaſſet is the principal ſhire town in the County of Lincoln. The Court of Pleas ſets here once, the Supreme Judicial Court once, and the Federal Diſtrict Court twice, a year.~~

WITHAM MARSHE'S JOURNAL OF THE TREATY HELD WITH THE SIX NATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND, AND OTHER PROVINCES, AT LANCASTER, IN PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE, 1744.

Saturday, June the 16th, 1744.

THIS day the Hon. Edmund Jenings, and the Hon. Philip Thomas, Eſqrs. of the council of ſtate in Maryland, having heretofore been appointed (by a ſpecial power from his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Eſq. Governor, under his hand, and the ſeal of that province) commiſſioners for treating with the Six Nations of Indians, on behalf of the province, concerning ſome lands claimed by them, and to renew all former treaties betwixt the Six Nations and this government, agreed to proceed on their embaſſy.

I was required by them to ſtay at Annapolis, and receive the bills of exchange (to defray our expenſes) from Mr. Roſs, clerk of the council; and, after receiving the bills on Sunday, P. M. I went to Mr. Thomas's, where I lodged that night.

Sunday, 17th. Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings went over Cheſapeake Bay, as alſo did Mr. Benedict Calvert, who accompanied him to the treaty.

Monday, June 18th, 1744.

Breakfaſted at Mr. Thomas's about 8 o'clock this morning, and ſoon after ſet out with him, and the Rev. Mr. Craddock, (who accompanied us in quality of chaplain to the Maryland commiſſioners) for Patapſcoe. Arrived at James Moore's ordinary, at the head of Severn river, about one o'clock, where we dined; but ſuch a dinner was prepared

Ayer 3595

pared for us, as never was either ſeen or cooked in the highlands of Scotland, or the iſles of Orkney. It conſiſted of ſix eggs fried with ſix pieces of bacon, with ſome clammy pone or Indian bread. But as hunger knows little of cleanlineſs, and withal very impatient, we fell to, and ſoon devoured the victuals. Our liquor was ſorry rum, mixed with water and ſugar, which bears the heatheniſh name of bumbo. Of this we drank about a pint, to keep down the nauſeous eggs and bacon.

P. M. Paid for our ſlovenly dinner and liquor, and purſued our journey to Mrs. Hughes's, at Patapſcoe river, (over which ſhe keeps a ferry) to whoſe houſe we came about 3 o'clock. Here we refreſhed ourſelves with ſome good coffee, and toaſt and butter, which was ſerved to us in a neat and handſome manner: we likewiſe drank a bottle of generous wine; then paid our reckoning, and went over the river to Whetſtone-Point, and from thence proceeded to William Rogers's ordinary in Baltimore town, being three miles diſtant from Mrs. Hughes's.

Monday evening, in Baltimore County. I left Mr. Thomas and the Rev. Parſon at the ordinary, and went to Mr. Robert North's, where I ſupped with ſome blithe company; and from thence returned to Rogers's. Mr. Bourdillon, miniſter of this pariſh, viſited his brother of the cloth, and ſtaid with us till near 11 o'clock this night. It was with this gentleman and his wife that I came into Maryland on the 1ſt of January, 1737. She is niece to Sir Theodore Janſſen, Baronet. When Mr. Bourdillon had bidden us *bon ſoir*, we retired to reſt our wearied limbs, having rode 44 long miles this hot day.

Tueſday Morning, June 19th, 1744.

Roſe about 5 o'clock, and ordered breakfaſt to be got preſently; which was done. Drank tea, and then mounted our horſes to reach Edward Day's, who keeps the ferry on this ſide Joppa. Came to his houſe about 11 o'clock, baited our ſelves and horſes, and then paſſed over Gun-Powder river in his ferry-boat to Joppa town.

At Joppa. Reſted at Mr. Brown's, who keeps a brick ordinary. Here we dined on a boiled ham, and ſome chickens fried with bacon. Drank good wine and ſmall beer,

beer, and rendered ourſelves fit to encounter the fatigue of riding twenty-five miles further in this ſultry weather.

Here I waited on the Rev. Hugh Deane, who is parſon of this pariſh, to deliver him a packet of letters, &c. I received from Dr. Lyon, at Baltimore town. He read to me ſome of the news, mentioned in his European letters, concerning the queen of Hungary, the king of Pruſſia, and the Lord knows how many other potentates; but as I was neither politician, nor courtier, I gave but little attention to it. I underſtood Mr. D. had his intelligence from his wife's brother, who has ſome place in the government at home, or is in dependance of favours from ſome *great man*: God help him!

After dinner, about 3 in the afternoon, we took the route to Mr. Benjamin Chew's, in Cecil county, whoſe houſe is diſtant from Joppa twenty-ſix miles.

Betwixt ſix and ſeven of the clock in the evening, we reached Suſquehannah lower ferry; we tarried ſome ſmall time, and ſent our horſes over it in a boat by themſelves.

From hence we went to the eaſtern ſide of Suſquehannah, and then rode to Mr. Chew's, about a mile and a half diſtance from the river.

At this houſe we ſupped very heartily, for which our prieſt returned thanks. After ſupper we had a good deal of chat on various ſubjects; and then, very willingly retired to bed.

Wedneſday morning, June 20th, 1744.

We breakfaſted at Mr. Chew's, and then ſet out (with him) for Nottingham townſhip, which place we reached about a quarter of an hour after ten this morning. We put up our horſes at Thomas Hughes's, who keeps here an ordinary. He was an honeſt, facetious, and ſober Quaker, a man of good plain ſenſe and character.

Here we purpoſed to dine, and beſpoke a dinner accordingly, which was prepared for us about two o'clock. Here we were ſhaved by our friend and companion Mr. Chew, for no barber could be got in the whole neighbourhood.

I thought it a little odd our friend (who was a juſtice of the peace in his county) ſhould officiate as our tonſor; but as we could get no other, he, purely out of good nature, did the office of one.

This

This townſhip is a large body of land, conſiſting of between 30 and 40,000 acres. It lies in Cheſter County, within the Province of Pennſylvania. It is chiefly ſettled by Quaker farmers, who ſtrive to imitate thoſe in our mother country in every thing. There have been great diſputes between the preſent Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland, and Meſſrs. Penns, proprietors of Pennſylvania, concerning this place; the firſt averring it to lie within the bounds of his province; and the others, that it is contained within theirs. The inhabitants (being Quakers) are deſirous of living under the Penns' government, by reaſon of the ſmall taxes they are burthened with; and more eſpecially as in that, they are not obliged to pay any thing to the prieſts of the ſteeple-houſes; whereas in Maryland, by a law made anno 1704, every male, white and black, and alſo black women, above the age of 16, and under the age of 60, are obliged to pay 40 lb. of tobacco per poll to the incumbent of their reſpective pariſhes. This is a moſt iniquitous tax, and is a moſt grievous burthen to thoſe who have many white men ſervants, and a great many ſlaves, which a great number of people have in Maryland.

The difference between the proprietors of the two provinces is likely to be ended by the Lord Chancellor, before whom a ſuit is depending, brought by the Penns againſt Lord Baltimore, for not ſtanding to, or fulfilling ſome agreement relating to the bounds of both provinces, wherein the Quakers had been too ſly for his Lordſhip, whereby their ſeveral titles may be drawn in queſtion.

Wedneſday, P. M. There was a great diſputation betwixt the Hon. Mr. Thomas, and one Gatchell, an inhabitant of this place, concerning carnal weapons. The latter being one of the followers of George Fox, ſtrenuouſly inſiſted, that it was not lawful to uſe any offenſive weapon whatever. As this is the common cant of that ſet of people, it is in vain to think of arguing them out of it, though founded on no reaſon.

In this government ſubſiſts a quarrel betwixt the Governor of it, and the Quaker members of the houſe of aſſembly, occaſioned by the latter's not conſenting to a militia law, which they will not grant for the defence of the province. Who has the moſt reaſon on their ſide, I know not;

not; but I really cannot blame the Quakers for not conſenting to ſuch a law, unleſs the power of putting it in execution ſhould be lodged in the houſe of aſſembly, and ſuch officers to be appointed by them.

At ſix this evening, the Hon. Edmund Jenings, Eſq. Col. Thomas Colvill, and Col. Robert King, (being the other honourable commiſſioners for Maryland) with Mr. Calvert, arrived here, from Col. Colvill's, in Cecil county. We all lodged at Mr. Hughes's, and agreed to ſet out for Lancaſter early in the morning, and to go thither over the Barrens.

Expenſes at Mr. Hughes's, paid in ſilver currency, to the value of £.2--17--2, Pennſylvania currency.

Thurſday morning, June 21, 1744.

Breakfaſted before five; then prepared ourſelves for riding. Set out from hence with the commiſſioners, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Gachel, and our landlord, who undertook to be our guide to Lancaſter town. We were joined on the road by ſome Quakers, who accompanied us to our deſigned ſtage.

At eleven o'clock, we arrived at one Sheppard's mill, having rode twenty miles from Nottingham. Here we all baited, and refreſhed ourſelves with ſome good neat's tongue, cold ham, and Madeira wine. We eat our repaſt under a tree, upon a long plank, cloſe to which was a trough, and in that our horſes were fed. We reſted at this place about an hour and an half, and then purſued our journey to Lancaſter. From hence we had a good road, the land being leſs hilly and ſtony than that we had rode over in the morning. Here are ſeveral large and fine farms, ſettled by the Germans. They ſow all kinds of grain, and have very plentiful harveſts. Their houſes are chiefly built with ſtone, and generally ſeated near ſome brook or ſtream of water. They have very large meadows, which produce a great deal of hay, and feed therewith variety of cattle, &c.

Thurſday, P. M. Arrived at Lancaſter town about two o'clock, and put up our horſes at Peter Worrall's, who here keeps an inn. Here I beſpoke a dinner for our commiſſioners, and the Maryland gentlemen, which was ſoon got

got ready, to our great comfort. Procured a room and two beds, in Worrall's houſe, for our chaplain and myſelf.

Neither the governor of Pennſylvania, nor the Virginia commiſſioners, were arrived at the time when we did; but about ſix in the evening they came hither, attended by ſeveral Virginia gentlemen, and ſome from the city of Philadelphia.

Here we were informed that the Indians would not arrive till to-morrow, they marching very ſlow, occaſioned by their having a great many ſmall children and old men.

Meſſrs. Calvert, Craddock and myſelf went into, and viewed the court-houſe of this town. It is a pretty large brick building, two ſtories high. The ground room, where the juſtices of this county hold their court, is very ſpacious. There is a handſome bench, and railed in, whereon they ſit, and a chair in the midſt of it, which is filled by the judge. Below this bench, is a large table, of half ovai form; round this, and under their Worſhips, ſit the county clerk, and the ſeveral attornies of the court, who, here, as well as in moſt other courts of the plantations, plead as counſellors. There are particular ſeats and places allotted to the ſheriff, crier, &c.

Fronting the juſtices' bench, and on each ſide of it, are ſeveral long ſteps, or ſtairs, raiſed each above the other, like the ſteps leading into the north door of St. Paul's. On theſe ſteps, ſtand the ſeveral auditors and ſpectators, when a court is held here. It was on theſe, that the Indian chiefs ſat, when they treated with the ſeveral governments. This court-houſe is capable to contain above 800 perſons, without incommoding each other.

When we had ſurveyed this room, we went up ſtairs, into one over head. This is a good room, and has a large chimney. In this the juſtices ſit in the month of February, for the convenience of the fire. Adjoining to this room, is a ſmaller one, where the juries are kept to agree on their verdict.

On the top of the court-houſe is a kind of cupola. We aſcended a ladder, and got into it. From hence we had a complete view of the whole town, and the country ſeveral miles round, and likewiſe of part of Suſquehannah river, at twelve miles diſtance.

This

This town has not been begun to be built above ſixteen years. It is conveniently laid out into ſundry ſtreets, and one main ſtreet, in the midſt of which ſtands the court-houſe and market. Through this runs the road to the back country, on Suſquehannah. There are ſeveral croſs ſtreets on each ſide of the main ſtreet, which are indifferently well built, as to quantity of houſes.

The inhabitants are chiefly High-Dutch, Scotch-Iriſh, ſome few Engliſh families, and unbelieving Iſraelites, who deal very conſiderably in this place.

The ſpirit of cleanlineſs has not as yet in the leaſt troubled the major part of the inhabitants; for, in general, they are very great ſluts and ſlovens. When they clean their houſes, which, by the bye, is very ſeldom, they are unwilling to remove the filth far from themſelves, for they place it cloſe to their doors, which, in the ſummer time, breeds an innumerable quantity of bugs, fleas, and vermin.

The religions, which prevail here, are hardly to be numbered. Here are Dutch Calviniſts, who have a church built with ſquare logs, and their interſpaces filled up with clay. In this, is a ſmall organ, good for little, and worſe played on by the organiſt.

The ſect of Luther have a church likewiſe. This is more ſpacious than that of the Calviniſts, being built of ſtone, and is much larger than the other. The miniſter of this church is a gentleman of good character, and by his true paſtoral conduct keeps his congregation in good order. The miniſters of theſe Dutch churches are allowed no certain ſtipend for preaching, but are paid at the will of their hearers. This is a great tie upon them to do their duty, and makes them more diligent than our clergy are. Happy people! in this we may envy them.

A clergyman of the church of England ſometimes officiates in the court-houſe, there being no church here built by thoſe of that perſuaſion. There are great numbers of Iriſh Preſbyterians, and ſeveral Jews, as I hinted before, with divers others, that neither themſelves, nor any one elſe, can tell what ſect they follow or imitate.

The houſes, for the moſt part, are built and covered with wood, except ſome few, which are built of brick and ſtone. They are generally low, ſeldom exceeding two ſto-

ries. All the owners of lots and houſes, here, pay a ground rent, greater or leſs, according to the grant of them by James Hamilton, Eſq. who is the proprietor of the town.

There are hills which environ Lancaſter, as likewiſe ſome thick woods, which, in the ſummer, render it very hot, eſpecially in the afternoon. The ſoil is then dry and very ſandy, which, when a freſh wind blows, almoſt choak the inhabitants.

The water here is very bad, occaſioned by their ſprings, and even wells, being ſtored with lime-ſtones. This gave me a looſeneſs, and palled my appetite; but ſoon left me, after I refrained drinking the water by itſelf.

They have a very good market in this town, well filled with proviſions of all kinds, and prodigiouſly cheap.

Our commiſſioners and company ſupped at Worrall's, and paſſed away an hour or two very agreeably; after which I retired to bed; but had not long repoſed myſelf, when I was moſt fiercely attacked by the neighbouring Dutch fleas and bugs, which were ready to devour both me and the miniſter: however, after killing great quantities of my nimble enemies, I got about two hours ſleep.

Mr. Calvert was more inhumanly uſed by them than myſelf, as was likewiſe Mr. Craddock. On the next night, Mr. Calvert left our lodgings, and laid in the court-houſe chamber, among the young gentlemen from Virginia, who there had beds made on the floor for that purpoſe.

Friday, June 22d, 1744.

Roſe betwixt 4 and 5. Breakfaſted with Mr. commiſſioner Thomas, Coloneis Colvill and King, at Worrall's.

The Indian chiefs not being yet come, we had no buſineſs to do.

The honourable the commiſſioners of Virginia gave our commiſſioners, and the ſeveral Maryland gentlemen, an invitation to dine with them in the court-houſe, which we did, betwixt one and two. During our dinner, the deputies of the Six Nations, with their followers and attendants, to the number of 252, arrived in town. Several of their ſquaws, or wives, with ſome ſmall children, rode on horſeback, which is very unuſual with them. They brought their fire-arms and bows and arrows, as well as tomahawks.

A great

A great concourſe of people followed them. They marched in very good order, with *Cannaſateego*, one of the Onondago chiefs, at their head; who, when he came near to the court-houſe wherein we were dining, ſung, in the Indian language, a ſong, inviting us to a renewal of all treaties heretofore made, and that now to be made.

Mr. Weiſer, the interpreter, who is highly eſteemed by the Indians, and is one of their council of ſtate, (though a German by birth) conducted them to ſome vacant lots in the back part of the town, where ſundry poles and boards were placed. Of theſe, and ſome boughs of trees from the woods, the Indians made *wigwams*, or cabins, wherein they reſided during the treaty. They will not, on any occaſion whatſoever, dwell, or even ſtay, in houſes built by white people.

They placed their cabins according to the rank each nation of them holds in their grand council. The *Onondagoes* nation was placed on the right hand and upper end; then the others, according to their ſeveral dignities.

After dining, and drinking the loyal healths, all the younger gentlemen of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, went with Mr. Conrad Weiſer to the Indian camp, where they had erected their ſeveral cabins. We viewed them all, and heartily welcomed *Cannaſateego*, and *Tachanuntie*, (alias the Black Prince) two chiefs of the Onondagoes, to town. They ſhaked us by the hands, and ſeemed very well pleaſed with us. I gave them ſome ſnuff, for which they returned me thanks in their language.

The firſt of theſe ſachems (or chiefs) was a tall, well-made man; had a very full cheſt, and brawny limbs. He had a manly countenance, mixed with a good-natured ſmile. He was about 60 years of age; very active, ſtrong, and had a ſurpriſing livelineſs in his ſpeech, which I obſerved in the diſcourſe betwixt him, Mr. Weiſer, and ſome of the ſachems.

Tachanuntie, another ſachem, or chief of the ſame nation, was a tall, thin man; old, and not ſo well featured as Cannaſateego: I believe he may be near the ſame age with him. He is one of the greateſt warriors that ever the Five Nations produced, and has been a great war-captain for many years paſt.

He

He is alſo called *the Black Prince*, becauſe, as I was informed, he was either begotten on an Indian woman by a negro, or by an Indian chief on ſome negro woman; but by which of the two, I could not be well aſſured.

The Governor of Canada, (whom theſe Indians call *Onantio*) will not treat with any of the Six Nations of Indians, unleſs *Tachanuntie* is perſonally preſent, he having a great ſway in all the Indian councils.

Our interpreter, Mr. Weiſer, deſired us, whilſt we were here, not to talk much of the Indians, nor laugh at their dreſs, or make any remarks on their behaviour: if we did, it would be very much reſented by them, and might cauſe ſome differences to ariſe betwixt the white people and them. Beſides, moſt of them underſtood Engliſh, though they will not ſpeak it when they are in treaty.

The Indians, in general, were poorly dreſſed, having old match-coats, and thoſe ragged; few, or no ſhirts, and thoſe they had, as black as the Scotchman made the *Jamaicans*, when he wrote in his letter they were as black as that ● blot.

When they had reſted ſome little ſpace of time, ſeveral of them began to paint themſelves with divers ſorts of colours, which rendered them frightful. Some of the others rubbed bear's greaſe on their faces, and then laid upon that a white paint. When we had made a ſufficient ſurvey of them and their cabins, we went to the court-houſe, where the Indians were expected to meet the Governor of Pennſylvania, the Hon. GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq. and to be by him congratulated on their arrival at this town.

Friday, P. M. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mr. Weiſer accompanied the ſeveral Indian chiefs from their camp up to the court-houſe, which they entered and ſeated themſelves after their own manner. Soon after, his Honour the Governor, the honourable the commiſſioners of Virginia, the honourable the commiſſioners of Maryland, and the young gentlemen from the three governments, went into the court-houſe to the Indians. There the Governor, and all the commiſſioners, ſeverally welcomed the Indians to Lancaſter, and ſhaked hands with the ſachems.

Then his Honour ſeated himſelf in the chair on the bench,

bench, the Virginia commiſſioners placed themſelves, *to wit*, the Hon. Col. Thomas Lee, and Col. William Beverly, on his right hand, and our honourable commiſſioners on his left. William Peters, Eſq. ſecretary of Pennſylvania, ſat in the middle of the table, under the Governor, and Mr. William Black, ſecretary to the Virginia commiſſioners, on his right hand, and myſelf, as ſecretary to the commiſſioners of Maryland, on his left hand.

The Governor deſired the interpreter to tell the Indians, "He was very glad to ſee them here, and ſhould not trouble "them with buſineſs this day, but deſired they would reſt "themſelves, after their great journey." This, Mr. Weiſer interpreted to them, whereat they ſeemed well enough pleaſed, and made the Governor a ſuitable anſwer.

When this was done, a good quantity of punch, wine, and pipes and tobacco, were given to the ſachems, and the Governor and all the commiſſioners drank to them, whom they pledged. When they had ſmoked ſome ſmall time, and each drank a glaſs or two of wine and punch, they retired to their cabins.

Our landlord ſhewed me the book, wherein he keeps the account of the expenſes of ours and the Virginia commiſſioners, and which was ordered to be produced every morning to me, to know exactly the amount of each day's expenſe.

Saturday, June 23d, 1744, at Lancaſter.

This day I was ſeized with a lax, and ſmall fever, occaſioned by drinking the water of this town.

After breakfaſt, the Governor, the honourable the commiſſioners, and ſeveral other gentlemen, went to the Dunkers' nunnery, about twelve miles from hence. They returned hither about ſix in the evening.

All this day the Indians ſtaid in their wigwams; and it is uſual for them to reſt two days after their journey, before they treat, or do buſineſs with the Engliſh.

After ſupper, this evening, I went with Mr. Preſident Logan's ſon, and divers other young gentlemen, to the Indians' camp, they being then dancing one of their lighter war dances.

They performed it after this manner: Thirty or forty of the younger men formed themſelves into a ring, a fire being

being lighted (notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat) and burning clear in the midſt of them. Near this, ſat three elderly Indians, who beat a drum to the time of the others' dancing. Then the dancers hopped round the ring, after a frantic faſhion, not unlike the prieſts of Bacchus in old times, and repeated, ſundry times, theſe ſounds, *Yoboh! Bugh!* Soon after this, the major part of the dancers (or rather hoppers) ſet up a horrid ſhriek or halloo!

They continued dancing and hopping, after this manner, ſeveral hours, and reſted very ſeldom. Once, whilſt I ſtaid with them, they did reſt themſelves; immediately thereupon, the three old men began to ſing an Indian ſong, the tune of which was not diſagreeable to the white by-ſtanders. Upon this, the young warriors renewed their terrible ſhriek and halloo, and formed themſelves into a ring, environing the three old ones, and danced as before. Mr. Calvert, myſelf, and ſome others ſlipped through the dancers, and ſtood near the fire; and when the drum-beaters ceaſed their noiſe, we ſhaked them by the hand. Here we preſented ſome clean pipes to them, which were very acceptable, moſt of the Indians being great ſmokers of tobacco. A *Coneſtogoe*, or *Suſquehannah* Indian, ſtood without the circle, and importuned the white by-ſtanders to give money to the young children, which was done. Whilſt this diverſion happened, ſome High-Dutch, belonging to the town, brought their guns with them to the camp; which being perceived by the *Coneſtogoe*, he informed us, it would be very diſpleaſing to the Indians, who would reſent it, though brought thither with ever ſo innocent an intent; therefore deſired us to tell the Germans to withdraw, and leave their muſquets out of their ſight, otherwiſe ſome bad conſequences might enſue. We complied with his requeſt, and made the Germans retire.

From the camp I went to Worrall's, and ſat up till eleven o'clock; to whoſe houſe I heard the Indian drum, and the warriors repeating their terrible noiſe and dancing; and at this ſport of theirs, they continued till near one in the morning.

Theſe young men are ſurpriſingly agile, ſtrong, and ſtraight limbed. They ſhoot, both with the gun and bow and

and arrow, moſt dexterouſly. They likewiſe throw their tomahawk (or little hatchet) with great certainty, at an indifferent large object, for twenty or thirty yards diſtance. This weapon they uſe againſt their enemies, when they have ſpent their powder and ball, and deſtroy many of them with it.

The chiefs, who were deputed to treat with the Engliſh by their different nations, were very ſober men, which is rare for an Indian to be ſo, if he can get liquor. They behaved very well, during our ſtay amongſt them, and ſundry times refuſed drinking in a moderate way. Whenever they renew old treaties of friendſhip, or make any bargain about lands they ſell to the Engliſh, they take great care to abſtain from intoxicating drink, for fear of being over-reached; but when they have finiſhed their buſineſs, then ſome of them will drink without meaſure.

Sunday, June 24th, 1744.

Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings ordered me to copy the ſpeech to be made by him, in the name of the governor of Maryland, to the Indians, in the court-houſe, to-morrow morning. This, and tranſcribing ſome copies of it, buſied me ſo much, that I could not go to the court-houſe, where divine ſervice, according to the church of England, was performed by my fellow-traveller, the Rev. Mr. Craddock, to a numerous audience, this day. He alſo preached a very good ſermon, which met the approbation of the ſeveral gentlemen preſent.

His Honour the Governor invited Mr. Craddock to dine with him, which he did, and received a hearty welcome.

Betwixt 1 and 2, our honourable commiſſioners, and thoſe of Virginia, dined in the court-houſe, and the gentlemen of both their governments; after which, the office of the day was again performed by another miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church. He gave us an excellent ſermon, and expatiated very feelingly on the too prevalent vices of the age. He uſed plain language, and thereby fitted his diſcourſe for all capacities, by which all might truly edify, if they had any grace, or good diſpoſition thereto.

In the evening, walked to the Indian camp, where they were dancing in the manner deſcribed laſt night, only the

number

number of dancers was augmented, they having taken in ſeveral ſmall boys, to make a larger ring.

Betwixt 8 and 9, this night, ſupped with my brother ſecretary, Mr. Black, in his lodgings at Mr. George Sanderſon's. We had pleaſant company, good wine, and lime-punch. From hence I went to Worrall's, where, in my room, three very impudent Indian traders had taken poſſeſſion of my bed, and cauſed another to be there made; but after ſome diſputes, our landlord made theſe ſcoundrels quit their beds, and leave the parſon and myſelf in quiet poſſeſſion.

Theſe traders, for the moſt part, are as wild as ſome of the moſt ſavage Indians, amongſt whom they trade for ſkins, fur, &c. for ſundry kinds of European goods, and ſtrong liquors. They go back in the country, above 300 miles from the white inhabitants; here they live with the Indian hunters till they have diſpoſed of their cargoes; and then, on horſes, carry their ſkins, &c. to Philadelphia, where they are bought by the merchants there, and from thence exported to London. It is a very beneficial trade, though hazardous to their perſons and lives; for the weather is ſo exceſſively cold where they trade, which is near the lakes of Canada, and their cabins ſo poorly made to defend themſelves from the bitter winters, that they often periſh: and on the other hand, they are liable to the inſults and ſavage fury of the drunken Indians, by ſelling to them rum, and other ſpirituous liquors. The government, as yet, have not provided a law, prohibiting the ſelling ſuch liquors, although it has been preſſed by his Honour, who is but too ſenſible of the ill effects produced by the Indian traders carrying ſo much to barter with the hunters of the Six Nations.

I reſted well, after diſpoſſeſſing theſe intruding gueſts; but this happened by my giving orders to my landlord's ſervants, this morning, to waſh our room with cold water, and take my bed from its bedſtead, and lay it on the floor; and by this means the bugs and fleas were defeated of their prey.

Monday morning, 25th June, 1744.

At 10 o'clock, the Indian ſachems met the Governor, the honourable commiſſioners of Virginia, and thoſe of this province,

province, when his Honour made them a ſpeech,* to which Cannaſateego returned an anſwer in behalf of all the others preſent.

The Indians ſtaid in the court-houſe about two hours; and were regaled with ſome bumbo and ſangree.

The honourable commiſſioners from Virginia and Maryland dined in the court-houſe, as did the gentlemen of both governments; we had two tables, and a great variety of victuals; our company being about thirty in number.

In the court-houſe, Monday, P. M.

The Governor, and all the honourable commiſſioners, reſumed their ſeveral ſeats here; and then the chiefs came in, and took their places.

Edmund Jenings, Eſq. as firſt commiſſioner for Maryland, made a ſpeech to the Six Nations, which was interpreted to them by Mr. Weiſer. Whilſt Mr. Jenings delivered his ſpeech, he gave the interpreter a ſtring and two belts of wampum, which were by him preſented to the ſachem Cannaſateego; and the Indians thereupon gave the cry of approbation; by this we were ſure the ſpeech was well approved by the Indians. This cry is uſually made on preſenting wampum to the Indians in a treaty, and is performed thus: The grand chief and ſpeaker amongſt them pronounces the word *jò-hah!* with a loud voice, ſingly; then all the others join in this ſound, *woh!* dwelling ſome little while upon it, and keeping exact time with each other, and immediately, with a ſharp noiſe and force, u'ter this ſound, *wugh!* This is performed in great order, and with the utmoſt ceremony and decorum; and with the Indians is like our Engliſh huzza!

Monday evening, in the court-houſe chamber.

I ſupped with the Governor, the honourable commiſſioners, and the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who attended his Honour to this town. We had an elegant entertainment; and after ſupper the Governor was extremely merry, and thereby ſet an example of agreeable mirth, which

* See the ſpeech and anſwer, in the treaty, printed at Philadelphia, and Williamſburg in Virginia.

which ran through the whole company. During this merriment, two Germans happened to paſs by the court-houſe with a harp and fiddle, and played ſome tunes under the window of our room: upon that, they were ordered to come up ſtairs, where the Governor required them to divert us, which they did, but not with the harmony of their muſic, (for that was very uncouth and diſpleaſing to us, who had heard ſome of the beſt hands in England) but by playing a tune, of ſome ſort, to a young Indian, who danced a jig with Mr. Andrew Hamilton, in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. At nine o'clock, the Governor and commiſſioners left us; and then the younger perſons raiſed their jollity by dancing in the Indian dreſs, and after their manner.

Tueſday, 26th June.

Copied fair the proceedings of yeſterday with the Indians, as alſo Gov. Thomas's ſpeech to them, which were tranſmitted to his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Eſq. Governor of Maryland, by Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings.

We dined in the court-houſe; and ſoon after I received orders from the above commiſſioner, to acquaint all the Maryland gentlemen, "That they ſhould deſiſt going into "the court-houſe this afternoon, during our treaty with "the Six Nations." Purſuant to which order, I informed the gentlemen of our commiſſioners' pleaſure, at which the firſt were much diſguſted, as were the Virginia gentlemen, who had the ſame commands laid on them by the ſecretary of their commiſſioners.

Five o'clock, P. M. His Honour the Governor of Pennſylvania, and the honourable the commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, met the Indian chiefs in the court-houſe, when Cannaſateego anſwered our ſpeech of yeſterday, and preſented a ſtring and two belts of wampum: which being done, the further execution of the treaty was adjourned until the next day.

By order of our commiſſioners, and at the requeſt of Mr. Weiſer, the interpreter, I bought half a groſs of tobacco pipes, to be preſented to the Indians at their camp; which was accordingly done, and they ſeemed well pleaſed at the gift, ſuch pipes being ſcarce with them.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, 27th June.

After breakfaſt, viewed Mr. Worrall's book of our expenſes, which we ſettled; and the whole amount thereof, from the 20th inſtant to this day, was £.46--0--5, Pennſylvania currency.——N. B. Mr. Worrall's account for the negroes' expenſes was not included in the above ſum.

This day our commiſſioners wrote a letter to our Governor, giving him an account of their tranſactions with the Indians, which I fairly copied by their order.

P. M. 5 o'clock. The Governor, and all the honourable commiſſioners, again met, and treated with the Six Nations, in the court-houſe, when Tachanuntie, the famous Black Prince, (mentioned before) anſwered the ſpeech made yeſterday by the Hon. Col. Lee, one of the Virginia commiſſioners; and in token that it was well received and approved by the chiefs, Tachanuntie preſented one ſtring and two belts of wampum to his Majeſty's commiſſioners of Virginia. Then Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings deſired the interpreter to aſk the Indians if they would be ready for a conference to-morrow morning, in the court-houſe chamber, with the commiſſioners of Maryland; which he did, and the Indians anſwered, that they would meet for that purpoſe, as deſired.

At 8 o'clock, this evening, I went, with three of our honourable commiſſioners, to a ball in the court-houſe chamber; to which his Honour the Governor of Pennſylvania, the commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, and the gentlemen of the ſeveral colonies, with ſundry inhabitants of this town, were invited.

James Hamilton, Eſq. the proprietor of Lancaſter, made the ball, and opened it, by dancing two minuets with two of the ladies here, which laſt danced wilder time than any Indians.

Our muſic and muſicians were the ſame as deſcribed laſt Monday evening.

The females (I dare not call them ladies, for that would be a profanation of the name) were, in general, very diſagreeable. The dancers conſiſted of Germans and Scotch-Iriſh; but there were ſome Jeweſſes, who had not long ſince come from New-York, that made a tolerable appearance, being well dreſſed, and of an agreeable behaviour.

There

There was a large and elegant ſupper prepared in the court-houſe chamber, of which the Governor, ſome of the honourable commiſſioners, and the female dancers, firſt eat; then the other gentlemen in order, and afterwards the younger gentlemen. The dances were concluded about 12 o'clock; but myſelf, with ſeveral others of the younger ſort, ſtaid till after one in the morning.

Thurſday, 28th of June, 1744, A. M.

At 9 this morning, the commiſſioners of Maryland and the Six Nations met in the court-houſe chamber, according to agreement of yeſterday.

Here we opened the ſeveral bales and boxes of goods, to be preſented the Indians, they having been bought at Philadelphia, and ſent hither for that end.

Before the chiefs viewed and handled the ſeveral goods, Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings made them a ſpeech in the name of the Governor of Maryland, with which, after it was interpreted to them by Mr. Weiſer, they ſeemed well pleaſed.

The chiefs turned over, and narrowly inſpected the goods, and aſked the prices of them; which being told them, they ſeemed ſomewhat diſſatisfied; and deſired to go down into the court-houſe, to conſult among themſelves, (which is their uſual method, if it concerns any matter of importance, as this was, for they muſt give a particular account of their whole negotiation to their ſeveral tribes, when they return) with their interpreter. They did ſo; and after ſome time came up again, and agreed with our commiſſioners to releaſe their claim and right to any lands now held by the inhabitants of Maryland, and for which the ſaid Indians were not heretofore ſatisfied, in conſideration of the following goods, viz.

4 pieces of ſtrouds, at £.7	£.28	0	0
2 pieces ditto, £.5,	10	0	0
200 ſhirts,	63	12	0
3 pieces half thicks,	11	0	0
3 ditto duffle blankets, at £.7,	21	0	0
1 ditto, ditto,	6	10	0
47 guns, at £.1--6--0,	61	2	0
1lb. vermilion,	0	18	0
Carried over,	£.202	2	0

Brought over,	£.202	2	0
1000 flints,	0	18	0
4 doz. jews-harps,	0	14	0
1 doz. boxes,	0	1	0
1cwt. 2qrs. 0lb. bar lead,	3	0	0
2 qrs. ſhot,	1	0	0
2 half barrels gun-powder,	13	0	0
Pennſylvania money.	£.220	15	0

The above quantity of goods were accordingly given the Indians, as agreed on by both parties; after which, our commiſſioners ordered me to go to Mr. Worrall, and deſire him to ſend ſome punch for the ſachems, which was accordingly done; and after they had ſeverally drank health to the commiſſioners, and the compliment returned by the latter, the Indians retired to their wigwams, and the honourable commiſſioners went to their lodgings about 12 o'clock.

Poſt Meridiem. The commiſſioners of Virginia had a private treaty with the chiefs, in the court-houſe, when Col. Lee made them a ſpeech; which ſee in the printed Treaty, fol. 20, 21, 22.

In the evening, about 7 o'clock, I accompanied my friend, Col. Nathan Rigbie, to the Indian cabins, where, having collected ſeveral of their papooſes (or little children) together, he flung a handful of Engliſh half-pennies amongſt them, for which they ſcrambled heartily, and with the utmoſt earneſtneſs. This pleaſed the elder ſort very much; and they eſteem it a great mark of friendſhip, if the white people make preſents to their children, or treat them with any particular notice. I gave the papooſes ſome ſmall beads, which were kindly received. The young men, this night, again danced a war-dance, as deſcribed on Saturday laſt; at which were preſent a great number of white people. When the colonel and myſelf had taken a view of the Onondagoes', Cahugas' and Senecas' cabins, he went from me to the ring of dancers, and then I went to a cabin, where I heard the celebrated Mrs. Montour, a French lady, (but now, by having lived ſo long among the Six Nations, is become almoſt an Indian) had her reſi-

dence.

dence. When I approached the wigwam, I ſaluted her in French, and aſked her whether ſhe was not born in Canada? of what parents? and whether ſhe had not lived a long time with the Indians? She anſwered me in the ſame language very civilly, and after ſome compliments were paſſed betwixt us, told me, in a polite manner, "That ſhe was born in Canada, whereof her father (who "was a French gentleman) had been Governor; under "whoſe adminiſtration, the then Five Nations of Indians "had made war againſt the French, and the Hurons in "that government, (whom we term the French Indians, "from eſpouſing their part againſt the Engliſh, and living "in Canada) and that, in the war, ſhe was taken by ſome "of the Five Nations' warriors, being then about ten "years of age; and by them was carried away into their "country, where ſhe was habited and brought up in the "ſame manner as their children: That when ſhe grew "up to years of maturity, ſhe was married to a famous "war captain of thoſe nations, who was in great eſteem "for the glory he procured in the wars he carried on "againſt the Catawbas, a great nation of Indians to the "ſouth-weſt of Virginia, by whom ſhe had ſeveral chil-"dren; but about fifteen years ago, he was killed in a "battle with them; ſince which, ſhe has not been mar-"ried: That ſhe had little or no remembrance of the "place of her birth, nor indeed of her parents, it being "near fifty years ſince ſhe was raviſhed from them by the "Indians."

She has been a handſome woman, genteel, and of polite addreſs, notwithſtanding her reſidence has been ſo long among the Indians; though formerly ſhe was wont to accompany the ſeveral chiefs, who uſed to renew treaties of friendſhip with the proprietor and governor of Pennſylvania, at Philadelphia, the metropolis of that province; and being a white woman, was there very much careſſed by the gentlewomen of that city, with whom ſhe uſed to ſtay for ſome time. She retains her native language, by converſing with the Frenchmen who trade for fur, ſkins, &c. among the ſix nations; and our language ſhe learned at Philadelphia, as likewiſe of our traders, who go back into the Indians' country. In her cabin were two of her daughters,

daughters, by the war-captain, who were both married to perſons of the ſame ſtation, and were then gone to war with the Catawbas before mentioned. One of theſe young women had a ſon, about five years old, who, I think, was one of the fineſt featured and limbed children mine eyes ever ſaw, and was not ſo tawny, or greaſed, as the other Indian children were; but, on the contrary, his cheeks were ruddy, mixed with a delicate white, had eyes and hair of an hazel colour, and was neatly dreſſed in a green ban-jan, and his other garments were ſuitable.

Madame Montour has but one ſon, who, for his proweſs and martial exploits, was lately made a captain, and a member of the Indian council, and is now gone to war againſt the Catawbas, with her ſon-in-law.

She is in great eſteem with the beſt ſort of white people, and by them always treated with abundance of civility; and whenever ſhe went to Philadelphia, (which formerly ſhe did pretty often) the ladies of that city always invited her to their houſes, entertained her well, and made her ſeveral preſents.

From this cabin, when I had taken leave of Mrs. Montour and her daughters, I returned to the dancers, who were continuing their mirth; and afterwards returned to my lodgings.

Friday, June the 29th, 1744, A. M.

Our commiſſioners and the Six Nations had a private conference in the court-houſe chamber, when they jointly proceeded to ſettle the bounds and quantity of land the latter were to releaſe to Lord Baltimore, in Maryland; but the Indians, not very well apprehending our commiſſioners, in their demand reſpecting the bounds of the lands to be releaſed, occaſioned a great delay in the finiſhing of that buſineſs; however, it was wholly ſettled in the afternoon, upon Mr. Weiſer's conference with the Governor of Pennſylvania, his Majeſty's commiſſioners of Virginia, and thoſe of Maryland, and alſo with the Indians in council, where he debated the matter more fully; and explained our commiſſioners' demands in ſo clear a manner, that they came to ſuch an amicable determination, as proved agreeable to each party. We again preſented the ſachems, here, with bumbo punch, with which they drank proſperity and ſucceſs

ceſs to their Father, the great King over the waters, and to the healths of our commiſſioners.

This day we dined at our landlord Worrall's; and it was agreed, by the commiſſioners of Maryland, to invite all the Six Nations' chiefs, to dine with them, in company with the Governor and Virginia commiſſioners, to-morrow, in the court-houſe; againſt which time, orders were given to prepare a large and elegant entertainment.

In the evening I went with Col. Rigbie, and other gentlemen, to viſit one Mr. Adams, a German doctor, who, we underſtood, had got an organ; but it was with the greateſt importunity he would favour us in playing a tune, telling us, that unleſs he himſelf was poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire to play, he could oblige no body; yet, ſeeing we were ſo very importunate, he at laſt complied, and ſtrummed over three or four High-Dutch pſalm tunes, to which he ſang the words, in the moſt enthuſiaſtic raptures. For my part, what with the horrid noiſe he made on the organ, and his horſe-voice, I never ſuffered ſo great an anticipation of pleaſure in hearing muſic, or, at leaſt, a muſical inſtrument, in my whole life. When he had finiſhed his rapturous fit of noiſe, he acquainted us, that he had been a conſummate rake in his more youthful days; but ſoon after he married, turned himſelf to a ſober and religious life, and praiſed his Maker ſeveral hours in a day, by playing on, and ſinging to his organ. He ſeemed to us to be a perfect enthuſiaſt; and, upon inquiry among his neighbours, he has borne that character ever ſince he took to himſelf a wife. Being very much tired with his cant and noiſe, we at laſt took our leaves of him, though not before inviting him to drink a glaſs of wine with us at our lodgings; but he deſired to be excuſed accepting our invitation, at which we were not diſpleaſed, ſince we might have expected his viſit would have proved very troubleſome.

Saturday, 30th June, 1744, A. M.

Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings having this morning drawn a deed of releaſe from the chiefs of the Six Nations for the lands they claim in Maryland, to the uſe of Lord Baltimore, ſent for me to engroſs it, which I ſo did, purſuant to his order, about nine o'clock.

At

At ten, his Majeſty's commiſſioners had a conference with the Indians in the court-houſe chamber, to which no other perſons than themſelves were admitted.

One o'clock, P. M. The twenty-four chiefs of the Six Nations, by invitation of yeſterday from the honourable commiſſioners of Maryland, dined with them in the court-houſe; when were preſent, at other tables, his Honour the Governor of Pennſylvania, the honourable commiſſioners of Virginia, and a great many gentlemen of the three colonies. There were a large number of the inhabitants of Lancaſter likewiſe preſent to ſee the Indians dine.

We had five tables, great variety of diſhes, and ſerved up in very good order. The ſachems ſat at two ſeparate tables; at the head of one, the famous orator, Cannaſateego, ſat, and the others were placed according to their rank. As the Indians are not accuſtomed to eat in the ſame manner as the Engliſh, or other polite nations do, we, who were ſecretaries on this affair, with Mr. Thomas Cookſon, prothonatary of Lancaſter county, William Logan, Eſq. ſon of Mr. Preſident Logan, and Mr. Nathaniel Rigbie, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, carved the meat for them, ſerved them with cider and wine, mixed with water, and regulated the economy of the two tables. The chiefs ſeemed prodigiouſly pleaſed with their feaſt, for they fed luſtily, drank heartily, and were very greaſy before they finiſhed their dinner, for, by the bye, they made no uſe of their forks. The interpreter, Mr. Weiſer, ſtood betwixt the table, where the governor ſat, and that, at which the ſachems were placed, who, by order of his Honour, was deſired to inform the Indians he drank their healths, which he did; whereupon they gave the uſual cry of approbation, and returned the compliment, by drinking health to his Honour and the ſeveral commiſſioners.

After dinner, the interpreter informed the Governor and commiſſioners, "That as the Lord Proprietary and "Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by "any particular name, they had agreed, in council, to take "the firſt opportunity of a large company to preſent him "with one: And, as this with them was a matter of great "conſequence, and attended with abundance of form, the

" ſeveral nations had drawn lots for the performance of " the ceremony; and the lot falling on the Căhūgă na- " tion, they had choſen Gāchrādōdŏn, one of their chiefs, " to be their ſpeaker, and he deſired leave to begin;" which being given, he, on an elevated part of the court-houſe, with all the dignity of a warrior, the geſture of an orator, and in a very graceful poſture, ſpoke as follows:

" As the Governor of Maryland has invited us here, to " treat about our lands, and brighten the chain of friend- " ſhip, the united Six Nations think themſelves ſo much " obliged to him, that we have come to a reſolution, in " council, to give the great man, who is proprietor of Ma- " ryland, a particular name, by which we may hereafter " correſpond with him: And as it hath fallen to the Cahu- " gaes' lot in council to conſider of a proper name for that " chief man, we have agreed to give him the name of " Tōcărў-hō-gōn, denoting Precedency, Excellency; or liv- " ing in the middle, or honourable place, betwixt Aſ- " ſerigoa, and our brother Onas, by whom our treaties " may be the better carried on."

And then, addreſſing himſelf to his Honour the Gover-nor of Pennſylvania, the honourable the commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, and to the gentlemen then preſent, he added:

" As there is a company of great men now aſſembled, we " take this opportunity to publiſh this matter, that it may " be known Tocary-ho-gon is our friend, and that we are " ready to honour him, and that by ſuch name he may be " always called and known among us; and, we hope, he " will ever act towards us, according to the excellence of " the name we have now given him, and enjoy a long and " happy life."

When the ſpeech was ended, all the other chiefs expreſſed their aſſent, and great ſatisfaction at what was ſaid to our commiſſioners, inſomuch that they ſent forth five ſeveral cries of approbation.

Gachradodon having finiſhed his complimentary ora-tion, Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings, in the name of the other commiſſioners, and on behalf of Lord Baltimore, ſpoke in reply to the ſachem: " That his Lordſhip was much obli- " ged to the ſix nations for diſtinguiſhing him by the name " of

" of Tocaryhogon, eſteeming it a mark of kindneſs and " honour : That his Lordſhip would entertain the moſt " unfeigned friendſhip for them ; and that the government " of Maryland would ever be ready and deſirous to render " them its beſt offices, conducive to their tranquillity and " undiſturbed ſafety ;" which Mr. Weiſer, by command, interpreted to the Indians ; and at the ſame time was ordered to acquaint them, that the governor and the commiſſioners were then preparing to drink his Majeſty's health ; all which was done, and the chiefs expreſſed a ſincere joy by their cry of approbation, and drank the ſame in bumpers of Madeira wine. The governor, commiſſioners, and indeed all the perſons preſent, except the Indians, gave three ſeveral huzzas, after the Engliſh manner, on drinking the King's health ; which a good deal ſurpriſed them, they having never before heard the like noiſe.

Upon ending the ceremony of drinking healths, the governor and commiſſioners retired ſome little time ; but within an hour, the commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland entered the court-houſe, and afterwards went up into the chamber, as likewiſe the ſeveral chiefs, Mr. Weiſer, and a great many of the young gentlemen. Here, by order of our commiſſioners, I produced the engroſſed releaſe for the lands, with the ſeals fixed. We were obliged to put about the glaſs pretty briſkly ; and then Mr. Weiſer interpreted the contents of it to the ſachems, who, conferring amongſt themſelves about the execution of it, the major part of them ſeemed very inclinable to ſign and deliver it ; but upon Shukelemy, an Oneydoe chief's remonſtrance, ſome of the others, with himſelf, refuſed, for that day, executing it ; which refuſal of Shukelemy, we imputed, and that not without reaſon, to ſome ſiniſter and under-hand means, made uſe of by the Pennſylvanians, to induce the ſachems not to give up their right to the lands by deed, without having a larger conſideration given them, by the province of Maryland, than what was ſpecified in the releaſe. Shukelemy, who before, we had eſteemed one of our faſteſt friends, put us under a deep ſurpriſe and confuſion, by his unfair behaviour ; yet we, in ſome meaſure, extricated ourſelves out of them, by the honeſt Cannaſateego's, and the other ſachems, to the number of ſixteen, delivering

delivering the deed after the forms cuſtomary with the Engliſh, to which there were a great many gentlemen ſigned their names as witneſſes. Mr. Weiſer aſſured the commiſſioners, that he, with Cannaſateego and ſome other chiefs, would ſo effectually repreſent the unfair dealing of Shukelemy, and his partiſans in council, that he did not doubt to induce him and them totally to finiſh this buſineſs on Monday next, maugre all the inſinuations and miſrepreſentations agitated by the enemies of Maryland; and indeed Mr. Interpreter proved ſucceſsful, as is evident in the tranſactions of Monday, and may be ſeen in the printed treaty.

Monday, July the 2d, 1744, A. M.

The honourable commiſſioners of Maryland, with Mr. Weiſer, met at the houſe of George Sanderſon, in this town, when the ſeveral chiefs, who had not ſigned the deed of releaſe, and renunciation of their claim to lands in Maryland, did now cheerfully, and without any heſitation, execute the ſame, in the preſence of the commiſſioners, and Mr. Weiſer; which latter they cauſed to ſign and deliver it on behalf of a nation not preſent, both with his Indian name of Tarachiawagon, and that of Weiſer. Thus we happily effected the purchaſe of the lands in Maryland, by the dexterous management of the interpreter, notwithſtanding the ſtorm on Saturday, that threatened to blaſt our meaſures; and hereby gained not only ſome hundred thouſand acres of land to Lord Baltimore, who had no good right to them before this releaſe, but an undiſturbed and quiet enjoyment of them to the ſeveral poſſeſſors, who, in fact, had bought of that Lord's agent.

The names of the chiefs, who ſigned and delivered the deed, were,

Cannaſateego, Tacanoontia, Johnuhat, Caxhayion, Toruchdadon, Netokanyhak, and Rotierawuchto, ſachems of the Onondago nation.

Saguchſonyunt, Gachradodon, Hutaſalyakon, Rowanhohiſo, Oſochquah, and Seyenties, ſachems of the Cahugäes.

Swadamy, alias Shukelemy, Onichnaxqua, Onochkallydawy, alias Watſatuha, Tohaſhwanrarorows, Arughhocththaw, and Tiorhaaſery, ſachems of the Oneydöes.

Sidowax, Attiuſgu, Tuwaiadachquha, ſachems of the Tuſcaroröes.

Tanaſanegos,

Tanaſanegos, and Tanachiuntus, chiefs of the Senikers, or Senecäes.

The deed was delivered by Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings, on his return to Annapolis, to his clerk, Mr. Richard Burdus, who recorded it among the land records, in the provincial court office of Maryland, in libro. E. I. fo. 8, 9, 10, 11.

This morning the Governor met the Indians on buſineſs, and Cannaſateego anſwered his Honour's ſpeech made to the Indians on Thurſday laſt, relating to the murder of John Armſtrong and his two men, Indian traders. The chief ſaid, "That the Indians were, from the bottom "of their hearts, very ſorry ſuch a misfortune had hap-"pened; but hoped their brother Onas would dry up his "tears, and wipe his eyes: That they would ſend the two "Delawares down to Philadelphia, who were ſuſpected to "be, and charged as acceſſaries to the murder, though they "really believed them guiltleſs; for they aſſured the Gov-"ernor, that on the trial of the Indian in Philadelphia gaol, "committed for perpetrating Armſtrong's and his men's "murder, it would appear, that he was the ſole perſon "who did the horrid deed: however, to comply with the "Governor's requeſt, they would ſend the Delawares, "(but not as priſoners) to be examined and tried; and if "they were found guilty, to ſuffer as the Engliſh law pre-"ſcribes; but if innocent, then to return them ſafe to the "Six Nations." His Honour, in return, ſaid, "That "great care ſhould be taken to do the Delawares all the "juſtice in the world: and if, upon a fair trial, they "ſhould be acquitted, he would ſend them in ſafety to "their own homes."

The Indians gave the Governor four ſtrings of wampum, and he, in return, preſented them with three ſtrings. But for a more particular account of Armſtrong and his men's murder, ſee the treaty at large.

In the afternoon, the honourable commiſſioners of Virginia had a conference with the Indians in the court-houſe chamber, when a deed, in the nature of ours, releaſing their claim to a large quantity of land, lying in that colony, was produced by Mr. Weiſer to the ſachems for execution, which was ſigned and delivered by them in the preſence of divers gentlemen of the three colonies, who were

witneſſes

witneſſes to the ſame. Wine and ſangree was preſented to the chiefs, who drank to the continuation of the friendſhip betwixt them, and his Majeſty's ſubjects in Virginia. After the deed was executed, Cannaſateego commanded the young Indian men, then preſent, to entertain the Governor and commiſſioners, in the evening, with a particular dance, according to the cuſtom of their nations; which was complied with about 8 o'clock. Before they performed the dance, I went to their camp, where I ſaw the young warriors paint themſelves in a frightful manner, and on their heads place a great quantity of feathers. They took arrows and tomahawks in their hands, and then unanimouſly ran out of their camp, hallooing and ſhrieking (which was terrible to us, being ſtrangers) up the ſtreet to Mr. Cookſon's, where the Governor was; and there they made a ring, a perſon being placed in it, and danced round him to a horrid noiſe, made by the incloſed perſon, and the others. In this manner they continued ſome time, flouriſhing their weapons, and ſtriving to deſtroy him in the ring. When they had acted thus about ſeven or eight minutes, then their captain ran before them, very ſwift, to another place, about twenty or thirty yards diſtance from Mr. Cookſon's, and there acted the ſame over again. This was a repreſentation of the Indians beſieging a fort of their enemies, (who have no cannon) the perſon in the midſt of the circle repreſenting the fort beſieged, and the Indians encircling him, the beſiegers: and as it happens ſometimes, that they are beaten from a fort when beſieging it, ſo their running away, as deſcribed above, was the manner of their retreat. As ſoon as the Indians recovered their fatigue, they renewed the attack of the ſuppoſed fort. When they had finiſhed the ſiege, and the Governor and commiſſioners had treated them with ſangree, they immediately retired to their wigwams.

Tueſday, 3d July, 1744.

At 11 o'clock, this morning, the Governor, and all the honourable commiſſioners, had a meeting with the Six Nations in the court-houſe, when his Honour made a ſpeech to them, as did the commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland; and each party preſented ſtrings and belts of wampum;

wampum; on receipt of which, the Indians gave the uſual cry of approbation, and in a ſtronger and more cheerful tone than heretofore. They were ſerved with plenty of rum at the concluſion of the ſpeeches, and drank it with a good *goût*.

Wedneſday, 4th July, 1744.

The Indian chiefs aſſembled in the court-houſe, and the Governor and commiſſioners met them there, when the ſpeeches made yeſterday, by the latter gentlemen, were anſwered by the Indian orators. After this, the chiefs made a preſent of a large bundle of deer-ſkins to his Honour, the commiſſioners of Virginia, and to thoſe of Maryland, which were kindly accepted. The Governor, commiſſioners of Virginia, and the white byſtanders, gave three loud huzzas, and thereby put an end to the treaty in regard to them.

In the Afternoon. Court-Houſe.

The Shawaneſe nation of Indians, who compoſe the ſixth body amongſt theſe Indians, in the year 1742, came down to Maryland, on the eaſtern ſhore of that province, to a nation of our friendly Indians, and tributary to the Six Nations, called the Nanticokes, from inhabiting near a river of that name; and, by their artifices, perſuaded them to riſe upon the Engliſh, to recover all the lands that had been formerly theirs, but now poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, under Lord Baltimore; at the ſame time promiſing the Nanticokes all the aſſiſtance in the power of them, the Shawaneſe, though they were in perfect friendſhip with us, by the treaty made during the adminiſtration of the Hon. Charles Calvert, Eſq. who, giving ear, but too unwarily, to the Shawaneſe, did intend to have put in practice the wicked ſcheme of deſtroying the white inhabitants of that ſhore; but their machinations were opportunely diſcovered, by one of the Nanticoke chiefs, a day or two before they were to have perpetrated the intended murders of the Engliſh. Upon this, the militia of the counties were raiſed; who, after a great and cloſe ſearch, took 68 Nanticoke chiefs priſoners, with old Panquaſh, their emperor; and they were brought to Annapolis in ſloops, and there examined and confined, but afterwards ſet at liberty. As theſe actions of the Shawaneſe (who, indeed, are the

moſt

moſt diſhoneſt and treacherous of all the other Six Nations, and for that reaſon hated by them) were contrary to the treaties then ſubſiſting betwixt us, and them as a part of the Six Nations, the commiſſioners took an opportunity, in a private conference with them this afternoon, "to aſk "them the reaſon of the Shawneſe's procedure, and wheth-"er they had any countenance from other nations? and "alſo deſired the chiefs, then preſent, to ſearch this buſi-"neſs fully, and reprimand the criminal Shawneſe, who "were more blameable than the deluded Nanticokes." The Six Nations, by their orator, ſaid, "that they were "heartily ſorry for what the Shawaneſe had done; but, "on their return to Onondago, they would make a ſtrict "inquiry of the whole affair; and if they found them ſo "culpable as we alleged they were, then they would ſe-"verely reprimand them for their treacherous behaviour, "contrary to the faith of treaties." When this anſwer was finiſhed, our commiſſioners ſhook the ſeveral chiefs by the hand, and took their leaves of them, preſenting Gachradodon with a fine laced hat.

This Gachradodon is a very celebrated warrior, and one of the Cahuga chiefs, about forty years of age, tall, ſtraight-limbed, and a graceful perſon, but not ſo fat as Cannaſateego. His action, when he ſpoke, was certainly the moſt graceful, as well as bold, that any perſon ever ſaw; without the buffoonery of the French, or over-ſolemn deportment of the haughty Spaniards. When he made the complimentary ſpeech (page 194) on the occaſion of giving Lord Baltimore the name of Tocaryhogon, he was complimented by the Governor, who ſaid, "that he would have made a good figure in the forum of old Rome." And Mr. Commiſſioner Jenings declared, "that he had never ſeen ſo juſt an action in any of the moſt celebrated orators he had heard ſpeak."

Thurſday, 5th. July, 1744.

This morning, Mr. Peters, ſecretary to the Governor, Mr. Black, ſecretary to the honourable commiſſioners of Virginia, and myſelf, examined the whole treaty, and finiſhed all matters any way relating to it. At 12, Colonels Colvill and King, with the Virginia commiſſioners, ſettled

our

our accounts with Mr. Worrall. Here we dined, and immediately afterwards mounted our horſes, and went from this filthy town to our kind, facetious landlord's, Mr. Hughes, at Nottingham townſhip, by the Gap-Road, ſo called from a ſpace or gap being open in the ridge of blue mountains, which extend a great way to the ſouth-weſtward of Virginia, and north-eaſtward of Pennſylvania.

I was ſo fatigued with my journey, which was forty-four miles, and the weather was ſo very ſultry, withal, having no good accommodations on the road, that ſeveral of us were ſeized with a fever. Lay at Mr. Hughes's, where good care was taken of me by my kind hoſt.

Friday, 6th July, 1744.

Breakfaſted at Mr. Hughes's; and about eight in the morning ſet out for Mr. Benjamin Chew's, in Cecil county, after having taken leave of the honourable commiſſioners of Virginia, and the ſeveral young gentlemen of that colony, with the latter of whom I had contracted a friendſhip, and received many civilities from them. My horſe tired in my journey to Mr. Chew's, though it was but ten miles. Here I reſted this day and night, my fever continuing, and my horſe ſtill remaining lame.

Saturday, 7th of July, 1744.

Went from Mr. Chew's about ſix this morning: croſſed the lower ferry of Suſquehannah: baited at Mr. Treadway's ordinary, and arrived at Joppa about 11 o'clock. Ferried from thence over Gunpowder river to Mr. Day's, where I dined. From hence proceeded to Baltimore town, where I reſted at the Reverend Mr. Benedict Bourdillon's; ſtaid and drank tea with him and his lady, and then went over Potapſcoe river to Mrs. Hughes's ordinary, where I lodged this night.

Sunday, 8th July, 1744.

After breakfaſt, about ſix this morning, went from hence to Annapolis, with Mr. William Dallam, and arrived there at ten o'clock.

The end of my Journal.

WITHAM MARSHE,
Sec'ry to the Hon. Commiſ. of Maryland.

A LIST OF THE SEVERAL PUBLIC OFFICES, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PROFIT, IN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, WITH THEIR REVENUES; IN WHOSE DISTRIBUTION, AS A PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES Lord Baltimore, Proprietor.

		Sterl.
Gift of the Proprietor.	Governor, appointed by Proprietor, approved by his Majesty, - -	£.1550.
	But if the government was in the hands of the Crown, the Governor would receive more, - - - -	500.
Proprietor.	Commissary-General, his office, worth	900.
Proprietor.	Secretary's office, - - - -	800.
Proprietor.	Six naval offices, at £.150 each, - -	900.
Proprietor, by his Governor.	Thirteen Shrievalties, at £.200 each, ☞ These are thriving offices, and in time of peace are worth more than £.200 per ann. com. annis.	2600.
Gift of the Secretary.	Thirteen County Clerkships, grantable for life, at £.115 per ann. but more in peaceable times, - - - -	1495.
Lds. of the Treasury.	Collectorship for the district of Patuxent, ☞ There are 3 others, but know not their value.	300.
	Four Deputy-Collectorships, in the gift of the several Collectors, - - -	100.
	Three Trustees or Commissioners of the Loan Office, appointed by the Gov.	120.
	Their Clerk's salary, - - - -	40.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	Thirty-seven Parishes, in the Proprietor's gift, at £.120 each, - - - - - -	4440.

Note. If the clergy are once inducted, no one can turn them out, let their behaviour be ever so scandalous, for there is no spiritual court, nor has any Bishop power to control them in Maryland, the Proprietor being head of the church, &c.

Carried over, £. 13745.

1744.

Present

His Excellency George Clinton Esq.r Gov.r of Nevorke }
Philip Livingston }
Jaulet Depeyster } Esq.rs of the Council of this
Daniel Horsmanden } Province
Joseph Murray }

Coll.o Stoddard }
Coll.o Wendell } Com.rs for the pro-
Coll.o Berry } -vinces of the Ma-
M.r Choate } -sachusetts bay -
M.r Hutchinson }

II 276H

The Hon.ble Roger Wolcott Esq.r }
Lieu.t Gover.r of Connecticott } Com.rs for the Colony
Coll.o Stanley } of Connecticutt

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs
for this province

Att a Conference Between His Excel:
George Clinton Esq.r Gov.r and Com-
-mander in Chief of the province of New
yorke &c. And the Sachems of the Six
Nations of Indians the Mohawks
Oneydes. Onondegces. Sayenges. Sin-
-nekes And Tuskeroroes Att the
City of Albany the 18.th June 1744

Here follows the Governours Speech

Brethren.

This Interview gives me the greatest pleasure
as I am perswaded we meet with Equal Sincerity in order
to Renew Strengthen and brighten the Love and Chain That has
so long tyed you and the Subjects of His majesty the great
King of Great Brittain your Father and My master in
Mutual tyes of Friendship and Benevolence which I hope
will for Ever be Inviolably preserved and Continued As
long as the Sun and Moon Endureth.

I have Express orders from the Great King your
Father to do My Uttmost Endeavour That It Should be kept

bright

Bright and Strong even unto the worlds end, and I do now Assure you on my part and in behalf of all his majesties subjects upon this Continent in North America that we will Endeavr parts for Ever Keep It Secure and free from guest and I Expect the same from you

Gave a Belt

Brethren.

The King of Great Brittain my master and your Father in pursuance of his Engagement by Treaty having last year sent an Army into Germany in maintainance of his Allies for the preservation of the Liberty of Europe his majesties forces were Treacherously and contrary to the faith of Treaty attacked by the French who by the Courage and Vigour of our Great King and his army were beaten and obliged to retire. Ino's A Shore in which many of the Enemy were drowned and those who escaped destruction fled into their own Country —

II
271

That afterwards the French joyned their Fleet with that of his Majesties Enemies the Spaniards in order to attack part of his Majesties Fleet and our Ships beat them in Conjunction, but not Content with that to Shew his malice. the French King Declared War against our King and his majesty Declared War against the French, which was published At Albany the 12th Instant. I would have sent A Messenger to your Several Castles to acquaint you of this, had you not been on your journey so near this place —

Gave a Belt —

Brethren — I do Earnestly recommend to you to be on your Gaurds against the French who you know by too full Experiences to be A false and Treacherous people and that you

Stay

1774

Stay at home to watch their motion, there to receive my
Direction concerning the War, and to Transmitt such Intel-
-ligence as you shall gett concerning the Enemy from time to
time to the Comissioners of Indian Affairs

Jave le Stump of Wampum

Brethren I Promise in the Name of the Great King your father
to defend you against any Assaults or Attack from the
French to the uttmost of my Power and there are Comis-
-saries from Two of the Neighbouring Governments the
province of the Massachusetts Bay & the Colony of Connecti-
-cut who are come to assist and Strengthen the Covenant Chain
on their parts, and have given me Assurance that they will
unite with me and you in promoting their Mutual Safety and
Defence and the Annoyance of that Common Enemy. As you
and all these people you must be convinced the French have
always been Aiming at Nothing less than to Enslave you and
the King of Great Britain has nothing more at Heart than
to make all his Subjects and Children a Happy and Flourishing
people as you have great reason to be Sensible of; to stir
you from the first and to promote the Latter I Expect
you will to the uttmost of your Power assist his Majesties
Subjects in the Vigorous Prosecution of this just War against
the French King and his Subjects and All Such as do or shall
adhere to them and joyn with them in the same both offensively &
Defensively whenever you shall be Called upon to It, and as well
becomes the faithfull and dutifull Children of our great King.
To this Effect you will give me a Captain and Satisfactory
Answer

Jave le Bell

II.
2774

Brethren

While we have a place of defence at Oswego which you
cannot but be sencable from long experience is a great
benefitt and Advantage to you by having all Neccessaries
brought to your Country and Sold to you at your own doore
at Moderate and reasonable rates, whereas the French
considering their own private interest only Enhance the prise
of their Commodities and sell them dear which you have found
likewise by long Experience and they would be Still dearer
if you Should loose this benefit of that place. I Acquaint
you that I have Sent Six peices of Cannon up for the defence
of Oswego and a Reinforcement of Soldiers with a Supply of
Arms Powder and Ball and I Expect as that place is of
such Importance to you in your protection and prosecution
as well as to his Majesties Subjects that you will Cheerfully
and Willingly At All times with the utmost of Your fallen spirits
II 278 Vigour defend the same from all Sports and attacks which
may be made by the French for by the Neglect of that
place of Security, you may Inslave your Selves and put
on Schackles which Neither you nor your posterity may be
ever able to Shake off, whereas you live free and happy people
Enjoying the Inestimable benefit of Liberty under the protec-
tion of the best of Kings and Fathers who has the welfare of
his Subjects and Children most warmly at Heart, he is a
Strenuous Asserter of the Naturall rights and Freedom of
Mankind in Generall and in the maintenance of the Common
Cause & the defence of the Liberties of Europe, hazarding his
invaluable Life in the Attack and Defeat of the French
Army the Last Summer

Gave a Belt

2751

The Sinnekes and Cayouges promised At their Last
General Meeting at this place to remove their Castles &
reside together as formerly your Ancestors did which if
you have not Already done I hope you will Comply with
as soon as possible for It is the more necessary at this time
of War. Settling together in a body will greatly add to their
Strength and Heighten your reputation by rendring you
more formidable. Whereas a Scattered and divided peo-
ple debate of their Strength and the easier become a prey
to their Enemies—

You likewise promised At the Last Interview
not to Suffer the French to reside among you and I
hope and am fully perswaded you will Strictly observe
these and all other your Engagements by Treaty so frequently
and Solemnly renewed Ratified and Confirmed. Consider-
ing that you Cannot Carry on an Actual War with the French and that you will not
Suffer them to Settle on any part of your Land which may
give them Such a footing in your Country as may
Endanger the Safety of your Wives and Children in their
Attempts to Draw you off from the Obedience and fidelity
you owe to your Father and Protector the Great King
of Great Brittain, to your Destruction; Whereas on the
Contrary your Preservation and Security Depend that
if any of them Should Come among you for the future,
you do Immediately Banish them or Deliver them Over
to Any Officer Civil or Military

Gave at Albany

[illegible]

Present

Ut Ante, Eodem die

The following is Copy of what ye Comiss^rs of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticutt said to the Six Nations of Indians at Albany ye 18th June 1744

Brethren

It was by Accident That Governour Shirley and the Great Council of the Massachusetts Bay, and Govern^r Law and the Great Council of Connecticutt heard of the Intended Interview to be had at this place, the usual place of Meeting, and at this time; and although they had short notice yet they readily and chearfully agreed to send us hither to Visitt you. We are Glad to see such a Number of you so safely Arrived here after the fatigues of a long Journey. We present you with these Strings of Wampum to pave the Way to a free and open Conference Together

II
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We are Commanded in the first place to Remind you of the long and uninterrupted Friendship that has Subsisted not only between his maj^s Subjects in General but Inparticular between the Governments we Represent and you the six Nations, which Friendship has been often Repeated and renewed in the most Solemn manner and the Covenant Strictly observed on our part, and We readily with pleasure Acknowledge that It has in Reward been observed by you on your part. We are Specially directed to brighten the Chain of Friendship and to renew that Antient amity and the same to perpetuate

Gave a Belt

2?1 f.

His Excellency the Genl. George Clinton Esq. Governour of New york has already acquainted you that War has been Declared between great Brittain and the French and yt. there is a necessity of your being united with their Governments against the Common Enemy. The French our neighbours tho' few in Number compared with the English in the several Governments and their neighbouring Inds. yet are Crafty and Industrious people and delight in Afflicting all about them and are almost continually at War with some nation or other And It Imports us to Unite and by Joynt forces to oblidge them to a more peaceable behaviour towards themselves: In former times the weight of the War has fallen more heavily upon one part and Sometimes on Another and our Unhappiness has been that we have acted too Independent on Each other. We are all in one Interest and Should we Closely unite and Vigorously pursue proper methods we might soon Render our selves formidable to our Common Enemy. Our Union is our Strength.—

II
2?1 f.

We are Ready in the behalf of the governments we represent to Joyn with the neighbouring Governments and with the Six Nations in promoting our mutual Safety and Defence, and for the Annoyance of those that are in heart Enemies to us all. This being for your Advantage as well as ours and an Acting up to your Covenant Engagements. We Cannot doubt of your Ready and Chearfull Concurrence.

C Belt.—

the said Hospital by Our High Court of Admiralty, which is hereby required to take an Account of the Names of such Persons as are or shall be so appointed Agents.

"Given at Our Court at St. James', the twenty-ninth day of March, 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The Governor then laid before the Board a Draught of a Proclamation which he thought proper to issue on this Occasion; and being approved, it was signed by his Honour and ordered to be entered.

"By the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, His Majesty from a just Resentment of the Grossest and most indecent Misrepresentations and Reflections upon his Majesty's Conduct, contained in the French King's Declaration against his Majesty, hath by his Declaration dated at St. James', the 29th Day of March last, declared War against the French King: And *Whereas*, His Majesty hath Signified to Me that It should be Proclaimed in the Province under my Government, that His Subjects having this Notice may take care to prevent any Mischief which they might otherwise suffer from the Enemy, and do their duty in their several Stations to distress and annoy the Subjects of the French King; and the said Declaration hath been this day Proclaimed accordingly: I do, with the Advice of the Council, issue this Proclamation, strictly enjoyning and requiring all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province capable of bearing Arms, forthwith to provide themselves with a Good Firelock, Bayonet, and Cartouch Box, and with a Sufficient Quantity of Powder and Ball, that they may be prepared not only to defend this His Majesty's Province and their own Persons, Families, and Estates, but to annoy the Enemy in case it shall be thought proper to attack them; and that they do pay due obedience to such Orders as they shall from time to time receive from me for these Ends, or from such Officers as have been or shall be by me appointed to command them.

"And *Whereas*, His Majesty hath been pleased to direct that I be very rigorous and severe in preventing any Ammunition or Stores of any kind from being carry'd to the Enemy, I do hereby Declare that in case any of His Majesty's Subjects under my Government shall be found carrying or transporting any Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or Stores to, or holding any Correspondence or Communication with the Subjects of the French King, they shall be most rigorously and Severly Prosecuted and Punished for the Same. And the Collectors of his Majesty's Customs, Naval Officers, and all other Officers whatsoever, are hereby required to be very diligent and Circum-

spect in their Several Stations, in order to prevent or discover such Practices.

And *Whereas*, It is His Majesty's further Pleasure that I do every thing in my Power to encourage the fitting out Ships to Act as Privateers against the Enemy, and that I do take all Opportunitys, as far as depends upon me, to distress and Annoy the French in their Settlements, Trade, and Commerce, His Majesty having already issued his Royal Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes taken by his Ships of War or Privateers, I do invite all His Majesty's Subjects under my Government to receive the Benefit of this most gracious Declaration, by fitting out such Privateers, Which will not only be greatly for his Majesty's Service, but may bring great advantages to the Adventurers themselves. And being my self most heartily disposed to do every thing that may be for his Majesty's Honour and the Interest of this Province, I do hereby Declare that I will most readily give all the Encouragement and Assistance that in me lyes to every such undertaking.

"Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the Eleventh day of June, in the Eighteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"By Command.

"Richard Peters, Sec'ry.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the Eighteenth day of June, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell,
Ralph Assheton,
Robert Strettell,
Thomas Laurence,
Abraham Taylor,
} Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Governor invited the Council to accompany him to the Indian Treaty at Lancaster, and having Prepared Draughts of the several matters he intended to speak to the Indians upon, the Same were read and approved.

(5-9)

at Albans 18 June 1711

Brethren 16

1. This Interview ~~with you~~ gives me the greatest pleasure, as I am persuaded ~~you~~ we meet with equal sincerity in ord.r to renew Strengthen & brighten the Covenant Chain ~~which~~ that has so long tyed you & the Subjects of His Majesty the Great King of Great Britain your Father & my Master its mutual Tyes of Friendsp & Benevolence which I hope will ~~be~~ kept inviolably & continue as long as the Sun & moon endureth.

11 I have express orders from the Great King your Father to do my utmost Endeavour That it should be kept bright ~~& strong as long as the world Lasts~~ & strong & as long as the world Lasts; and I do now assure you ~~that I have~~ with the utmost sincerity on my part & in behalf of the His Majesty

T

Subjects upon this Continent of North America that we will on our parts for ever keep it Sacred & free from Rust, and I expect Success from your Zeal.

2. The King of Great Britain my Master & your Father in pursuance of his Engagem.ts by Treaty having the last year sent an Army into Germany in maintenance of his Allies for the preservations of the Liberties of Europe His Majesty's Forces were treacherously & contrary to the Faith of Treaty attacked by the French, who by the courage & vigour of our Great King & his Army were beaten & obliged to retire over a River in which many of the Enemy were drowned & fled into their own Country. That afterwards the French Joined their Forces with those of his

his Majestys Enemys the Spaniards in
Order to attack part of his Majestys Fleet
and our Ships beat them in conjunction, but
not content with this, to shew his malice,
the French King Declard War agt. our
King and his Majesty has declared
War agt. the French, wch was likewise
published at Albany the 12 inst. I
send have sent a Messenger to several
Castles to acquaint you of this had you
not been on your Journey towards
to this Place.

I do earnestly recommend
to you to be on your Guard agt. the French
who you know by reason experience
to be a false & treacherous people, &
that you stay at home to watch their
Motions, thus to receive my Directions
concerning the War, and to transmit
such intelligence as you shall gett

the
concerning yesse, Enemy from time to time
to the Comd.rs of Indians Affairs.

I promise in the name of the Great
your Father
King, to defend you agt. any Assaults or
attacks from the French to the utmost
of my power, and there are Comrs now
here from two of the Neighbouring Govern
the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay & the Colony of Connecticut
who are come to renew & Strengthen
and
the Covenant Chain on their parts, who
have given me assurance that they will
& Joyn in promoting their own mutual Safety &
unite with me, in your Protection
* Defence agt. the common Enemy; As
you can a wise people you must be
have also been
convinced the French aim at nothing
less than to enslave you, and the King
of Great Britain has nothing more
& Children
at heart than to make all his Subjects a
happy & flourishing People. as you
sensible
have great reason to be satisfied of. the
love you from the first. & to promote the
Labors I expect you will to the utmost of
your

4

* Disposal & the
Interest of

your power against His Majestys Subjects
in the vigorous prosecution of this Just War
and all such as do or shall adhere to them
ag.st the French King & his Subjects, &
Join with them in the same both offensively
& Defensively whenever you shall be
called upon to do, as well becomes the
faithfull & Dutifull Children of your
Great King. I expect you will give me
a plain & satisfactory Answer.

A Belt

3. While we hear of Defiances &
Open Hostilities, you cannot but be sensible from how
great Benefit & Advantage to You by having
all Ways had to your Country & sold you all
your own Goods at a moderate & reasonable rate.
Whereas the French only enhance the price of
what they carried to them & from them, & the
Commodities, they have
likewise
by long experience found, and they would be little
sensible of your Loss the benefit of that
Trade. I acquaint You that I have sent
6 p.ces of Cannon up for the Defence of
Oswego & Reinforcem.t of Soldiers —
and

with
Send a Supply of Arms powder & Ball, and
~~as that~~ I expect as that Place is of such
Importance to you as well as to his Majesty's
Subjects, that you will readily & willingly
in your Protection & preparation
with the utmost ~~Care taken & Diligence~~ defend the same from all
at all times, Efforts Attempts & Attacks which may be made by the
French, for by the neglect of that Place of Security
may enslave & put out shakles ~~upon~~ you
which neither You nor your Posterity may be ever
able to Shake off, whereas You are now a free & happy
enjoying the inestimable Benefit of Liberty
& Property, under the protection of the
Power who has the welfare of his Subjects & Subjection most at heart
& Fathers
* the Natural Rights & Freedom of Mankind in General & in Maintenance of the Common Cause &

the Hazard of his invaluable Life in the Defeat of the French Army, and Enemies

a Belt.

4. The Senecas & Cayouges promised at their last general meeting at this place to remove their Castle Fire & Council formerly your Ancestors did, which if You have not already done I hope, You will comply with as soon as possible for it is the most necessary at this time of

War

War: Settling together in a body will greatly add to your Strength & highten your reputation by rendring you more formidable whereas a Scattered Disorded people abate of their Strength, and the easier become a prey to their Enemys.

5. You likewise promised at the last Interview not to suffer the French to reside amongst you, and I hope effectually persuaded you will strictly observe & all other Treatys so frequently & Solemnly renewed, ratified & confirmed as we are now in actual War with them the French and that you will not suffer them to come & build or even give them such a footing in your Country as may endanger the whole or any part of your Lands.

well
You know this Aim, is their Attempt to draw you off from the obedience & Fidelity you owe to your Father & Defender the Great King of Great Britain, & your own Interest whereas I trust that is your Disinclination; & should any of them stand come amongst you let the Nations you will immediately banish them.

them or Deliver them to my Office at

Oswego.

A Bell

conduct in a just light. I am conscious I have shewed him all the respect due to him, and it is no addition to his character not to continue in Council upon my coming hither.

The Officers of the Customs, belonging to this Port have made application to the Judge of the Admiralty for his assistance in the recovering of Dutys claimed upon prizes, that have or sho'd be bro^{t} in here by His Majesty's ships of War or Privateers, to which he answered, that he conceived none were due, and upon a hearing by Council, Judgement was given in favour of the Subject.

Commodore Warren was the first who brought in a French Prize since the commencement of the War, he refused to pay any Dutys for the same, and says the like was not demanded in the West Indies, where he has sent many prizes.

The Merchants of this City has been extreamly alert in fitting out Privateers, at a very great expence, and have brought in several prizes, consisting chiefly of sugars, which, from the nature of the Duty claimed, wou'd anticipate most of their gains.

I must therefore beg leave to move your Lordships to interpose (in behalf of this City) with the Commissioners of the Customs to drop their pretensions to said Dutys, which will greatly encourage His Majesty's subjects to annoy the Enemy. I am with great respect

My Lords

Your Lordships most Obedient
and most humble servant
G. CLINTON

New York
9th October 1744

P. S.

Not having time now to send your Lordships the Acts & Minutes of Council I shall inclose them by another ship that sails in a fortnight.

The R^{t} Honble the Lords of Trade & Plantations

Conference between Governor Clinton and the Indians.

[New-York Bundle, Gg., p. 109, 110.]

[Propositions made to the Six Nations of Indians. Viz^{t} the Mohawks, Oneydes, Onondagas Tuskaroroes Cayeuges and Sennekes By His Excellency the Honble George Clinton, Captn General and Governour in chief of the Province of New York at the City Hall in Albany the 18th June 1744.

PRESENT — Phillip Livingston, James De Lancey, Daniel Horsmanden, Joseph Murray } Esqrs of his Majesties Council.
The Commissioners of Indian Affairs &ca.]

Brethren,

This Interview gives me the greatest pleasure as I am persuaded we meet with equal sincerity, in order to renew, strengthen and brighten the Covenant Chain, that has so long tyed you and the subjects of His Majesty the Great King of Great Britain, your Father and my

Master in mutual Tyes of Friendship and benevolence, which I hope will be inviolably preserved and continu'd as long as the Sun and Moon endureth.

I have express orders from the Great King Your Father to do my utmost endeavour that it shou'd be kept bright & strong even unto the world's end; and I do now assure you on my part, and in behalf of all His Majesty's subjects upon this Continent of North America, that we will on our parts for ever keep it sacred and free from rust, and I expect the same from you.

[A Belt.]

The Great King of Great Britain my Master and your Father, in pursuance of his engagements by Treatys having the last year sent an Army into Germany in maintenance of his Allies, for the preservation of the libertys of Europe, His Majesty's Forces were treacherously and contrary to the faith of Treatys attack'd by the French, who by the courage & vigour of our Great King & his Army, were beaten, and obliged to retire cross a River, in which many of the Enemy were drown'd, and those who escaped destruction fled into their own country.

That afterwards the French joined their Fleet with that of His Majesty's Enemys, the Spaniards, in order to attack part of his [Maties] Fleet, and our ships beat them in conjunction; but not content with this, to shew his malice, The French King declared war against our King, and his Majesty has declared war ag^{t} the French, which was published at Albany the 12th instant. I wou'd have sent a Messenger to your several Castles to acquaint you of this, had you not been on your journey so near to this place.

I do earnestly recommend to you to be on your guard against the French, who you know by wofull experience to be a false & treacherous People; and that you stay at home, to watch their motions, there, to receive my directions concerning the war, and to transmit such Intelligence as you shall gett concerning the Enemy, from time to time, to the Commissioners of Indian affairs.

I promise in the name of the Great King our Father to defend you ag^{t} any assaults or attacks from the French, to the utmost of my power, and there are Commissioners now here from two of the neighbouring Governm^{ts}, the Province of the Massachusets Bay, and the Colony of Connecticut, who are come to renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain, on their parts, and have given me assurances that they will unite with me, and you in promoting their and our mutual safety and defence, and the annoyance of the Common Enemy: As you are a wise People you must be convinced the French have always been aiming at nothing less than to enslave you, and the King of Great Britain has nothing more at heart than to make all his subjects and children, a happy & flourishing people, (as you have great reason to be sensible of) to free you from the first, and to promote the latter; I expect you will to the utmost of your power assist His Majesty's subjects in the vigorous prosecution of this just war ag^{t} the French King, and his subjects and all such as do or shall adhere to him, and join with us in the same, both offencively & defencively whenever you shall be called upon to it, as well becomes the faithfull and dutifull children of our great King: To this I expect you will give me a plain and satisfactory answer.

[A Belt.]

While we have a place of defence at Oswego, which you cannot but be sensible of, from long experience, is a great benefit & advantage to you, by having all necessarys brought to your country, and sold to you at your own doors at moderate & reasonable rates; Whereas the

French considering their own private interest only, enhance the price of their commodities, and sell them dear, which you have likewise long experienced; and they wou'd be still dearer if you shou'd loose the benefit of that place. I acquaint you that I have sent six pieces of Canon up to the defence of Oswego, and a reinforcement of soldiers, with a supply of arms, powder & ball, and I expect as the Place is of such importance to you, as well, as to His Majesty's Subjects, in your protection, & preservation that you will readily and willingly at all times with the utmost cheerfullness and vigour, defend the same from all efforts & attacks which may be made by the French, for by the neglect of that Place of security, you may enslave yourselves, and put on shakles, which neither you nor your posterity may be ever able to shake off; whereas you are now a free & happy people enjoying the inestimable benefit of liberty under the protection of the best of Kings & Fathers, who has the welfare of his subjects & children most warmly at heart; His Majesty is a strenuous asserter of the material rights and freedom of Mankind in General; and in maintenance of the Common Cause and the defence of the Libertys of Europe, hazarded his invaluable life in the attack, and defeat of the French Army the last summer.

[A Belt.]

The Sennecas & Cayougas promised at their last [general] meeting at this place to remove their Castles, and reside together as formerly your Ancestors did; which (if you have not already done) I hope you will comply with as soon as possible, for it is the more necessary at this time of War: Settling together in a body will greatly add to your strength, and heighten your reputation; by rendring you more formidable, whereas a scattered and divided people abate of their strength, and the easier become a prey to their Enemys.

[A Belt.]

You likewise promised at the last Interview not to suffer the French to reside amongst you and I hope & am fully persuaded, you will strictly observe these, and all other your engagements, by Treatys, so frequently and solemnly renewed, ratify'd & confirm'd as we are now in actual war with the French and that you will not suffer them to settle on any part of your lands which may give them such a footing in your Country, as in time may endanger the whole.

You well know their aims, in their attempts to draw you off from the obedience & fidelity you owe to your Father, & Defender the Great King of Great Britain, is your destruction; wherefore as you tender your own preservation and security, I trust that if any of them shou'd come amongst you for the future, You will immediately banish them, or deliver them to my officer at Oswego.

[A Belt.]

Answer made by the Sachims of the Six Nations, vizt The Mohawks, Oneydes, Onondages, Tuskawres, Cayouges & Sennekes to His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Govr & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York &c^{a} at the City of Albany 20th day of June 1744.

[Present—His Excell^{cy} the Honble Geo Clinton
Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden } Esqrs of his Maties Council
Joseph Murray
The Commissoners of Indian affairs Mayor & Alderm^{n} &c.]

Brother Corlaer & Queder

You spoake to us lately, and we promised to give you an answer which we now come to do.

We have well understood what you have said, but cannot repeat it all as you spoake it to us, but we will however answer every Article.

You told us that you was very glad to see us here to renew and strengthen the Ancient Covenant Chain made between our Forefathers, and that you had express orders from our Father your Master the Great King to renew & strengthen the same, which you have accordingly done on your part. We the Six Nations do now also on our parts renew stengthen and brighten the same Covenant Chain, which we will keep so, as long as the Sun endures we will preserve it so strong, & so bright, that it shall not be in the power of the Devil himself, with any of his wiles and arts to break or dirty the same.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother

You told us that the Great King our Father had sent an Army into Germany, which was treacherously attacked by the French, But that our Great King defeated the French Army, kill'd some, some were drowned in a River, and the remainder fled, and that afterwards the French joined their ships with those of the Spaniards to attack the ships of the Great King our Father, but were again defeated, and that the French were then not yet contented but proclaimed war against our Father the Great King which our King did then also against them, and that it has also been declared in this place a few days ago.

We the six Nations have well understood what you have said concerning the war, We cannot answer to every particular, but do promise that we will keep all our people at home, and there expect orders from our Brother, and we will be upon our Guard to watch the Enemy, and we answer our brother in General that we will do in all things relating to this War, as you have desired us, whereupon we give

this Belt

Brethren[1]

We just now told you, That we wou'd do as you desired us; We do yet well remember that we went with you to assist you against the French in the Expedition against Canada.

We look upon ourselves to be a warlike people and never entered into a war with any Nation, but in the End we have gott the better of them, but yet we are inclined to Peace, 'till the Enemy attack some of His Majesty's subjects, and then we will join together to defend ourselves against them.

gave a Belt.

Brother

Concerning the House at Oswego, you told us that you expected we wou'd assist in defending it against the Enemy. You also told us that you thought that house very beneficial to us, as it supplys us with goods, We have thought proper at this time to say something concerning the Trade, the first year or two after that house was built goods were cheap; and it was a pleasure to trade there, but now goods are sold so dear at that place, that we cannot say we think it advantageous to us upon the Account of trade. We wou'd now desire of your Brother that goods may be again at the same rate as the first two years.

[1] *Sic.* Brotber. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIX., 259. — Ed.

The Commanding Officer who is now at Oswego, we desire of our Brother that he may stay there, We like him better than any other.

We are thankfull that you have sent Cannon to Oswego to defend that place ag[t] the Enemy.

Brother

It has always been customary to recommend to us to keep up a Correspondence with the far Nations, which has at this time not been done, however we will do all we can to keep friendship with those Nations, who are united with us, and then we can overcome any Enemy whatever.

Gave a Belt

Brother

You remind us of the promise the Cayouges and the Sennekes made two years ago, to remove their Castles & to settle in a body, and you told us how necessary this is, especially at this time of War, of which we are convinced, We do now acquaint you that we are busy to do as was promis'd, and the Oneydes also promise to gather together their people and to settle in a Body.

Gave half a Belt.

Brother

You also desired that we shou'd not suffer any French to reside amongst us, and that if any came into our Country, we shou'd either banish them or deliver them to the Officer at Oswego, We have just now told you that we are inclin'd to Peace, & will expect the attacks of the Enemy, and shou'd we now take hold of any French that come among us, We shou'd be the Aggressors; Wherefore we leave it to you to do with the French that may come into our Country as you shall think proper

Gave half a Belt.

His Excys Reply to the foregoing Answer

Brethren

As to the Trade of Oswego, you may be assured, I will do the utmost in my power that Goods shall be sold you, at the cheapest & most reasonable rates at all times.

I well approve of your keeping up a good Understanding & Correspondence with the far Nations, and am pleased at the manner of your mentioning it, they being linkt with you, will become an accession of considerable strength, which will make you still more formidable.

As you intend to speak, or correspond with those far Nations, I shall order you a Belt of Wampum to deliver in my name, in order to renew, & confirm the alliance between us, & them

20th June 1744.

Note. — The words and passages within brackets in the preceding document are added from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, XIX., 253–261. — Ed.

Albany 20th June 1744

To His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Gov of New York
To the Hon.ble Roger Wolcott & Nath.l Stanley Esqrs
Commissioners for the Colony of Connecticut Convend here
to confer with the several Tribes of Indians, and in
Concert with us the Commissioners of the Province of the
Massachusets Bay, to Consult & agree on proper measures
for the mutual Defence of His Majesty's Subjects of the
Provinces & Colony we Represent, in the present War
against the French, and such as are or may be their —
Abettors and Adherents, and for annoying the common —
Enemy in such manner as may be thought most proper.

Whereas the Conference with the said Indian Tribes
which has hitherto taken up our time, is now in a manner
over, We the said Commissioners for the Province of the —
Massachusets Bay, in the name of our Government do —
further propose to your Excy and Honours that it be now —
agreed.

1st — That in case an Invasion should be made by Sea or Land
on either of the said Governments, by the French or Indians in
present War, the other two shall hold themselves obliged to
send Succour to their Relief, in such number & manner
as may be reasonable & necessary, and as we shall now
agree on.

2dly . That a proportion of Men (to be armed subsisted and
paid by the Governments that send them respectively) be
agreed on, to Scout & Scour the Woods in case of an Indian
War.

3dly . . . . To agree on a suitable number & proportion of good
Sailing Vessells well Arm'd & Man'd by the Governments
respectively to Guard our Sea Coasts.

4thly . . . . To agree upon the most proper Methods for our mutual
Information & Notice of any approaching Danger by Sea or
Land.

5thly . . To Consult about & agree to the most effectual measures

of

1

Copy of the Commissioners from Connecticut their Instructions & Letter to the Gov.r of New York, dated 17th June 1744.

of annoying the Indian Enemy in case they make War upon us.

6thly ... To Stipulate that no Peace be made with the said Indians or any Tribe of them, waring with these or either of these Governments without the privity & Consent of the whole.

7thly ... To Consider the Necessity or Expediency of Carrying the French War into their own Settlements, and to agree on the proportion of Men each Govern.t shall find in case of such an Attempt.

8thly ... To Agree on what Incouragement shall be given the Indians or English Soldiers, we may send out against the Enemy.

9thly ... To Consider whether it may not be proper in some Suitable manner to desire the Gov.r of Canada to forbear their former practice of Sending Scouts of French or Indians in small Parties, on our Frontiers to knock our Women & Children in the head, and propose that he Carry on the War in a manner more Suitable to the usage of Civilized Nations, and to let him know that unless he conforms hereto, he will necessitate us to take the same Methods with his People.

John Stoddard
Jacob Wendell
Tho.s Berry
John Choate
Tho.s Hutchinson
} Commissioners

A true Copy

Answer of the Sachims of the Six Nations of Indians to his Excellcy George Clinton Esqr at Albany the 20th day of June 1744.

Present

His Excellency George Clinton Esqr &c.

Philip Livingston
James DeLancey
David Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
} Esqrs of the Council

The Commissrs for the province of the Massachusetts bay.

The Commissrs for the Colony of Connecticut

The Commissrs of the Indian Affairs for this Colony

Brother Corlaer and Quedar

You Spoake to us Lately and we Promised to give you an Answer which we now Come to do. We have well understood what you have Said, but Cannot repeat it all as you Spoake it to us but we will however Answer Every Article.

You told us That you was very glad to see us here to Renew and Strengthen the Antient Covant Chain made between our forefathers, and That you had Expr orders from Our father your Master the Great King to renew and Strengthen the Same which you have Accordingly done on your part. We the Six Nations do now also on our parts Renew Strengthen and Brighten the Said Covenant

Covenant Chain which we will keep so As long as the Sun remains. We will preserve It so Strong and so bright That It Shall not be in the power of the Devil himself with Any of his Wiles and Arts to break or dirty the same. Gave a Belt

Brother You Tell us That the Great King our father had sent an Army into Germany which was Treacherously attacked by the French, And That our Great King defeated the french Army. Killed some and some were Drowned in the River and the remainder fled, and that afterwards the french joyned their Ships with those of the Spaniard to attack the Ships of the Great King our Father, but were again defeated and that the French were then not yet Contented but Proclaimed War against our father the Great King, which our King did then also against them And That It has been declared in this place a few Days Ago. We the six Nations Have well Understood what you have said concerning the War. We cannot answer to Every particular, but do promise that we will Keep all Our people at Home and Have Expect orders from Our Brother, and will keep on our Guard to Watch the Enemy. And We Answer you Our Brother in General That We will do all things relating to this War as you have desired us, in Assurance of which We Give This Belt

Brother We just now told you that We would do as you desired us. We do yett well Remember that we Went with you to Assist you against the French in the Expedition against Canada. We Look upon Our Silver

Selves to be a very warlicke people and Never Entered into Alway but in the End we Have gott the better of them, but yet we are Inclined to peace, till the Enemy Attack any of his Majesties Subjects, and then we will joyn together to defend our Selves against them

Gave a Belt

Brother Concerning the House at Oswego, you have told us that you Expected we would Assist in defending It against the Enemy. You also told us That you thought that House very Beneficial to us, as It Supplies us with goods; We have Thought proper at this time to say something concerning the trade, the first year or Two after that House was built goods were sold Cheap, and It was a pleasure to Trade there, but now Goods are sold so dear there, That we can't say we think it Advantageous to us upon Account of Trade. We would now desire of our Brother That goods may be Again sold at the same rate as the first Two years. And the Commanding officer who is now at Oswego, We Desire of our Brother That he may Stay there; we like Him better than any other. We are thankfull that you have sent Cannon up to that Garison to defend It against the Enemy. Brother It has always been a Custom for the Govern.r to recommend to us to Keep up the Correspondance with the far Nations, which has at this time not been Done; We will however do all we can to keep Friendship with the Six Nations, who are United with us and then we Can overcome any Enemy whatever.

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Gave a Belt

28 C. 1.
Brother

You remind us of a promise the Sayonqo and Senekes made two years since to remove their Castles and to — Settle in a body, and you tell us now necessary this is — Especially at time of War of which we are convinced. We do now acquaint you That we are busy to do as was — promised. and the Oneydes also promise to gather toge-ther and settle in a body.

You also desired That we would not suffer any French to Reside among us, and That if any come into our Country That we should either banish them or deliver them to the offi-cers at Oswego. We have just now told you That we are — Inclined to peace and will Expect the Attacks of the Ene-my and Should we now take & hold of any French That come Among us. We Should be the Aggressors, Wherefore we have Nothing to do with the French That Come into Our Country — But you shall Hunt to proper

Jacob Bell

Finis

Chris. Livingston Interp.

II
2801

Present at Conte.

Answer of the Six Nations of Indians to the Com.rs of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut Colonies at Albany 7.r 20. June 1744

Brethren of the Colonies of the Massachusetts bay and Connecticut

You told us that you accidentally heard that a Conference was to be held at this time, Between our Brother the Governour of New york and us, and that upon as you heard of it you determined to come here to this Antient meeting place to Speak with us. you told us also that you was glad to see us here in health. We the Six Nations do now answer you That We are glad to see you here in health, So far from your habitations and that we have an opportunity to see you face to face.

A String of Wampum

Brethren

We are glad to hear from you, that you and all the governments upon the Continent are now Strictly united Together.

We are very glad that you have renewed to us the Antient Covenant chain which has so long subsisted between us. and we do also renew on our parts Likewise the same and make it bright. and we are sure that no Breach has ever been in it we do now by this Belt make it yet Stronger than ever

A Belt

Brethren

We have all of us heard what our Brother the Gov.r of new york has told us. that War is proclaimed between the Crowns of great Britain and France. We are glad that you are Inclined to be Strictly United to us and the Government of New york for we are Convinced that in the Unity of the Colonies Consists

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their Strength. you Also told us That That Handfull of
Men Compared with the Neighbouring French. are a Restless trouble-
some people. who are Delighted in War.
We are convinced That your Governments have Suffered
very much from the Enemy Heretofore. But now We are united
together we are not apprehensive of So much Danger. —
We the Six-Nations do now Assure you That we will Act
by you, as we will do by our Brother of New york As We
have just now told him. That if the Enemy or any of the
Indians their Adherents Attack any of your people. you may
Depend that we will Joyn with you against them.

A Belt —

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Speech of His Excellency George Clinton Esq.r Governeur and Commander in Chief of the Province of New york to the Senecahook and Rider Indians at Albany y.e 20.th June 1744—

Children—

I am glad of this Opportunity to assure you of the Tenderness and Affection of the great King of great Brittain my Father and our Common father towards you and to acknowledge Publickly the Just Sence I have of your dutifull behaviour to him and his Affection you have for your Brethren his majt.s Subjects in these parts I do now in the name of the great king your father renew the Antient Covenant Chain which has so very long Subsisted between our fore fathers and I will do my Endevo.r to make it yet Stronger if possible which I also Expect from you

give a Belt—

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Children

I must now Acquaint you That war is proclaimed between your father the Great king of great Brittain and the french king In which I doubt not but you will readily joyn with us Both offensively & defensibely against the Subjects of the s.d french king and I do Expect that you will all Stay at home to waitie my orders & directions Concerning the prosecution of the s.d war this is what you are obliged to do by the Covenant Subsisting between us and I doubt not but your Answer hereto will be Satisfactory to me

give a Belt—

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Speech of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Colonies of the Massachusetts bay and Connecticutt to the Sekaahook and River Indians at Albany the 20. June 1744

Neighbours & Friends

We are Sent to this City from the two Governments of the massachusetts Bay and Connecticut to visitt their Antient friends the Indians that Live In these Parts. We have Seen and Spoken with the Six nations and we are now very Glad to See you: we Look upon you to be our very dear Relations and Friends. We are Desirous of Keeping the Chain of Friendships free from Rust. This is a very proper time to Brighten it as well on your accounts as ours The French have now without any Just Cause begun a War with the English and they would be Glad we And You too, were every one Destroyed They have been your old Enemys and you know you never Could trust them — We Expect they will be all ampting to molest us and we Depend upon it that you be on The Watch and give us Immediate notice of any Such Attempts And we doubt not but you will be ready to afford your Assistance if we Should be molested. and if the French molest you and you Give us notice we Shall be Ready to Help and Defend you —

The french in These parts are but a handfull Compared with the English — The English Governments are now united and will Live and Dye togetha

And if the French behave as they use to do by Sending Down their own men or the Indians that Live among them we are Resolved to Revenge it and the English and their Indians Friends are Strong enough to Drive every french man Into the Great Sea —

The Governments we Came from had but a few Days notice of this meeting or they would have sent you a present from thence but we have their orders to procure Something here which Shall be Delivered You —

Present as Supra.

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Speakers of the Delaachtoos and Nine Nations to his Excellency George Clinton Esq. Gov. of New york and the Commissioners of the Colonies of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut &c. 29 June 1744 —

Fathers of the three Provinces

We are glad to see you here and bid you welcome. We are all Inclined to live in peace and Unity with the three Governments and all the rest of his Majesties Subjects. and are very glad that we are all Linked in One Common Covenant Chain which we are resolved shall not Rust, wherefore we Wind it round with beaver Skins. gave a few Skins.

Fathers We are willing to promote good things as what my Allies the Six Nations have promised we will readily Concur in, on our parts. — you have also desired us to Stay at home, which we promise to do and as you are greater and Stronger people than we, We hope you will Take Care That no harm Come to us. —

1744

Commissrs of Jersey and Connecticut

Whatever you desired of us yesterday we engaged to perform and we are very willing to cultivate a Close friendship with you and we will Take care to keep the Covenant chain bright.

gave a small belt of Wampum and three martin Skins.

II
1744

Present

Philip Schuyler
Cornelius Cuyler
Jno H. Beekman
Jo. Livingston
Hendrick Fondyck
Jacob Glen
Jo. Dysplaster
Nicolas Roosevelt
Myndt Schuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Edward Collins

At a Meeting of the Comissioners of Indian affairs at Albany the 20th June 1744—

The Comissioners ansvered Aquarava the French Indian to what he said at this board ye 14th Instant. Viz^t

You told us the other day, that you was sent here by the Sachims of the Caghnawages to Inform us, that they are Inclined to keep the Covenant Subsisting between us, and in consequence thereof not to meddle with the present war between us and the French, and That they are willing to — meet here at Onondago to renew the Covenant. You are to tell them for answer that we are Inclined to keep a Neutrality as formerly agreed, and not to give any occasion to break it. But in order thereto We expect as we have always told you That all the Indians living in Canada shou'd Inhabit under, or as Subjects to the King whose Name they are called as well as yourselves & are strictly obliged to Neutrality with us. That is to say — not only with this Province but with all his Majestys Subjects upon that Continent and not molest any of them. If all the Indians in Canada are Inclined to keep the Peace in this manner, then shall think to send some of their Sachims & Each Nation to this place

In forty Days or Soonr, if they can, where we will receive them kindly, and confirm this Neutrality with us ——

Albany 21. of June. O. S. 1744

—— A Message which Aquiesra an Indian of the Cagnawaga Tribe is directed to deliver to the Governour of Canada viz.t

The British Governments in North America have unitedly come to this Resolution. That if the Governour of Canada shall contrary to the practices of —— nations among all Civilized nations, send forth his people, either those French Men or Indians, under his Government or Influence, immediately to murder and destroy Women and —— Children in cold blood as they Fortune, or to murder and destroy captives for the sake of their Scalps as has been the practice of French and Indians in former times. That the said British Governments will revenge the same in like manner on the Subjects of the French King in North America. ——

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And if the French behave as they use to do by Sending
Down their own men or the Indians that Live among them
we are Resolved to Revenge it and the English and their
Indians Friends are Strong enough to Drive every french
man Into the Great Sea —
The Governments we Came from had but a few Days notice
of this meeting or they would have sent you a present
from thence but we have their orders to procure Something
here which Shall be Delivered you —

Present
as Supra.

II
284

In Answer of the Sachachtoots and
other Indians to his Excellency George
Clinton Esq. Gov. of New york and the
Commissioners of the Colonies of the
Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut
y. 21. June 1744 —

Fathers of the Five Nations

We are glad to see you here and bid
you welcome. We are all Inclined to live in peace and Unity —
with the Five Governments and all the rest of his Majesties —
Subjects. and are very glad that we are all Invited as One Common
Covenant Chain which we are resolved shall not Rust. wherefore
we Wind it round with beer Skins. gave a few Skins.

Fathers We are willing to promote good things, what my Brother the
Six Nations have promised we will chearfully Concur in, on our parts. —
you have also desired us to Stay at home, which we promise to do
and as you are greater and Stronger people than we, we hope you
will Take Care that no harm Comes to us. —

Indian Affairs and Commerce

What more you desired of us yesterday we engaged to perform and we are very willing to cultivate a Close friendship with you and we will Joh[n]son to keep the Covenant chain bright. gave a small belt of Wampum and three martins Skins —

Present
Philip Schuyler
Cornelius Cuyler
Jno Hen. Becker
Jo. Lansing Jr.
Hendrick Fonda
Jacob Glen
Jo. Bleecker
Nicolas Roseboom
Myndt Schuyler
Wm Jon Broeck
Edward Collins

II
2848

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany the 20th June 1744 —

The Commissioners ordered Aquaroa the French Indian to attend at this board on the 22d Instant. Viz —

You told us the other day, that you were sent here by the Caghnawagas to inform us, that they are inclined to keep the Covenant Subsisting between us, and in consequence thereof not to meddle with the present War between us and the French, and that they are willing to — Renew and Encourage the Covenant. You are to tell them for answer — That we are inclined to keep a Friendship as formerly agreed, and not to give any occasion to break it. But in order thereto we expect as we always told you that all the Indians living in Canada should be called as well as yourselves to be Comprehended in the Treaty and faithfully observe it not only with this Province but with all his Majesties Subjects upon that Continent and not molest any of them. If all the Indians in Canada are included to keep Peace & Friendship in this manner, then shall them to any Some of their Nations to this place

In forty days of peace, at Albany, where we will receive them kindly, and confirm the Centrality with the Old

Albany 21. of June. O. S. 1744

A Message which Aquiranaa an Indian of the Cagnawaga Tribe is directed to deliver to the Governour of Canada viz.t

The British Government in North America have unitedly come to this Resolution. That if the Governour of Canada shall contrary to the practices of nations, send forth his people, whether French or Indians, under his Government or Influence, immediately to murder and destroy Women and Children in cold blood as by Torture, or to murder and destroy Captives for the sake of their Scalps as has been the practice of French and Indians in former times. That the said British Government will revenge the same in like manner on the Subjects of the French King in North America.

II

285

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs y.e 22.d June 1744 —

Present

Sylvest Stanwix Esq.r
Nicholas Bleeker
Johannes Lansingh
Cor.t Stanwix
Henr.k Van Eyck
Dirk Van Bruyck
Roger Gerritse
Christ.n Bleeker

Seven Sachems of the Onondagoes appeared at this board & Say

Brethren

When you first wanted to build a House at Onondaga you told us that it would be for our mutual advantage to have a Trading House at that place and you made use of such Arguments as made us think it highly reasonable to grant your request. Whereupon we sent you a Belt and you promised us that they should be well paid for the ground which was not your own. We have often thought of this and what a great advantage it was to you to have that place. But as nothing yet is done, & we are now more than ever convinced

II
225 A

gave a Belt

The Commissioners answered them

That this affair ought to have come of to his Excellency and that they could not give any Answer thereto, but that they desired that they refer it. That they met his Excellency again

The Com.rs ordered Mr. Bleeker to give them

Each a Shirt

INDIAN TREATY SERIES

No. 3.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Treaty between the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland and the Indians of the Six Nations held at Lancaster, Pa.

June, 1744.

Printed copy.

No 4

N°4. Pam. 14 Treaties

A

TREATY,

Held at the Town of

Lancaſter, in PENNSYLVANIA,

By the HONOURABLE the

Lieutenant-Governor of the PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

Commiſſioners for the PROVINCES

OF

VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *JUNE*, 1744.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. M,DCC,XLIV.

Sam.l Wharton.

A TREATY WITH THE *INDIANS* OF THE SIX NATIONS.

In the Court-House in the Town of *Lancaſter*, on *Friday*, the Twenty Second of *June*, 1744,

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *Newcaſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

The Honourable *Thomas Lee*, Eſq;
Colonel *William Beverly*,
} Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honble *Edmund Jennings*, Eſq;
Philip Thomas, Eſq;
Colonel *Robert King*,
Colonel *Thomas Colville*,
} Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Onandagoes*, *Senecas*, *Cayogoes*, *Oneidas* and *Tuſcaroraes*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and, after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government; and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſſatego*, *Tachanoontia*, and ſome other Chiefs, returned the Compliments, drinking the Healths of * *Onas*, † *Aſſaragoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

AFTER they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, that as it was cuſtomary, and indeed neceſſary,

* *Onas*, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. † *Aſſaragoa*, the Governor of *Virginia*.

they

they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be no more than ſufficient for that Purpoſe, he propoſed to ſpeak to them on *Monday* next; after which, the honourable Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASSATEGO anſwered the Governor: We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to you to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet you again. We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Maryland*, by whoſe Invitation we came here, to appoint a Time when he will pleaſe to mention the Reaſon of his inviting us. As to our Brother *Aſſaragoa*, we have at this preſent Time nothing to ſay to him; not but we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaragoa*, which muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not being ſatisfied whether he or we ſhould begin firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas* to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall begin firſt.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the Governments of Virginia *and* Maryland, *and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations:

AT a Treaty, held by me two Years ago, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, with a Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the Governor of *Maryland* concerning ſome Lands in the back Parts of that Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conqueſts over the ancient Poſſeſſors, and which have been ſettled by ſome of the Inhabitants of that Government, without their Conſent, or any Purchaſe made from them. It was at that time underſtood that the Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has ſince appeared, by ſome Letters formerly wrote by Mr. Preſident *Logan* to the late Governor of *Maryland*, that it related likewiſe to ſome Lands in the back Parts of *Virginia*. The Governors of thoſe Colonies ſoon manifeſted a truly equitable Diſpoſition to come to any reaſonable Terms with the *Six Nations* on account of thoſe Lands, and deſired, that for that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them; but before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skir-

miſh

miſh happened in the back Parts of *Virginia*, between ſome of the Militia there, and a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*, with ſome Loſs on both Sides. Who were the Aggreſſors is not at this time to be diſcuſſed, both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in Oblivion, and the Government of *Virginia* having, in Token of the Continuance of their Friendſhip, preſented the *Six Nations*, through my Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. To prevent further Hoſtilities, and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Preſent was given, made a Tender of my good Offices; which both Parties accepted, and conſented, on my Inſtances, to lay down their Arms: Since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually preſerved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention, for accommodating all Differences, and for ſettling a firm Peace, Union and Friendſhip, as well between the Government of *Virginia* as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* *. The honourable the Commiſſioners for theſe two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to ſay, That if my further good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful for the Accompliſhment of this Work, you may rely moſt aſſuredly upon them.

But I hope, honourable Gentlemen Commiſſioners, it will not be taken amiſs if I go a little further, and briefly repreſent to you, how eſpecially neceſſary it is at this Juncture, for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of all his Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, that Peace and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Governments and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

These *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Frontier to ſome of them; and, from thence, if Friends, are capable of defending their Settlements; if Enemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Deſigns. Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultivating a good Underſtanding with them; but from hence the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over them in War will be a weakening of the Barrier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in effect, Victories over yourſelves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then for the Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome Meaſure, been brought upon them by their Intercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tie them more cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt. This has been the Method of *New-York* and *Pennſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much Expence in twenty Years, as the carrying on a War againſt them will do in one. The *French* very well know the Importance of theſe Nations to us, and will not fail by Preſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advantage of any Miſunderſtandings we may have with them †. But I will detain you, Gentlemen, no longer. Your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you more than I can ſay on this Subject.

* This was allowed, at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commiſſioners, to be a juſt State of the Tranſactions preceding the Treaty.

† The two preceding Paragraphs were allowed by the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, whilſt they were at *Philadelphia*, to be very proper to be ſpoken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* at the Opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion, from what paſſed at the firſt friendly Interview with the *Indians*, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of *Virginia*, the Governor conſented to decline ſpeaking them in the Preſence of the *Indians*.

Friends and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the Indians *of the* Six Nations:

THESE, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; which it is their Deſire may laſt ſo long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, ſhall give Light. Their Powers are derived from the *Great King of* ENGLAND, your Father; and whatever Concluſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm and binding as if the Governors of theſe Provinces were themſelves here. I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know, from Experience, that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words of Advice. Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms; unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body, and one Soul. I make no doubt but the Governor of *Canada* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach between theſe your Brethren of *Virginia* and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the *French* have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly, on the contrary, you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the *Great King of* ENGLAND and his Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide you from us, in order the more eaſily to deſtroy you, which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the Government of *Pennſylvania* and your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak to you upon it.

To enforce what had been ſaid, the GOVERNOR *laid down a Belt of Wampum; upon which the* Indians *gave the* * Yo-hah.

AFTER a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed Time for meeting the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them to uſe all the Expedition poſſible in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners on the Buſineſs they came about.

THEN *Canaſſatego* repeated to the Interpreter the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right (a Method generally made uſe of by the *Indians*) and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſſatego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations* for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon to provide one, and would then give their Anſwer.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF

* The *Yo-hah* denotes Approbation, being a loud Shout or Cry, conſiſting of a few Notes pronounced by all the *Indians* in a very muſical Manner, in the Nature of our Huzza's.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Canaſſatego's *Anſwer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning.*

Brother Onas,

YOU ſpoke in the Preſence of *Aſſaragoa* and the Governor of *Maryland* to us, adviſing us to receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body, and one Soul. We have always conſidered them as our Brethren, and, as ſuch, ſhall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendſhip with them; but ſince there are ſome Diſputes between us reſpecting the Lands poſſeſſed by them, which formerly belonged to us, we, according to our Cuſtom, propoſe to have thoſe Differences firſt adjuſted, and then we ſhall proceed to confirm the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, which will meet with no Obſtruction after theſe Matters are ſettled.

Here they preſented the GOVERNOR *with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the* GOVERNOR; *and the Interpreter was ordered to return the* Yo-hah.

Then the GOVERNOR, *in Reply, ſpoke as follows:*

I receive your Belt with great Kindneſs and Affection; and as to what relates to the Governments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the honourable Commiſſioners, now preſent, are ready to treat with you. I ſhall only add, that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his good Diſpoſitions to preſerve Friendſhip with you, are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in conſequence of what was told you by *Conrad Weiſer* when he was laſt at *Onandago.*

THEN the Governor, turning to the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, ſaid, Gentlemen, I have now finiſhed what was incumbent upon me to ſay by way of Introduction to the *Indians*; and as you have a full Authority from your reſpective Governments to treat with them, I ſhall leave the reſt intirely to you, and either ſtay or withdraw, as you ſhall think moſt for your Service.

THE

THE Commiſſioners ſaid, They were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage that the Governor ſhould ſtay with them; and therefore they unanimouſly deſired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Preſence whilſt they ſhould be in Treaty with the *Indians:* Which his Honour ſaid he would at their Inſtance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Buſineſs, and prevent any Jealouſy the *Indians* might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of Maryland *ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the* Indians *that the Governor of* Maryland *was going to ſpeak to them, and then ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the united Six Nations,

WE, who are deputed from the Government of *Maryland* by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of that Province, now in our Hands (and which will be interpreted to you) bid you welcome; and in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here as Brethren, we give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

WHEN the Governor of *Maryland* received the firſt Notice, about ſeven Years ago, of your Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought our good Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations* had little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Maryland*, and that they would be ſo well convinced thereof, on farther Deliberation, as he ſhould hear no more of it; but you ſpoke of that Matter again to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, about two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

IT was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, that you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take Payment yourſelves: Such an Attempt would have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting, not only between us, but perhaps the other *Engliſh* and you.

WE aſſure you, our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives and Eſtates.

BUT, however, the old and wiſe People of *Maryland* immediately met in Council, and upon conſidering very coolly your raſh Expreſſions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*, to this Place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*, and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſonable Compenſation for it; therefore the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain which hath long ſubſiſted between us. And as an Earneſt of our Sincerity and Good-will towards you, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

On which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

OUR *Great King of* ENGLAND, and his Subjects, have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland* free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six Nations* for above one hundred Years paſt, and your not ſaying any thing

to

to us before, convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in *Maryland*; nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title, you make your Claim: For the *Saſquahannah Indians*, by a Treaty above ninety Years ſince (which is on the Table, and will be interpreted to you) give, and yield to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part (if not all) of the Lands we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on the Weſtern, as well as from *Choptank* River, on the Eaſtern Side of the Great Bay of *Cheſſapeak*. And, near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, "That you had given your Lands, and "ſubmitted yourſelves to the King of *England*."

We are that Great King's Subjects, and we poſſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland* by virtue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto; why, then, will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we ſuppoſe you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of *Maryland* near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and confirmed twice ſince that time.

By theſe Treaties we became Brethren; we have always lived as ſuch, and hope always to continue ſo.

We have this further to ſay, that altho' we are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, yet we are deſirous of ſhewing our Brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and to prevent (by any reaſonable Way) every Miſunderſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* and you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

For this Purpoſe we have brought hither a Quantity of Goods for our Brethren the *Six Nations*, and which will be delivered you as ſoon as we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made ſo bright and large a Fire as may burn pure and clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

We have now freely and openly laid our Boſoms bare to you; and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Time Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows:*

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and, as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot give you an Anſwer now, but ſhall take what you have ſaid into Conſideration, and return you our Anſwer ſome Time to Morrow. He then ſat down, and after ſome Time he ſpoke again.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Affairs, you will know, that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles, mended when we came to ſee our Brethren. Brother *Onas*, and the Governor of *York* always do this for us; and we give you this early Notice, that we may not thereby be

delayed, being desirous, as well as you, to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be transacted between us.

The Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* said, since it was customary, they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them mended that should want it.

In the Court-House at *Lancaster*, *June* 26, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO spoke as follows:

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

WHEN you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, *Conedogwainet* was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards you, by Brother *Onas*, upon second Thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommodations where there were but few Houses or Inhabitants, desired we would meet our Brethren at *Lancaster*, and at his Instances we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change; for we have found Plenty of every thing; and as Yesterday you bid us welcome, and told us you were glad to see us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

You tell us, that when about Seven Years ago you heard, by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you took no Notice of it, believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that Matter, we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of *Maryland*, and would drop our Demand. And that when about two Years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you say we did it in such Terms as looked like a Design to terrify you; and you tell us further, that we must be beside ourselves, in using such a rash Expression as to tell you, We know how to do ourselves Justice if you still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill Design; for we must inform you, that when we first desired our Brother *Onas* to use his Influence with you to procure us Satisfaction for our Lands, we, at the same time, desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own us for his Children as well as you, to compel you

to

to do us Juſtice: And, two Years ago, when we found that you had paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were reſolved to uſe ſuch Expreſſions as would make the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds, and we find it had its Effect; for you tell us, "That your wiſe Men held a Council together, and agreed to invite us, and to enquire of our Right to any of "your Lands, and if it ſhould be found that we had a Right, we were to "have a Compenſation made for them: And likewiſe you tell us, that our "Brother, the Governor of *Maryland*, by the Advice of theſe wiſe Men, "has ſent you to brighten the Chain, and to aſſure us of his Willingneſs to "remove whatever impedes a good Uunderſtanding between us." This ſhews that your wiſe Men underſtood our Expreſſions in their true Senſe. We had no Deſign to terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Juſtice you had ſo long delayed. Your wiſe Men have done well; and as there is no Obſtacle to a good Underſtanding between us, except this Affair of our Land, we, on our Parts, do give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our good Diſpoſitions towards you, and that we are as deſirous as you to brighten the Chain, and to put away all Hindrances to a perfect good Underſtanding; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received, and the Interpreter ordered to give the Yo-hah.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land Yeſterday, you went back to old Times, and told us, you had been in Poſſeſſion of the Province of *Maryland* above One Hundred Years; but what is One Hundred Years in Compariſon of the Length of Time ſince our Claim began? ſince we came out of this Ground? For we muſt tell you, that long before One Hundred Years our Anceſtors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever ſince. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lies beyond the Seas, there you may have a juſt Claim, but here you muſt allow us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with them ſeveral Goods; ſuch as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which they gave us; and when they had taught us how to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what ſort of People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill better the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope, and tied it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themſelves, we, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong and big Rock [*here the Interpreter ſaid, They mean the* Oncido *Country*] and not content with this, for its further Security we removed the Rope to the big Mountain [*here the Interpreter ſays they mean the* Onandago *Country*] and there we tied it very faſt, and rowll'd Wampum about it; and, to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon the Wampum, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did our beſt Endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this Time the New-comers, the *Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, and ſollicited us, from Time to Time, to grant them Parts of our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

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AFTER this the *Engliſh* came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the *Dutch*. About two Years after the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*, and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted between us and the *Dutch*, he approved it mightily, and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to be upon as good Terms with us as the *Dutch* were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with us: And by his further Care in looking into what had paſſed between us, he found that the Rope which tied the Ship to the great Mountain was only faſtened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh in a Courſe of Years; he therefore told us, he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much ſtronger, and would laſt for ever. This we accepted, and faſtened the Ship with it, and it has laſted ever ſince. Indeed we have had ſome ſmall Differences with the *Engliſh*, and, during theſe Miſunderſtanding, ſome of their young Men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that we ſhould have periſhed if they had not come into the Country and furniſhed us with Strowds and Hatchets, and Guns, and other Things neceſſary for the Support of Life; but we always gave them to underſtand that they were miſtaken, that we lived before they came amongſt us, and as well, or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us. We had then Room enough, and Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and tho' we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and thoſe ſerved our Uſes as well then as the *Engliſh* ones do now. We are now ſtraitened, and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to many other Inconveniencies ſince the *Engliſh* came among us, and particularly from that Pen-and-Ink Work that is going on at the Table (*pointing to the Secretary*) and we will give you an Inſtance of this. Our Brother *Onas*, a great while ago, came to *Albany* to buy the *Saſquahannah* Lands of us, but our Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, who, as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him any Land, for he would make an ill Uſe of it; and, pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed us, in order to prevent *Onas*'s, or any other Perſon's impoſing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we ſhould want it, to put it into his Hands; and told us, he would keep it for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but at our Requeſt. Accordingly we truſted him, and put our Land into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe for our Uſe; but, ſome Time after, he went to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and there ſold it to our Brother *Onas* for a large Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome Lands, he told us, we had ſold the *Saſquahannah* Lands already to the Governor of *New-York*, and that he had bought them from him in *England*; tho', when he came to underſtand how the Governor of *New-York* had deceived us, he very generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

THO' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſition put upon us by the Governor of *New-York*, yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay, we have had their hearty Aſſiſtances in our Wars with the *French*, who were no ſooner arrived amongſt us than they began to render us uneaſy, and to provoke us to War, and we have had ſeveral Wars with them; during all which we conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*, and, by

by their Means, we have always been able to keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the *Coneſtogoe* or *Saſquahannah Indians* had a Right to ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; but ſince that Time we have conquered them, and their Country now belongs to us, and the Lands we demanded Satisfaction for are no Part of the Lands comprized in thoſe Deeds; they are the * *Cohongorontas* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure, you have not poſſeſſed One Hundred Years, no, nor above Ten Years, and we made our Demands ſo ſoon as we knew your People were ſettled in thoſe Parts. Theſe have never been ſold, but remain ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to hear you are provided with Goods, and do aſſure you of our Willingneſs to treat with you for thoſe unpurchaſed Lands; in Confirmation whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

CANASSATEGO added, that as the three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Pennſylvania*, had divided the Lands among them, they could not, for this Reaſon, tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, ſo that they were paid by all the Governors for the ſeveral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to their Honour and Juſtice.

In the Court-House at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *ordered the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know the Governor of* Virginia *was going to ſpeak to them, and then they ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren,*

AT our Deſire the Governor of *Pennſylvania* invited you to this Council Fire; we have waited a long Time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome; we are very glad to ſee you; we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with their uſual Approbation.

* *Cohongorontas*, i. e. *Potomack*.

Brethren,

In the Year 1736, four of your Sachims wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, Eſq; then Preſident of *Pennſylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* know that you expected ſome Conſideration for Lands in the Occupation of ſome of the People of *Virginia*. Upon ſeeing a Copy of this Letter, the Governor, with the Council of *Virginia*, took ſome Time to conſider of it. They found, on looking into the old Treaties, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has had Poſſeſſion of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of *Virginia* hold their Land, ſo they thought there might be ſome Miſtake.

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Wherefore they deſired the Governor of *New-York* to enquire of you about it. He ſent his Interpreter to you in *May*, 1743, who laid this before you at a Council held at *Onandago*, to which you anſwer, "That if "you had any Demand or Pretenſions on the Governor of *Virginia* any "way, you would have made it known to the Governor of *New-York*." This correſponds with what you have ſaid to Governor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at *Philadelphia* in *July*, 1742; for then you only make your Claim to Lands in the Government of *Maryland*.

We are ſo well pleaſed with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Meſſage eight Years ſince.

Tell us what Nations of *Indians* you conquered any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is ſince, and what Poſſeſſion you have had; and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of *Virginia* that the *Six Nations* have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction.

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the uſual Ceremony, and then added,

We have a Cheſt of new Goods, and the Key is in our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our common Father, and we will live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love.

We will brighten the Chain, and ſtrengthen the Union between us; ſo that we ſhall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives Light; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

TACHANOONTIA replied:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You have made a good Speech to us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We ſhall be able to give you an Anſwer to every Part of it ſome Time this Afternoon, and we will let you know when we are ready.

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In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter.*

TACHANOONTIA ſpoke as follows:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

SINCE you have joined with the Governor of *Maryland* and Brother *Onas* in kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleaſure we have in ſeeing you here, and obſerving your good Diſpoſitions as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendſhip, as to enter into further Contracts about Land with us; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

IN your Speech this Morning you were pleaſed to ſay we had wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, about ſeven Years ago, to demand a Conſideration for our Lands in the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the *Virginians*; that you held them under the Great King for upwards of One Hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right; and that therefore you had deſired the Governor of *New-York* to ſend his Interpreter to us laſt Year to *Onandago*, which he did; and, as you ſay, we in Council at *Onandago* did declare, that we had no Demand upon you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretenſions, we ſhould have made them known to the Governor of *New-York*; and likewiſe you deſire to know if we have any Right to the *Virginia* Lands, and that we will make ſuch Right appear, and tell you what Nations of *Indians* we conquered thoſe Lands from.

Now we anſwer, We have the Right of Conqueſt, a Right too dearly purchaſed, and which coſt us too much Blood, to give up without any Reaſon at all, as you ſay we have done at *Albany*; but we ſhould be obliged to you, if you would let us ſee the Letter, and inform us who was the Interpreter, and whoſe Names are put to that Letter; for as the whole Tranſaction cannot be above a Year's ſtanding, it muſt be freſh in every Body's Memory, and ſome of our Council would eaſily remember it; but we aſſure you, and are well able to prove, that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever relinquiſhed our Right, or ever gave ſuch an Anſwer as you ſay is mentioned in your Letter. Could we, ſo few Years ago, make a formal Demand, by *James Logan*, and not be ſenſible of our Right? And hath anything happened ſince that Time to make us leſs ſenſible? No; and as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are anxious it ſhould be done; for we

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are poſitive no ſuch thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onandago*, nor any where elſe. All the World knows we conquered the ſeveral Nations living on *Saſquahanna*, *Cohongoronta*, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in *Virginia*; the *Conoy-uch-ſuch-roona*, *Coch-now-was-roonan*, *Tohoa-irough-roonan*, and *Connutſkin-ough-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſts, being now a Part of our Nations, and their Lands at our Diſpoſal. We know very well, it hath often been ſaid by the *Virginians*, that the *Great King of* ENGLAND, and the People of that Colony, conquered the *Indians* who lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the *Sachdagughroonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcarroraws*, and that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome Part of *Virginia*; but as to what lies beyond the Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding there, and that Land, if the *Virginians* ever get a good Right to it, it muſt be by us; and in Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this Part of your Speech, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

WE ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you; and we hope, if there be any thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt that may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will take the Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, and lay them open to us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other Obſtacle in the Road between us; and in Token of our hearty Wiſhes to bring about ſo good an Harmony, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE muſt now tell you what Mountains we mean that we ſay are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember, that about twenty Years ago you had a Treaty with us at *Albany*, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the *Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your People who ſhould be found on our Side of the Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we deſire that Treaty may be now confirmed. After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road a great deal more to the Weſt, that we might comply with your Propoſal; but, tho' it was of your own making, your People never obſerved it, but came and lived on our Side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great Diſtance, near the Seas, and cannot be thought to know what your People do in the Back-parts: And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Propoſal, on our new Road, it fell out that our Warriors did ſome Hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to us by our Brother *Onas*; and we, at his Requeſt, altered the Road again, and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is; and it

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is impoſſible for us to remove it any further to the Weſt, thoſe Parts of the Country being abſolutely impaſſable by either Man or Beaſt.

We had not been long in the Uſe of this new Road before your People came, like Flocks of Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt be ſenſible thoſe Things muſt have been done by your People in manifeſt Breach of your own Propoſal made at *Albany*; and therefore, as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled, and that you may be ſtronger induced to do us Juſtice for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia *added:*

He forgot to ſay, that the Affair of the Road muſt be looked upon as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of Lands; and that either the *Virginia* People muſt be obliged to remove more Eaſterly, or, if they are permitted to ſtay, that our Warriors, marching that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with them in what they plant.

In the Court-House at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Governor *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

I Am always ſorry when any thing happens that may create the leaſt Uneaſineſs between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every Obſtruction that may lie in the Way, I muſt inform you, that three of the *Delaware Indians* lately murdered *John Armſtrong*, an *Indian* Trader, and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner, as he was travelling to *Allegheny*, and ſtole his Goods of a conſiderable Value. *Shick Calamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shamokin*, did well; they ſeized two of the Murderers, and ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *Indians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the bloody Deed; the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal. By our Law all the Acceſſa-

ſies to a Murder are to be tried, and put to Death, as well as the Perſon who gave the deadly Wound. If they conſented to it, encouraged it, or any ways aſſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is juſt it ſhould be ſo. If, upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Murder are found not to have done any of theſe Things, they are ſet at Liberty. Two of our People were, not many Years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two *Indians*; we therefore expect you will take the moſt effectual Meaſures to ſeize and deliver up to us the other two *Indians* preſent at theſe Murders, to be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not adviſing, or any way aſſiſting in this horrid Fact, they will be acquitted, and ſent home to their Towns. And that you may be ſatisfied no Injuſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you to depute three or four *Indians* to be preſent at their Trials. I do likewiſe expect that you will order ſtrict Search to be made for the Remainder of the ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtored to the Wife and Children of the Deceaſed. That what I have ſaid may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah.

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them, he expected a very full Anſwer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it; for he did not deſire to interfere with the Buſineſs of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

They ſaid they would take it into Conſideration, and give a full Anſwer.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* let them know, by the Interpreter, that they would ſpeak to them in the Afternoon.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners deſired the Interpreter to tell the Indians *they were going to ſpeak to them. Mr.* Weiſer *acquainted them herewith. After which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Our good Friends and Brethren, the Six *united* Nations,

WE have conſidered what you ſaid concerning your Title to ſome Lands now in our Province, and alſo of the Place where they lie. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the *Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment

Payment of Part whereof we have brought ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt in what Manner you think fit.

As we intend to ſay ſomething to you about our Chain of Friendſhip after this Affair of the Land is ſettled, we deſire you will now examine the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

We will not omit acquainting our good Friends the *Six Nations*, that notwithſtanding we are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of *Maryland* look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themſelves; and as a broad Road will be made between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keeping it clear, that we may, from Time to Time, take care that the Links of our Friendſhip be not ruſted. In Teſtimony that our Words and our Hearts agree, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On preſenting of which the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, they might now look over the ſeveral Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpoſe; and the honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſliked any of the Goods, or, if they were damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch as were either diſliked or dammified.

The *Indians* having viewed and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of them, required Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Conrt-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods, and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
Four Pieces of Strowds, at 7 *L.* - - -	28	00	00
Two Pieces Ditto, 5 *L.* - - - -	10	00	00
Two Hundred Shirts, - - - -	63	12	00
Three Pieces Half-Thicks, - - - -	11	00	00
Three Pieces Duffle Blankets, at 7 *L.* - - -	21	00	00
One Piece Ditto, - - - - -	6	10	00
Forty Seven Guns, at 1 *L.* 6 *s.* - - -	61	2	00
One Pound Vermillion, - - - -	00	18	00
One Thouſand Flints, - - - -	00	18	00
Four Dozen Jews Harps, - - - -	00	14	00
One Dozen Boxes, - - - - -	00	1	00
One Hundred Two Quarters Bar-Lead, - -	3	00	00
Two Quarters Shot, - - - - -	1	00	00
Two Half-Barrels of Gun-Powder, - -	13	00	00
L.	220	15	00

Pennſylvania Currency.

When

When the *Indians* had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specified, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this Morning by the honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*, but did not express the Time when such Answer should be made. At 12 o' Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

In the Court-House at *Lancaster*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia *desired the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know, that their Brother* Assaragoa *was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the Day before in the Forenoon.*

Sachims and Warriors of the united Six Nations,

We are now come to answer what you said to us Yesterday, since what we said to you before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been satisfactory. You have gone into old Times, and so must we. It is true that the Great King holds *Virginia* by Right of Conquest, and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great Sea.

If the *Six Nations* have made any Conquest over *Indians* that may at any Time have lived on the West-side of the Great Mountains of *Virginia*, yet they never possessed any Lands there that we have ever heard of. That Part was altogether deserted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by Order of the Great King, very justly, as well by an ancient Right, as by its being freed from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim even of you the *Six Nations*, our Brethren, until within these eight Years. The first Treaty between the Great King, in Behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel *Henry Coursey*, Seventy Years since; this was a Treaty of Friendship, when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

The next Treaty was also at *Albany*, above Fifty-eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard*, Governor of *Virginia*; then you declare yourselves Subjects to the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the Governor of *New-York* with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you express yourselves in these Words, " Brethren, you tell us the King of *England* is a very great King, " and why should not you join with us in a very just Cause, when the *French* " join with our Enemies in an unjust Cause? O Brethren, we see the Rea-

" son

" ſon of this; for the *French* would fain kill us all, and when that is done,
" they would carry all the Beaver Trade to *Canada*, and the *Great King of*
" ENGLAND would loſe the Land likewiſe; and therefore, O Great Sachim,
" beyond the Great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not thoſe poor *Indians*, that
" have given themſelves and their Lands under your Protection, to be de-
" ſtroyed by the *French* without a Cauſe."

THE laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is: For the white People, your Brethren of *Virginia*, are, in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs, and ſettle to the Weſtward of the Great Mountains. It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you and your tributary *Indians* are from paſſing to the Eaſtward of the ſame Mountains, or to the Southward of *Cohongorooton*, and you agree to this Article in theſe Words; " That the Great River of *Potowmack*, and the high Ridge of
" Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of *Virginia* to the Weſt-
" ward of the preſent Settlements of that Colony, ſhall be for ever the eſta-
" bliſhed Boundaries between the *Indians* ſubject to the Dominions of *Vir-*
" *ginia*, and the *Indians* belonging and depending on the *Five Nations*; ſo
" that neither our *Indians* ſhall not, on any Pretence whatſoever, paſs to
" Northward or Weſtward of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to pro-
" duce a Paſſport under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander
" in Chief of *Virginia*; nor your *Indians* to paſs to the Southward or Eaſt-
" ward of the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſſport in like Manner from the
" Governor or Commander in Chief of *New-York*."

AND what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren of *Virginia* have not inſiſted upon it with a due Strictneſs, which has occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

THIS Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of *Virginia* by Order of the Great King, and is what we muſt rely on, and, being in Writing, is more certain than your Memory. That is the Way the white People have of preſerving Tranſactions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down to their Childrens Children for ever, and all Diſputes among them are ſettled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachims and Warriors ſigned ſome Years after the ſame Governor *Spotſwood*, in the Right of the Great King, had been, with ſome People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your late Claim to.

THE Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany* gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſterday to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren,

THIS Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; it is ſetting up your Right againſt the Great King, under whoſe Grants the People you complain of are ſettled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; they are too powerful to be removed by any Force of you, our Brethren; and the Great King, as our common Father, will do equal Juſtice

to all his Children; wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Poſſeſſions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace between you and the Southern *Indians*, a few Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our Great King, which you confirmed at *Albany*. It ſeems, by your being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it has not been long kept between you.

However, if you deſire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel *Spotſwood*, and your People, behaving themſelves orderly like Friends and Brethren, ſhall be uſed in their Paſſage through *Virginia* with the ſame Kindneſs as they are when they paſs through the Lands of your Brother *Onas*. This, we hope, will be agreed to by you our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promiſe made to you Yeſterday.

We may proceed to ſettle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Weſtward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of *Maryland*, and of your Brother *Onas*; tho' we are informed that the Southern *Indians* claim theſe very Lands that you do.

We are deſirous to live with you, our Brethren, according to the old Chain of Friendſhip, to ſettle all theſe Matters fairly and honeſtly; and, as a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 29, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiſer *informed the honourable Commiſſioners, the* Indians *were ready to give their Anſwer to the Speech made to them here Yeſterday Morning by the Commiſſioners; whereupon* Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows, looking on a Deal-board, where were ſome black Lines, deſcribing the Courſes of* Potowmack *and* Saſquahanna:

Brethren,

YESTERDAY you ſpoke to us concerning the Lands on this Side *Potowmack* River, and as we have deliberately conſidered what you ſaid to us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſettle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our Right and Claim thereto.

We

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord *Baltimore* of all thoſe Lands lying two Miles above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potowmack* or *Cohongoruton* River, near which *Thomas Creſſap* has a hunting or trading Cabin, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*. But in caſe ſuch Limits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lines and Courſes, from the ſaid two Miles above the Forks, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements, as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in *Maryland*, and from thence, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*, ſhall be the Limits. And further, If any People already have, or ſhall ſettle beyond the Lands now deſcribed and bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame free from any Diſturbance whatever, and we do, and ſhall accept theſe People for our Brethren, and as ſuch always treat them.

We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will ſhew us all Brotherly Kindneſs; in Token whereof, we preſent you with a Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

Gachradodow, *Speaker for the* Indians, *in Anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

THE World at the firſt was made on the other Side of the Great Water different from what it is on this Side, as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh, and that which you call Juſtice may not be ſo amongſt us; you have your Laws and Cuſtoms, and ſo have we. The Great King might ſend you over to conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us that God did not approve of it; if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Tho' great Things are well remembered among us, yet we don't remember that we were ever conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employed by that Great King to conquer others; if it was ſo, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by *Maryland* to conquer the *Coneſtogoes*, and that the ſecond time we were at War with them, we carried them all off.

Brother

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the *Catawbas*, we will repeat to you truly what was done. The Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Aſſaragoa*, gave us ſeveral Belts of Wampum from the *Cherikees* and *Catawbas*, and we agreed to a Peace, if thoſe Nations would ſend ſome of their great Men to us to confirm it Face to Face, and that they would trade with us; and deſired that they would appoint a Time to meet at *Albany* for that Purpoſe, but they never came.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We then deſired a Letter might be ſent to the *Catawbas* and *Cherikees*, to deſire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Anſwer came; but we met the *Cherikees*, and confirmed the Peace, and ſent ſome of our People to take care of them, until they returned to their own Country.

The *Catawbas* refuſed to come, and ſent us word, That we were but Women, that they were Men, and double Men, for they had two P——s; that they could make Women of us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People. Our Brother *Aſſaragoa* is deceived by them; we don't blame him for it, but are ſorry he is ſo deceived.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We have confirmed the Peace with the *Cherikees*, but not with the *Catawbas*. They have been treacherous, and know it; ſo that the War muſt continue till one of us is deſtroyed. This we think proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the *Catawbas*.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We will now ſpeak to the Point between us. You ſay you will agree with us as to the Road; we deſire that may be the Road which was laſt made (the Waggon-Road.) It is always a Cuſtom among Brethren or Strangers to uſe each other kindly; you have ſome very ill-natured People living up there; ſo that we deſire the Perſons in Power may know that we are to have reaſonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well, when the white People came firſt here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become rich, and we are now poor; what little we have had for the Land goes ſoon away, but the Land laſts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Cheſt of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; but we have never ſeen the Cheſt, nor the Goods that are ſaid to be in it; it may be ſmall, and the Goods few; we want to ſee them, and are deſirous to come to ſome Concluſion. We have been ſleeping here theſe ten Days paſt, and have not done any thing to the Purpoſe.

The Commiſſioners told them they ſhould ſee the Goods on *Monday*.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE three Governments entertained the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town, with a handſome Dinner. The *Six Nations*, in their Order, having returned Thanks with the uſual Solemnity of *Yo-ha-han*, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commiſſioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland* was not known to the *Indians* by any particular Name, they had agreed, in Council, to take the firſt Opportunity of a large Company to preſent him with one; and as this with them is deemed a Matter of great Conſequence, and attended with Abundance of Form, the ſeveral Nations had drawn Lots for the Performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the *Cayogo* Nation, they had choſen *Gachradodow*, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he deſired Leave to begin; which being given, he, on an elevated Part of the Court-Houſe, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Geſture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Poſture, ſpoke as follows:

" As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them here to treat about " their Lands, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip, the united Nations " thought themſelves ſo much obliged to them, that they had come to a " Reſolution in Council to give to the great Man, who is Proprietor of *Ma-* " *ryland*, a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correſpond with " him; and as it had fallen to the *Cayogoes* Lot in Council to conſider of a " proper Name for that chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name " of *Tocarry-hogan*, denoting Precedency, Excellency, or living in the middle " or honourable Place betwixt *Aſſaragoa* and their Brother *Onas*, by whom " their Treaties might be better carried on." And then, addreſſing himſelf to his Honour the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then preſent, he proceeded:

" As there is a Company of great Men now aſſembled, we take this Time " and Opportunity to publiſh this Matter, that it may be known *Tocarry-* " *hogan* is our Friend, and that we are ready to honour him, and that by " ſuch Name he may be always called and known among us. And we " hope he will ever act towards us according to the Excellency of the Name " we have now given him, and enjoy a long and happy Life."

THE honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and, after drinking

Healths to our gracious King and the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer*, the Interpreter, was preſent.

THE honourable the Commiſſioners ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, that a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the Uſe of the Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as deſired, and then gave the Deed to *Canaſſatego*, the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal, and delivered it; after which, thirteen other Chiefs or Sachims of the *Six Nations* executed it in the ſame Manner, in the Preſence of the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*.

At the Houſe of Mr. *George Sanderſon* in *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *A. M.*

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE ſeveral Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who had not ſigned the Deed of Releaſe of their Claim to ſome Lands in *Maryland*, tendered to them on *Saturday* laſt, in the Chamber of the Court-Houſe in this Town, did now readily execute the ſame, and cauſed Mr. *Weiſer* likewiſe to ſign it, as well with his *Indian*, as with his own proper Name of *Weiſer*, as a Witneſs and Interpreter.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744. *A. M.*

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

THE other Day you was pleaſed to tell us, you were always concerned whenever any thing happened that might give you or us Uneaſineſs, and that we were mutually engaged to preſerve the Road open and clear between us;

us; and you informed us of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and his two Men, by ſome of the *Delaware Indians*, and of their ſtealing his Goods to a conſiderable Value. The *Delaware Indians*, as you ſuppoſe, are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for ſuch a vile Proceeding; and, to teſtify that we have the ſame Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free and open, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

THESE Things happen frequently, and we deſire you will conſider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three *Indians* have been killed at different Times at *Ohio*, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occaſioned by ſome unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Diſturbance. We therefore deſire you will conſider theſe Things well, and, to take the Grief from your Heart, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

WE had heard of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and, in our Journey here, we had Conference with our Couſins the *Delawares* about it, and reproved them ſeverely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed, and for the Goods. We underſtood, by them, that the principal Actor in theſe Murders is in your Priſon, and that he had done all the Miſchief himſelf; but that, beſides him, you had required and demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were committed. We promiſe faithfully, in our Return, to renew our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delawares* to ſend down ſome of their Chiefs with theſe two young Men (but not as Priſoners) to be examined by you; and as we think, upon Examination, you will not find them guilty, we rely on your Juſtice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return home in Safety.

WE likewiſe underſtand, that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the Deceaſed, and that ſome have been already returned to your People, but that ſome are ſtill miſſing. You may depend upon our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delawares* to ſearch again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them, in Skins. And, to confirm what we have ſaid, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

The *Conoy Indians* have informed us, that they ſent you a Meſſage, ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, that they were ill uſed by the white People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shamokin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their Land; and as they never have received any Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak for them; we heartily recommend their Caſe to your Generoſity.

And,

And, to give Weight to our Recommendation, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little Time with the honourable Commiſſioners of Virginia *and* Maryland, *made the following Reply:*

Brethren,

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expreſſed on account of the barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a Proof of your Brotherly Affection for us. If Crimes of this Nature be not ſtrictly enquired into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed, there will be an End of all Commerce between us and the *Indians*, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the *French*. They will ſet what Price they pleaſe on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins; ſo it is for your own Intereſt that our Traders ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons and Goods when they travel to your Towns.

Brethren,

I conſidered this Matter well before I came from *Philadelphia*, and I adviſed with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. I never heard before of the Murder of the three *Indians* at *Ohio*; had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they ſhould have been put to Death, as two of them were, ſome Years ago, for killing two *Indians*. You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will ſee that Juſtice be done you; and ſhould any of the *Indians* rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tried and puniſhed in the ſame Manner as white People are. This is the Way to preſerve Friendſhip between us, and will be for your Benefit as well as ours. I am well pleaſed with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Couſins the *Delawares*, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon ſome of their Chiefs to bring down the two young Men that were preſent at the Murders; if they are not brought down, I ſhall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt.

If, upon Examination, they ſhall be found not to have been concerned in the bloody Action, they ſhall be well uſed, and ſent home in Safety: I will take it upon myſelf to ſee that they have no Injuſtice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already reſtored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made for ſuch as cannot be found, in Skins, according to their Promiſe.

I well remember the coming down of one of the *Conoy Indians* with a Paper, ſetting forth, That the *Conoys* had come to a Reſolution to leave the Land reſerved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no Complaint to me of ill Uſage from the white People. The Reaſon he gave for their Removal was, That the ſettling of the white People all round them had made Deer ſcarce, and that therefore they choſe to remove to *Juniata* for the Be-

nefit

nefit of Hunting. I ordered what they ſaid to be entered in the Council-Book. The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blanket given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head; but you may be aſſured, from the Favour and Juſtice they have always ſhewn to the *Indians*, that they will do every thing that can be reaſonably expected of them in this Caſe.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Indians *being told, by the Interpreter, that their Brother* Allaragoa *was going to ſpeak to them, the Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren,

"AS we have already ſaid enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*, we have no Occaſion to ſay any thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

WE have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you; they coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* with ready Caſh. We ordered them to be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are, or ſhall be, by his Majeſty's Appointment in the Colony of *Virginia*.

As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one, and the Regulation is in Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you. The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, if you and your *Indians* perform theirs; we are your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can."

THE *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid, and *Canaſſatego* deſired they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration when the Settlement increaſed much further back. To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and, for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, to that Purpoſe.

THEY deſired that ſome Rum might be given them to drink on their Way home, which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that

Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*, Nine Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Three-pence, *Pennſylvania* Money.

Canaſſatego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan* ſent them Proviſion on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving, he hoped their Brother *Aſſaragoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to the uſual Place; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

AFTER this Conference the Deed was produced, and the Interpreter explained it to them; and they, according to their Rank and Quality, put their Marks and Seals to it in the Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen of *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia*; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canaſſatego* delivered it for the Uſe of their Father, the Great King, and hoped he would conſider them; on which the Gentlemen and *Indians* then preſent gave three Shouts.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *Tueſday*, *July* 3, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

AT a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations Two Years ago, the Road between us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendſhip confirmed by an Exchange of Preſents, and many other mutual good Offices.

WE think ourſelves happy in having been inſtrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we perſuade ourſelves, that you, on your Parts, will always remember it as an Inſtance of our Good-will and Affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of ſeeing you ſooner than perhaps we ſhould otherwiſe have done; and, as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, we take this Opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

THE *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King have declared War againſt each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land, and the other

other by Sea. The *Great King of* ENGLAND commanded the Land Army in Perſon, and gained a compleat Victory. Numbers of the *French* were killed and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forced to paſs a River with Precipitation to ſave their Lives. The Great God covered the King's Head in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Reaſon to be very thankful.

THE Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the Advantage of the *Engliſh*. The *French* and *Spaniards* joined their Ships together, and came out to fight us. The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo ſhattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity of a very high Wind, and a dark Night, to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their own Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair, he would, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind how much *William Penn* and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the *Indians*. You have long and often experienced their Friendſhip for you; nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to you Two Years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Aſſembly, of *Pennſylvania*. The Sons of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have left me in their Place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the *Indians*. As a freſh Proof of this, I have left my Houſe, and am come thus far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

As your Nations have engaged themſelves by Treaty to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Pennſylvania*, in caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement ſo ſolemnly entred into. A War is now declared, and we expect that you will not ſuffer the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with them, to march through your Country to diſturb any of our Settlements; and that you will give us the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. To enforce what I have now ſaid to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Pauſe his Honour, the GOVERNOR, *ſpoke again:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

WHAT I have now ſaid to you is in Conformity to Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed, with the Conſent of the honourable Commiſſioners for *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell you, that all Differences having been adjuſted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip that is not to end, but with the World itſelf. And, in Behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I do, by this fine Belt of Wampum, and a Preſent of Goods,

to

to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendſhip, you on your Parts doing the ſame.

Which was received with a loud Yo-hah.

THE Governor further added, The Goods bought with the One Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you pleaſe. The Goods bought and ſent up by the People of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, according to the Liſt which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pauſe the Commiſſioners of Virginia *ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations,

THE Way between us being made ſmooth by what paſſed Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm all former Treaties made between *Virginia* and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, we give you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren,

ALTHO' we have been diſappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you ſomething more about them. We believe they have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men. In this Time of War with our common Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the wiſeſt Way to be at Peace among ourſelves. They, the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the Great King, and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all united by one common Chain of Friendſhip. We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brethren,

OUR Friend, *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; our Children will then want ſuch a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any Differences that may happen to ariſe between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

THE Way to have ſuch a Friend, is for you to ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a Man on purpoſe to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Cuſtoms of the white People. To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend ſome of your Children, and we promiſe you they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and be inſtructed in the ſame Manner

as

as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you pleaſe; and, to confirm this, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then the Commiſſioners of Maryland *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six *united* Nations,

THE Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends, and agreed with you as Brethren.

As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in *Maryland* will, we hope, prevent effectually every future Miſunderſtanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faſter the Links of our Chain of Friendſhip, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may ſtill be the better ſecured, we ſhall preſent you with One Hundred Pounds in Gold.

WHAT we have further to ſay to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Ruſt; whenever you perceive the leaſt Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we alſo expect of you, that it may always continue ſo bright as our Generations may ſee their Faces in it; and, in Pledge of the Truth of what we have now ſpoken, and our Affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

CANASSATEGO, in return, ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

WE return you Thanks for your ſeveral Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain Matters of ſuch great Moment, that we propoſe to give them a very ſerious Conſideration, and to anſwer them ſuitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

YOU tell us you beat the *French*; if ſo, you muſt have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better ſpare us ſome of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

THE Governor and Commiſſioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a ſmall Glaſs, calling it, *A French Glaſs.*

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 4, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO Speaker.

Brother Onas,

YESTERDAY you expreſſed your Satisfaction in having been inſtrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland.* We, in return, aſſure you, that we have great Pleaſure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Underſtanding, and to clear the Road; and, in Token of our Gratitude, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

YOU was pleaſed Yeſterday to inform us, " That War had been declared between *the Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King; that " two great Battles had been fought, one by Land, and the other at Sea; " with many other Particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of *England* were ſucceſsful, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occaſion. You then came nearer Home, and told us, " You had left " your Houſe, and were come thus far on Behalf of the whole People of " *Pennſylvania* to ſee us; to renew your Treaties; to brighten the Covenant " Chain, and to confirm your Friendſhip with us." We approve this Propoſition; we thank you for it. We own, with Pleaſure, that the Covenant Chain between us and *Pennſylvania* is of old Standing, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and, in Token of the Sincerity of our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

Brother Onas,

YOU was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other in caſe of a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Subſtance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a War

War had been already entered into with the *French*, you called upon us to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march through our Country to diſturb any of your Settlements.

In anſwer, We aſſure you we have all theſe Particulars in our Hearts, they are freſh in our Memory. We ſhall never forget that you and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand. We ſhall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and, in Proof of our Care, we muſt inform you, that before we came here, we told * *Onantio*, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of his People, ſhould come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was Room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleaſed, but he ſhould not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren. And you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to ſee this effectually done; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After ſome little Time the Interpreter ſaid, Canaſſatego *had forgot ſomething material, and deſired to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhould omit any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:*

The *Six Nations* have a great Authority and Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alliance with the *French*, and particularly over the praying *Indians*, formerly a Part with ourſelves, who ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and, to ſhew our further Care, we have engaged theſe very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French* for you. They will not join the *French* againſt you. They have agreed with us before we ſet out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy againſt the *French* in thoſe People. Our Intereſt is very conſiderable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe it for your Service.

The Governor ſaid, *Canaſſatego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it whenever his Memory ſhould fail him in any Point of Conſequence, and he thanked him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with you being now at an End, you deſired to confirm all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very heartily with you in theſe Propoſitions; we thank you for your good Inclinations; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice. And, as the Diſpute about the Land is now intirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future, we ſhall not act towards each other but as becomes Brethren and hearty Friends.

* *Onantio*, the Governor of *Canada*.

We are very willing to renew the Friendſhip with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for us and our Children with you and your Children to the lateſt Generation, and we deſire you will imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the ſtrongeſt Manner; and, in Confirmation that we ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Yo-hah *from the Interpreter and all the Nations.*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you had been diſappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do the beſt to bring ſuch a Thing about. We are well pleaſed with your Deſign, and the more ſo, as we hear you know what ſort of People the *Catawbas* are, that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have treated us contemptuouſly. We are glad you know theſe Things of the *Catawbas*; we believe what you ſay to be true, that there are, notwithſtanding, ſome amongſt them who are wiſer and better; and, as you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong to the Great King over the Water, we ſhall not be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were ſeveral white People and *Indians* Children there to learn Languages, and to write and read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children amongſt you, *&c.*

We muſt let you know we love our Children too well to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the *Indians* are not inclined to give their Children Learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing from yours, you will be ſo good as to excuſe us.

We hope * *Tarachawagon* will be preſerved by the good Spirit to a good old Age; when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no doubt but amongſt ſo many Thouſands as there are in the World, one ſuch Man may be found, who will ſerve both Parties with the ſame Fidelity as *Tarachawagon* does; while he lives there is no Room to complain. In Token of our Thankfulneſs for your Invitation, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan,

You told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was now nothing in Controverſy between us, and the Affair of the Land was ſettled to your Satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip which hath ſubſiſted be-

tween

* *Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiſer.*

tween you and us ever ſince we became Brethren; we are well pleaſed with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it; we alſo are inclined to renew all Treaties, and keep a good Correſpondence with you. You told us further, if ever we ſhould perceive the Chain had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know, and you would take care to take the Ruſt out, and preſerve it bright. We agree with you in this, and ſhall, on our Parts, do every thing to preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the ſame Friendſhip with you as with our Brother *Onas* and *Aſſaragoa*; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the uſual Cry of Yo-hah *was given.*

Brethren,

We have now finiſhed our Anſwer to what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to *Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

There lives a Nation of *Indians* on the other Side of your Country, the *Tuſcaroraes*, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correſpondence; but the Road between us and them has been ſtopped for ſome Time, on account of the Miſbehaviour of ſome of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they ſhall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Meſſengers going to the *Tuſcaroraes*, we deſire they may go the old Road. We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo now that we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherikees*. To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Among theſe *Tuſcaroraes* there live a few Families of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, and to remove to the reſt of their Nation among us, and the ſtraight Road from them to us lies through the Middle of your Country. We deſire you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, and furniſh them with Paſſes; and, to enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

At the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents, and we ſhould return you ſomething ſuitable to your Generoſity; but, alas, we are poor, and ſhall ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *Indian* Traders among us. Theirs and the white Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Graſs, and made Deer ſcarce. However, we have provided a ſmall Preſent for you, and tho' ſome of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren, we ſhall leave it to you to divide it as you pleaſe.—And then preſented three Bundles of Skins, which were received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one Thing further to ſay, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one another, and thereby you, as well as we, will become the ſtronger.

Our wiſe Forefathers eſtabliſhed Union and Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made us formidable; this has given us great Weight and Authority with our neighbouring Nations.

We are a powerful Confederacy; and, by your obſerving the ſame Methods our wiſe Forefathers have taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befals you, never fall out one with another.

The Governor replied:

The honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* have deſired me to ſpeak for them; therefore I, in Behalf of thoſe Governments, as well as of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, return you Thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and in particular for your having ſo early engaged in a Neutrality the ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance. We do not doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge your Promiſes. As to your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value upon them. We are obliged to you for recommending Peace and good Agreement amongſt ourſelves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majeſty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our own Intereſt, we ſhall always be inclined to live in Friendſhip.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* preſented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promiſe to recommend the *Six Nations* for further Favour to the King; which they received with *Yo-hah*, and the Paper was given by them to *Conrad Weiſer* to keep for them. The Commiſſioners likewiſe promiſed that their publick Meſſengers ſhould not be moleſted in their Paſſage through *Virginia*, and that they would prepare Paſſes for ſuch of the *Conoy Indians* as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented their Hundred Pounds in Gold, which was likewiſe received with the *Yo-hah*.

Canaſſatego ſaid, We mentioned to you Yeſterday the Booty you had taken from the *French*, and aſked you for ſome of the Rum which we ſuppoſed to be Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in *French* Glaſſes, we now deſire you will give us ſome in *Engliſh* Glaſſes.

The Governor made anſwer, We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike for what is *French*. They cheat you in your Glaſſes, as well as in every thing elſe. You muſt conſider we are at a Diſtance from *Williamſburg*, *Annapolis*, and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho' we brought up a good Quantity with us, you [illegible] almoſt drunk it out; but, notwithſtanding this, we have enough left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and will ſhew the Difference

Difference between the Narrowneſs of the *French*, and the Generoſity of your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.

THE *Indians* gave, in their Order, five *Yo-hahs*; and the honourable Governor and Commiſſioners calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle ſized Wine Glaſſes, drank Health to the *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *Six Nations*, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company joined.

IN the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*, and, preſenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them, with a Meſſage to deſire the Governor of *Virginia* to ſuffer their Warriors to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted, which was rendered unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

THEN, preſenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying him, that as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer*'s Beard, which frightened their Children, he would pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians *received theſe two Strings of Wampum with the uſual* Yo-hah.

THE Governor then aſked them, what was the Reaſon that more of the *Shawanaes*, from their Town on *Hohio*, were not at the Treaty? But ſeeing that it would require a Council in Form, and [illegible] another Day to give an Anſwer, he deſired they would give an Anſ[illegible] *Conrad Weiſer* upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to ſet [illegible] for *Philadelphia* the next Morning.

CANASSATEGO in Concluſion ſpoke as follows:

WE have been hindered, by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private Converſation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we deſire you will tell them, we have a grateful Senſe of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*. Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a great While, and want to know when we may expect him, and deſire, when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave of them.

THE Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſſatego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their Leave of them in Form, and at the ſame time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt.

THE Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachradodow* with a broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

A true Copy, compared by RICHARD PETERS, Secry.

THE END.

and Truſtee of the Loan-Office, will advance the other 60 *l.*

And the *Indians* having requeſted that they might have a ſmall Quantity of Rum, to be added to their Proviſions, to comfort them on the Road: The Board is of Opinion, that there be added to the ſaid Eſtimate for twenty Gallons of Rum for the aforeſaid Uſe. And in Return for their Preſent of Skins, at requeſting that the *Indian* Traders be enjoin'd to ſell their Goods cheaper, the Board direct that two Strouds be preſented. And that *five Pounds* be given to *Caxhayn* on the Account of the Province, for his Services; and to *Shickcalamy* the like Sum.

A juſt Copy, compared by

PATRICK BAIRD, Secr.

A

TREATY,

Held at the TOWN of

Lancaſter, in PENSYLVANIA,

By the HONOURABLE the

Lieutenant-Governor of the PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

Commiſſioners for the PROVINCES

OF

VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *JUNE*, 1744.

A Treaty with the *INDIANS* of the SIX NATIONS.

In the COURT-HOUSE in the Town of *Lancaſter*, on *Friday* the Twenty-ſecond of *June*, 1744,

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Penſylvania*, and Counties of *Newcaſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

The Honble *Thomas Lee*, Eſq;
Colonel *William Beverly*,
} Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honble *Edm. Jennings*, Eſq;
Philip Thomas, Eſq;
Colonel *Robert King*,
Colonel *Thomas Colville*,
} Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Onandagoes*, *Senecas*, *Cayogoes*, *Oneidas* and *Tuſcaroraes*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and, after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government; and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſſatego*, *Tachanoontia*,

chanoontia, and ſome other Chiefs, returned the Compliments, drinking the Healths of * *Onas*, † *Aſſaragoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

After they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, that as it was cuſtomary, and indeed neceſſary, they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be no more than ſufficient for that Purpoſe, he propoſed to ſpeak to them on *Monday* next; after which, the honourable Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASSATEGO anſwered the Governor: We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to you to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet you again. We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Maryland*, by whoſe Invitation we came here, to appoint a Time when he will pleaſe to mention the Reaſon of his inviting us. As to our Brother *Aſſaragoa*, we have at this preſent Time nothing to ſay to him; not but we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaragoa*, which muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not being ſatisfied whether he or we ſhould begin firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas* to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall begin firſt.

* *Onas*, the Governor of *Penſylvania*.
† *Aſſaragoa*, the Governor of *Virginia*.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows.

Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the Governments of Virginia *and* Maryland, *and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations.

AT a Treaty, held by me two Years ago, in Behalf of the Government of *Penſylvania*, with a Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the Governor of *Maryland* concerning ſome Lands in the back Parts of that Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conqueſts over the ancient Poſſeſſors, and which have been ſettled by ſome of the Inhabitants of that Government, without their Conſent, or any Purchaſe made from them. It was at that time underſtood that the Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has ſince appeared, by ſome Letters formerly wrote by Mr. Preſident *Logan* to the late Governor of *Maryland*, that it related likewiſe to ſome Lands in the back Parts of *Virginia*. The Governors of thoſe Colonies ſoon manifeſted a truly equitable Diſpoſition to come to any reaſonable Terms with the *Six Nations* on account of thoſe Lands,

Lands, and desired, that for that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them; but before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skirmish happened in the back Parts of *Virginia*, between some of the Militia there, and a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*, with some Loss on both Sides. Who were the Aggressors is not at this time to be discussed, both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in Oblivion, and the Government of *Virginia* having, in Token of the Continuance of their Friendship, presented the *Six Nations*, through my Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. To prevent further Hostilities, and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Present was given, made a Tender of my good Office; which both Parties accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay down their Arms: Since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually preserved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention, for accommodating all Differences, and for settling a firm Peace, Union and Friendship, as well between the Government of *Virginia* as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* *. The honourable the Commissioners for these two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to say, that if my further good Offices shall be thought useful for the Accomplishment of this Work, you may rely most assuredly upon them.

But I hope, honourable Gentlemen Commissioners, it will not be taken amiss if I go a little further, and briefly represent to you, how especially necessary it is at this Juncture, for his Majesty's Service, and

* This was allowed, at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners, to be a just State of the Transactions preceding the Treaty.

and the Good of all his Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, that Peace and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Governments and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

Theſe *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Frontier to ſome of them; and, from thence, if Friends, are capable of defending their Settlements; if Enemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Deſigns. Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultivating a Good Underſtanding with them; but from hence the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over them in War will be a weakening of the Barrier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in effect, Victories over yourſelves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then for the Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome Meaſure, been brought upon them by their Intercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tie them more cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt. This has been the Method of *New-York* and *Penſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much Expence in twenty Years, as the carrying on a War againſt them will do in one. The *French* very well know the Importance of theſe Nations to us, and will not fail by Preſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advantage of any Miſunderſtanding we may have with them †. But I will detain

† The two preceding Paragraphs were allowed by the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, whilſt they were at *Philadelphia*, to be very proper to be ſpoken by the Governor of *Penſylvania* at the Opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion, from what paſſed at the firſt friendly Interview with the *Indians*, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of *Virginia*, the Governor conſented to decline ſpeaking them in the Preſence of the *Indians*.

tain you, Gentlemen, no onger. Your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you more than I can ſay on this Subject.

Friends and Brethren, Sachems, or Chiefs of the Indians *of the* Six Nations:

Theſe, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; which it is their Deſire may laſt ſo long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, ſhall give Light. Their Powers are derived from the *Great King* of ENGLAND, your Father; and whatever Concluſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm and binding as if the Governors of theſe Provinces were themſelves here. I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know, from Experience, that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words of Advice. Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms; unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body, and one Soul. I make no doubt but the Governor of *Canada* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach between theſe your Brethren of *Virginia* and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the *French* have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly, on the contrary, you have been treated, how faithfully you have been protected by the *Great King of* ENGLAND and his Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide you from us, in order the more eaſily to deſtroy you, which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the Government of *Penſylvania* and your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak to you upon it.

To enforce what had been ſaid, the GOVERNOR *laid down a Belt of Wampum; upon which the* Indians *gave the* * Yo-hah.

After a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed Time for meeting the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them to uſe all the Expedition poſſible in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners on the Buſineſs they came about.

Then *Canaſſatego* repeated to the Interpreter the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right (a Method generally made uſe of by the *Indians*) and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſſatego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations* for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon to provide one, and would then give their Anſwer.

* The *Yo-hah* denotes Approbation, being a loud Shout or Cry, conſiſting of a few Notes pronounced by all the *Indians* in a very muſical Manner, in the Nature of our Huzza's.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Canaſſatego's *Anſwer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning.*

Brother Onas,

YOU ſpoke in the Preſence of *Aſſaragoa* and the Governor of *Maryland* to us, adviſing us to receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body, and one Soul. We have always conſidered them as our Brethren, and, as ſuch, ſhall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendſhip with them; but ſince there are ſome Diſputes between us reſpecting the Lands poſſeſſed by them, which formerly belonged to us, we, according to our Cuſtom, propoſe to have thoſe Differences firſt adjuſted, and then we ſhall proceed to confirm the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, which will meet with no Obſtruction after theſe Matters are ſettled.

Here

Here they presented the GOVERNOR *with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the* GOVERNOR; *and the Interpreter was ordered to return the* Yo-hah.

Then the GOVERNOR, *in Reply, spoke as follows:*

I receive your Belt with great Kindness and Affection; and as to what relates to the Governments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the honourable Commissioners, now present, are ready to treat with you. I shall only add, that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his good Dispositions to preserve Friendship with you, are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in consequence of what was told you by *Conrad Weiser* when he was last at *Onandago*.

Then the Governor, turning to the Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, said, Gentlemen, I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the *Indians*; and as you have a full Authority from your respective Governments to treat with them, I shall leave the rest intirely to you, and either stay or withdraw, as you shall think most for your Service.

The Commissioners said, They were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage that the Governor should stay with them; and therefore they unanimously desired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence whilst they should be in Treaty with the *Indians*: Which his Honour said he would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Business, and prevent any Jealousy the *Indians* might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of Maryland *ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the* Indians *that the Government of* Maryland *was going to ſpeak to them, and then ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the united Six Nations,

We, who are deputed from the Government of *Maryland* by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of that Province, now in our Hands (and which will be interpreted to you) bid you welcome; and in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here as Brethren, we give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

When the Governor of *Maryland* received the firſt Notice, about ſeven Years ago, of your Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought our good Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations* had little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Maryland*, and that they would be ſo well convinced thereof, on farther Deliberation, as he ſhould hear no more of it; but you ſpoke of that Matter again to the Governor of *Penſylvania*, about two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

It was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, that you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take Payment yourſelves: Such an Attempt would have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting, not only between us, but perhaps the other *Engliſh* and you.

We aſſure you, our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives and Eſtates.

But, however, the old and wiſe People of *Maryland* immediately met in Council, and upon conſidering very cooly your raſh Expreſſions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*, to this Place,

Place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*, and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſonable Compenſation for it; therefore the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain which hath long ſubſiſted between us. And as an Earneſt of our Sincerity and Good-will towards you, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

On which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

Our *Great King of* ENGLAND, and his Subjects, have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland* free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six Nations* for above one hundred Years paſt, and your not ſaying any thing to us before, convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in *Maryland*; nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title you make your Claim: For the *Saſquahannah Indians*, by a Treaty above ninety Years ſince (which is on the Table, and will be interpreted to you) give, and yield to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part (if not all) of the Lands we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on the Weſtern, as well as from *Choptank* River, on the Eaſtern Side of the Great Bay of *Cheſſapeak*. And, near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, "That you had given your Lands, and ſub-"mitted yourſelves to the King of *England*."

We are that Great King's Subjects, and we poſſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland* by Virtue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto; why, then, will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we ſuppoſe you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of *Maryland* near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and confirmed twice ſince that time.

By theſe Treaties we became Brethren; we have always lived as ſuch, and hope always to continue ſo.

We have this further to ſay, that altho' we are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, yet we are deſirous of ſhewing our Brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and to prevent (by any reaſonable Way) every Miſunderſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* and you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

For this Purpoſe we have brought hither a Quantity of Goods for our Brethren the *Six Nations*, and which will be delivered you as ſoon as we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made ſo bright and large a Fire as may burn pure and clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

We have now freely and openly laid our Boſoms bare to you; and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Time Canaſiatego *ſpoke as follows:*

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and, as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot give you an Anſwer now, but ſhall take what you have ſaid into Conſideration, and, return you our Anſwer ſome Time to Morrow. He then ſat down, and after ſome Time he ſpoke again.

Brother,

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Affairs, you will know, that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles mended when we came to see our Brethren. Brother *Onas*, and the Governor of *York* always do this for us; and we give you this early Notice, that we may not thereby be delayed, being desirous, as well as you, to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be transacted between us.

The Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* said, since it was customary, they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them mended that should want it.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaster*, *June* 26, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO spoke as follows:

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

WHEN you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, *Conedogwainet* was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards you, by Brother *Onas*, upon second Thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommo-

dations where there were but few Houſes or Inhabitants, deſired we would meet our Brethren at *Lancaſter*, and at his Inſtances we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change; for we have found Plenty of every thing; and as Yeſterday you bid us welcome, and told us you were glad to ſee us, we likewiſe aſſure you we are as glad to ſee you; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

You tell us, that when about Seven Years ago you heard, by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to ſome Lands in your Province, you took no Notice of it, believing, as you ſay, that when we ſhould come to reconſider that Matter, we ſhould find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of *Maryland*, and would drop our Demand. And that when about two Years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you ſay we did it in ſuch Terms as looked like a Deſign to terrify you; and you tell us further, that we muſt be beſide ourſelves, in uſing ſuch a raſh Expreſſion as to tell you, We know how to do ourſelves Juſtice if you ſtill refuſe. It is true we did ſay ſo, but without any ill Deſign; for we muſt inform you, that when we firſt deſired our Brother *Onas* to uſe his Influence with you to procure us Satisfaction for our Lands, we, at the ſame time, deſired him, in caſe you ſhould diſregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own us for his Children as well as you, to compel you to do us Juſtice: And, two years ago, when we found that you had paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were reſolved to

uſe

uſe ſuch Expreſſions as would make the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds, and we find it had its Effect; for you tell us, "That your wiſe Men "held a Council together, and agreed to invite us, "and to enquire of our Right to any of your "Lands, and if it ſhould be found that we had a "Right, we were to have a Compenſation made "for them: And likewiſe you tell us, that our "Brother, the Governor of *Maryland*, by the ad-"vice of theſe wiſe Men, has ſent you to brighten "the Chain, and to aſſure us of his Willingneſs to "remove whatever impedes a good Underſtand-"ing between us." This ſhews that your wiſe Men underſtood our Expreſſions in their true Senſe. We had no Deſign to terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Juſtice you had ſo long delayed. Your wiſe Men have done well; and as there is no Obſtacle to a good Underſtanding between us, except this Affair of our Land, we, on our Parts, do give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our good Diſpoſition towards you, and that we are as deſirous as you to brighten the Chain, and to put away all Hindrances to a perfect good Underſtanding; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received, and the Interpreter ordered to give the Yo-hah.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land Yeſterday, you went back to old Times, and told us, you had been in Poſſeſſion of the Province of *Maryland* above One Hundred Years; but what is One Hundred Years in Compariſon of the Length of Time ſince our Claim began? ſince we came out of this Ground? For we muſt tell you, that long before One Hundred Years our Anceſtors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained

mained here ever ſince. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lies beyond the Seas, there you may have a juſt Claim, but here you muſt allow us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with them ſeveral Goods; ſuch as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which they gave us; and when they had taught us how to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what ſort of People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill better the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope, and tied it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themſelves, we, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong and big Rock [*here the Interpreter ſaid, They mean the* Oneida *Country*] and not content with this, for its further Security we removed the Rope to the big Mountain [*here the Interpreter ſays they mean the* Onandago *Country*] and there we tied it very faſt, and roll'd Wampum about it; and, to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon the Wampum, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did our beſt Endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this Time the New-comers, the *Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, and ſollicited us, from Time to Time, to grant them Parts of our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

After this the *Engliſh* came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the *Dutch*. About two Years after the Arrival of the

Engliſh,

Engliſh, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*, and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted between us and the *Dutch*, he approved it mightily, and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to be upon as good Terms with us as the *Dutch* were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with us: And by his further Care in looking into what had paſſed between us, he found that the Rope which tied the Ship to the great Mountain was only faſtened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh in a Courſe of Years; he therefore told us, he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much ſtronger, and would laſt for ever. This we accepted, and faſtened the Ship with it, and it has laſted ever ſince. Indeed we have had ſome ſmall Differences with the *Engliſh*, and, during theſe Miſunderſtandings, ſome of their young Men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that we ſhould have periſhed if they had not come into the Country and furniſhed us with Strowds and Hatchets, and Guns, and other Things neceſſary for the Support of Life; but we always gave them to underſtand that they were miſtaken, that we lived before they came amongſt us, and as well, or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us. We had then Room enough, and Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and tho' we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and thoſe ſerved our Uſes as well then as the *Engliſh* ones do now. We are now ſtraitened, and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to many other Inconveniencies ſince the *Engliſh* came among us, and particularly from that Pen-and-Ink Work that is going on at the Table (*pointing to the Secretary*) and we will give you an Inſtance of this. Our Brother *Onas*, a great while ago, came to

Albany

Albany to buy the *Saſquahannah* Lands of us, but our Brother the Governor of *New-York*, who, as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him any Land, for he would make an ill Uſe of it; and, pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed us, in order to prevent *Onas*'s, or any other Perſon's impoſing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we ſhould want it, to put it into his Hands; and told us, he would keep it for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but at our Requeſt. Accordingly we truſted him, and put our Land into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe for our Uſe; but, ſome Time after, he went to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and there ſold it to our Brother *Onas* for a large Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome Lands, he told us we had ſold the *Saſquahannah* Lands already to the Governor of *New-York*, and that he had bought them from him in *England*; tho', when he came to underſtand how the Governor of *New-York* had deceived us, he very generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

Tho' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſition put upon us by the Governor of *New-York*, yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay, we have had their hearty Aſſiſtances in our Wars with the *French*, who were no ſooner arrived amongſt us than they began to render us uneaſy, and to provoke us to War, and we had ſeveral Wars with them; during all which we conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*, and, by their Means, we have always been able to keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them

to

to be good and valid, and that the *Coneſtogoe* or *Saſquahannah Indians* had a Right to ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; but ſince that Time we have conquered them, and their Country now belongs to us, and the Lands we demanded Satisfaction for are no Part of the Lands comprized in thoſe Deeds; they are the * *Cohongorontas* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure, you have not poſſeſſed One Hundred Years, no, nor above Ten Years, and we made our Demands ſo ſoon as we knew your People were ſettled in thoſe Parts. Theſe have never been ſold, but remain ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to hear you are provided with Goods, and do aſſure you of our Willingneſs to treat with you for thoſe unpurchaſed Lands; in Confirmation whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

CANASSATEGO added, that as the three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Penſylvania*, had divided the Lands among them, they could not, for this Reaſon, tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, ſo that they were paid by all the Governors for the ſeveral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to their Honour and Juſtice.

* *Cohongorontas*, i. e. *Potomack*.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *ordered the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know the Government of* Virginia *was going to ſpeak to them, and then they ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren,*

AT our Deſire the Governor of *Penſylvania* invited you to this Council Fire; we have waited a long Time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome; we are very glad to ſee you; we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with their uſual Approbation.

Brethren,

In the Year 1736, four of your Sachems wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, Eſq; then Prdſident of *Penſylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* know that you expected ſome Conſideration for Lands in the Occupation of ſome of the People of *Virginia.* Upon ſeeing a Copy of this Letter, the Governor, with the Council of *Virginia*, took ſome Time to conſider of it. They found, on looking into the old

old Treaties, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has had Poſſeſſion of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of *Virginia* hold their Land, ſo they thought there might be ſome Miſtake.

Wherefore they deſired the Governor of *New-York* to enquire of you about it. He ſent his Interpreter to you in *May*, 1743, who laid this before you at a Council held at *Onandago*, to which you anſwer, "That if you had any Demand or Pre-"tenſions on the Governor of *Virginia* any way, "you would have made it known to the Governor "of *New-York*." This correſponds with what you have ſaid to Governor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at *Philadelphia* in *July*, 1742; for then you only make your Claim to Lands in the Government of *Maryland*.

We are ſo well pleaſed with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Meſſage eight years ſince.

Tell us what Nations of *Indians* you conquered any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is ſince, and what Poſſeſſion you have had; and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of *Virginia* that the *Six Nations* have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction.

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the uſual Ceremony, and then added,

We have a Cheſt of new Goods, and the Key is in our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our common Father, and we will live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love.

We

We will brighten the Chain, and ſtrengthen the Union between us; ſo that we ſhall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives Light; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

TACHANOONTIA replied:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You have made a good Speech to us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We ſhall be able to give you an Anſwer to every Part of it ſome Time this Afternoon, and we will let you know when we are ready.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conred Weiſer, Interpreter.

TACHANOONTIA ſpoke as follows:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

SINCE you have joined with the Governor of *Maryland* and Brother *Onas* in kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleaſure we have in ſeeing you here, and obſerving your good Diſpoſitions

ſitions as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendſhip, as to enter into further Contracts about Land with us; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

In your Speech this Morning you were pleaſed to ſay we had wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, about ſeven Years ago, to demand a Conſideration for our Lands in the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the *Virginians*; that you held them under the Great King for upwards of One Hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right; and that therefore you had deſired the Governor of *New-York* to ſend his Interpreter to us laſt Year to *Onandago*, which he did; and, as you ſay, we in Council at *Onandago* did declare, that we had no Demand upon you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretenſions, we ſhould have made them known to the Governor of *New-York*; and likewiſe you deſire to know if we have any Right to the *Virginia* Lands, and that we will make ſuch Right appear, and tell you what Nations of *Indians* we conquered thoſe Lands from.

Now we anſwer, We have the Right of Conqueſt, a Right too dearly purchaſed, and which coſt us too much Blood, to give up without any Reaſon at all, as you ſay we have done at *Albany*; but we ſhould be obliged to you, if you would let us ſee the Letter, and inform us who was the Interpreter, and whoſe Names are put to that Letter; for as the whole Tranſaction cannot be above a Year's ſtanding, it muſt be freſh in every Body's Memory, and ſome of our Council would eaſily remember it; but we aſſure you, and are well able to prove, that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever relinquiſhed our Right, or ever gave ſuch an Anſwer as you ſay is mentioned

mentioned in your Letter. Could we, ſo few Years ago, make a formal Demand, by *James Logan*, and not be ſenſible of our Right? And hath any thing happened ſince that Time to make us leſs ſenſible? No; and as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are anxious it ſhould be done; for we are poſitive no ſuch thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onandago*, nor any where elſe. All the World knows we conquered the ſeveral Nations living on *Saſquahannah*, *Cohongoronta*, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in *Virginia*; the *Conoy-uch-ſuch-roona*, *Coch-now-was-roonan*, *Tohoa-irough-roonan*, and *Connutſkin-ough-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſts, being now a Part of our Nations, and their Lands at at our Diſpoſal. We know very well, it it hath often been ſaid by the *Virginians*, that the *Great King of* ENGLAND, and the People of that Colony, conquered the *Indians* who lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the *Sachdagughroonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcarroraws*, and that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome Part of *Virginia*; but as to what lies beyond the Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding there, and that Land, if the *Virginians* ever get a good Right to it, it muſt be by us; and in Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this Part of your Speech, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

We

We ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you; and we hope, if there be any thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt that may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will take the Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, and lay them open to us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other Obſtacle in the Road between us; and in Token of our hearty Wiſhes to bring about ſo good an Harmony, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We muſt now tell you what Mountains we mean that we ſay are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember, that about twenty Years ago you had a Treaty with us at *Albany*, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the *Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your People who ſhould be found on our Side of the Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we deſire that Treaty may be now confirmed. After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road a great deal more to the Weſt, that we might comply with your Propoſal; but, tho' it was of your own making, your People never obſerved it, but came and lived on our Side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great Diſtance, near the Seas, and cannot be thought to know what your People do in the Back-parts: And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Propoſal, on our new Road, it fell out that our Warriors did ſome Hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to us by our Brother *Onas*; and we,

at his Requeſt, altered the Road again, and brought it to the the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is; and it is impoſſible for us to remove it any further to the Weſt, thoſe Parts of the Country being abſolutely impaſſable by either Man or Beaſt.

We had not been long in the Uſe of this new Road before your People came, like Flocks of Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt be ſenſible thoſe Things muſt have been done by your People in manifeſt Breach of your own Propoſal made at *Albany*; and therefore, as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled, and that you may be ſtronger induced to do us Juſtice for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia *added:*

That he forgot to ſay, that the Affair of the Road muſt be looked upon as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of Lands; and, ſaid he, either the *Virginia* People muſt be obliged to remove more Eaſterly, or, if they are permitted to ſtay, our Warriors, marching that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with them in what they plant.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows.

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

I Am always ſorry when any thing happens that may create the leaſt Uneaſineſs between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every Obſtruction that may lie in the Way, I muſt inform you, that three of the *Delaware Indians* lately murdered *John Armſtrong*, an *Indian* Trader, and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner, as he was travelling to *Allegheny*, and ſtole his Goods of a conſiderable Value. *Shick Calamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shamokin*, did well; they ſeized two of the Murderers, and ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *Indians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the bloody Deed; the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal. By our Law all the Acceſſaries to a Murder are to be tried, and put to Death, as well as the Perſon who gave the deadly Wound. If they conſented to it, encouraged it, or any ways aſſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is juſt it

ſhould be ſo. If, upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Murder are found not to have done any of theſe Things, they are ſet at Liberty. Two of our People were, not many Years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two *Indians*; we therefore expect you will take the moſt effectual Meaſures to ſeize and deliver up to us the other two *Indians* preſent at theſe Murders, to be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not adviſing, or any way aſſiſting in this horrid Fact, they will be acquitted, and ſent home to their Towns. And that you may be ſatisfied no Injuſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you to depute three or four *Indians* to be preſent at their Trials. I do likewiſe expect that you will order ſtrict Search to be made for the Remainder of the ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtored to the Wife and Children of the Deceaſed. That what I have ſaid may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah.

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them, he expected a very full Anſwer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it; for he did not deſire to interfere with the Buſineſs of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

They ſaid they would take it into Conſideration, and give a full Anſwer.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* let them know, by the Interpreter, that they would ſpeak to them in the Afternoon.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners deſired the Interpreter to tell the Indians *they were going to ſpeak to them. Mr.* Weiſer *acquainted them herewith. After which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Our good Friends and Brethren, the Six *united* Nations,

WE have conſidered what you ſaid concerning your Title to ſome Lands now in our Province, and alſo of the Place where they lie. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the *Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment of Part whereof we have brought ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt in what Manner you think fit.

As we intend to ſay ſomething to you about our Chain of Friendſhip after this Affair of the Land is ſettled, we deſire you will now examine the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

We will not omit acquainting our good Friends the *Six Nations*, that notwithſtanding we are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of *Maryland* look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themſelves;

and as a broad Road will be made between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keeping it clear, that we may, from Time to Time, take care that the Links of our Friendſhip be not ruſted. In Teſtimony that our Words and our Hearts agree, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On preſenting of which the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, they might now look over the ſeveral Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpoſe; and the honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſliked any of the Goods, or, if they were damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch as were either diſliked or damnified.

The *Indians* having viewed and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of them, required Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods, and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Four Pieces of Strowds, at 7 *l.*	28	00	00
Two Pieces Ditto, 5 *l.* —	10	00	00
Two Hundred Shirts, —	63	12	00
Three Pieces Half-Thicks, —	11	00	00
Three Pieces Duffle Blankets, at 7 *l.*	21	00	00
One Piece Ditto, ———	6	10	00
Forty Seven Guns, at 1 *l.* 6 *s.*	61	02	00

One

	l.	s.	d.
One Pound of Vermillion, —	00	18	00
One Thouſand Flints, ——	00	18	00
Four Dozen Jews Harps, ——	00	14	00
One Dozen Boxes, —— —	00	1	00
One Hundred Two Quarters Bar-Lead,	3	00	00
Two Quarters Shot, ——	1	00	00
Two Half-Barrels of Gun-Powder,	13	00	00
	220	15	00

Penſylvannia Currency.

When the *Indians* had agreed to take theſe Goods at the Rates above ſpecified, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Anſwer to the Speech made to them this Morning by the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*, but did not expreſs the Time when ſuch Anſwer ſhould be made. At 12 o'Clock the Commiſſioners departed the Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *deſired the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know, that their Brother* Aſſaragoa *was now going to give his Reply to their Anſwer to his firſt Speech, delivered them the Day before in the Forenoon.*

Sachems and Warriors of the united Six Nations,

WE are now come to anſwer what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, ſince what we ſaid to you

before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been ſatisfactory. You have gone into old Times, and ſo muſt we. It is true that the Great King holds *Virginia* by Right of Conqueſt, and the Bounds of that Conqueſt to the Weſtward is the Great Sea.

If the *Six Nations* have made any Conqueſt over *Indians* that may at any Time have lived on the Weſt-ſide of the Great Mountains of *Virginia*, yet they never poſſeſſed any Lands there that we have ever heard of. That Part was altogether deſerted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by Order of the Great King, very juſtly, as well by ancient Right, as by its being freed from the Poſſeſſion of any other, and from any Claim even of you the *Six Nations*, our Brethren, until within theſe eight Years. The firſt Treaty between the Great King, in Behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel *Henry Courſey*, Seventy Years ſince; this was a Treaty of Friendſhip, when the firſt Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

The next Treaty was alſo at *Albany*, above Fifty-eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard*, Governor of *Virginia*; then you declared yourſelves Subjects to the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the Governor of *New-York* with you at the ſame Place in the Year 1687, and you expreſs yourſelf in theſe Words, "Brethren, "you tell us the King of *England* is a very great "King, and why ſhould not you join with us in a "very juſt Cauſe, when the *French* join with our "Enemies in an unjuſt Cauſe? O Brethren, we "ſee the Reaſon of this; for the *French* would "fain kill us all, and when that is done, they "would carry all the Beaver Trade to *Canada*, and

"the

" the *Great King of* ENGLAND would loſe the " Land likewiſe; and therefore, O Great Sachem, " beyond the Great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not " thoſe poor *Indians*, that have given themſelves " and their Lands under your Protection, to be de- " ſtroyed by the *French* without a Cauſe."

The laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is: For the white People, your Brethren of *Virginia*, are, in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs, and ſettle to the Weſtward of the Great Mountains. It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you and your tributary *Indians* are from paſſing to the Eaſtward of the ſame Mountains, or to the Southward of *Cohongorooton*, and you agree to this Article in theſe Words; " That the Great River " of *Potowmack*, and the high Ridge of Moun- " tains, which extend all along the Frontiers of " *Virginia* to the Weſtward of the preſent Settle- " ments of that Colony, ſhall be for ever the eſta- " bliſhed Boundaries between the *Indians* ſubject " to the Dominions of *Virginia*, and the *Indians* " belonging to and depending on the *Five Nati-* " *ons*; ſo that neither our *Indians* ſhall on any Pre- " tence whatſoever, paſs to Northward or Weſt- " ward of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to " produce a Paſſport under the Hand and Seal of the " Governor or Commander in Chief of *Virginia*; " nor your *Indians* to paſs to the Southward or Eaſt- " ward of the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſſport " in like Manner from the Governor or Comman- " der in Chief of *New-York*."

And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren of *Virginia* have

have not inſiſted upon it with a due Strictneſs, which has occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

This Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of *Virginia* by Order of the Great King, and is what we muſt rely on, and, being in Writing, is more certain than your Memory. That is the Way the white People have of preſerving Tranſactions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down to their Childrens Children for ever, and all Diſputes among them are ſettled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors ſigned ſome Years after the ſame Governor *Spotſwood*, in the Right of the Great King, had been, with ſome People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your late Claim to.

The Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany* gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſterday to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren,

This Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; it is ſetting up your Right againſt the Great King, under whoſe Grants the People you complain of are ſettled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; they are too powerful to be removed by any Force of you, our Brethren; and the Great King, as our common Father, will do equal Juſtice to all his Children; wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Poſſeſſions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace between you and the Southern *Indians*, a few Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our Great King, which you confirmed at *Albany*. It ſeems, by your being

being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it has not been long kept between you.

However, if you desire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel *Spotswood*, and your People, behaving themselves orderly, like Friends and Brethren, shall be used in their Passage through *Virginia* with the same Kindness as they are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother *Onas*. This we hope, will be agreed to by you our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promise made to you Yesterday.

We may proceed to settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of *Maryland*, and of your Brother *Onas*; tho' we are informed that the Southern *Indians* claim these very Lands that you do.

We are desirous to live with you, our Brethren, according to the old Chain of Friendship, to settle all these Matters fairly and honestly; and, as a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 29, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiſer *informed the honourable Commiſſioners, that the* Indians *were ready to give their Anſwer to the Speech made to them here Yeſterday Morning by the Commiſſioners; whereupon* Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows, looking on a Deal-board, where were ſome black Lines, deſcribing the Courſes of* Potowmack *and* Saſquahanna:

Brethren,

YESTERDAY you ſpoke to us concerning the Lands on this Side *Potowmack* River, and as we have deliberately conſidered what you ſaid to us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſettle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our Right and Claim thereto.

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord *Baltimore* of all thoſe Lands lying two Miles above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potowmack* or *Cohongoruton* River, near which *Thomas Creſſap* has a hunting or trading Cabin, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Penſylvania*. But in caſe ſuch Limits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lines and Courſes, from the ſaid two Miles above the Forks, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements, as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in *Maryland*, and from thence, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Penſylvannia*, ſhall be the Limits. And further, If any People already have, or ſhall ſettle beyond the Lands now deſcribed and bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame free from any Diſturbance whatever, and we do, and

ſhall

ſhall accept theſe People for our Brethren, and as ſuch always treat them.

We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will ſhew us all Brotherly Kindneſs; in Token whereof, we preſent you with a Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

Gachradodow, *Speaker for the* Indians, *in anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

THE World at the firſt was made on the other Side of the Great Water different from what it is on this Side, as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh, and that which you call Juſtice may not be ſo amongſt us; you have your Laws and Cuſtoms, and ſo have we. The Great King might ſend you over to conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us that God did not approve of it; if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Tho' great Things are well remembered among us, yet we don't remember that we were ever conquered

quered by the Great King, or that we have been employed by that Great King to conquer others; if it was so, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by *Maryland* to conquer the *Conestogoes*, and that the second time we were at War with them, we carried them all off.

Brother Assaragoa,

You charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the *Catawbas*, we will repeat to you truly what was done. The Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Assaragoa*, gave us several Belts of Wampum from the *Cherikees* and *Catawbas*, and we agreed to a Peace, if those Nations would send some of their great Men to us to confirm it Face to Face, and that they would trade with us; and desired that they would appoint a Time to meet at *Albany* for that Purpose, but they never came.

Brother Assaragoa,

We then desired a Letter might be sent to the *Catawbas* and *Cherikees*, to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Answer came; but we met the *Cherikees*, and confirmed the Peace, and sent some of our People to take care of them, until they returned to their own Country.

The *Catawbas* refused to come, and sent us word, That we were but Women, that they were Men, and double Men, that they could make Women of us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People. Our Brother *Assaragoa* is deceived by them; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived.

Brother Assaragoa,

We have confirmed the Peace with the *Cherikees*, but not with the *Catawbas*. They have been treacherous,

cherous, and know it; ſo that the War muſt continue till one of us is deſtroyed. This we think proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the *Catawbas*.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We will now ſpeak to the Point between us. You ſay you will agree with us as to the Road; we deſire that may be the Road which was laſt made (the Waggon-Road.) It is always, a Cuſtom among Brethren or Strangers to uſe each other kindly; you have ſome very ill-natured People living up there; ſo that we deſire the Perſons in Power may know that we are to have reſonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well, when the white People came firſt here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become rich, and we are now poor; what little we have had for the Land goes ſoon away, but the Land laſts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Cheſt of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; but we have never ſeen the Cheſt, nor the Goods that are ſaid to be in it; it may be ſmall, and the Goods few; we want to ſee them, and are deſirous to come to ſome Concluſion. We have been ſleeping here theſe ten Days paſt, and have not done any thing to the Purpoſe.

The Commiſſioners told them they ſhould ſee the Goods on *Monday*.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaster*, *June* 30, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable Commissioner of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

THE three Governments entertained the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town, with a handsome Dinner. The *Six Nations*, in their Order, having returned Thanks with the usual Solemnity of *Yo-ha-han*, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commissioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland* was not known to the *Indians* by any particular Name, they had agreed, in Council, to take the first Opportunity of a large Company to present him with one; and as this with them is deemed a Matter of great Consequence, and attended with Abundance of Form, the several Nations had drawn Lots for the Performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the *Cayoga* Nation, they had chosen *Gachradodow*, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he desired Leave to begin; which being given, he, on an elevated Part of the Court-House, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Posture, said that:

" As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them " here to treat about their Lands, and brighten the " Chain

" Chain of Friendſhip, the united Nations thought " themſelves ſo much obliged to them, that they " had come to a Reſolution in Council to give to " the great Man, who is Proprietor of *Mary-* " *land*, a particular Name, by which they might " hereafter correſpond with him; and as it had " fallen to the *Cayogoes* Lot in Council to con- " ſider of a proper Name for that chief Man, they " had agreed to give him the Name of *Tocarry-* " *hogan*, denoting Precedency, Excellency, or " living in the middle or honourable Place betwixt " *Aſſaragoa* and their Brother *Onas*, by whom their " Treaties might be better carried on." And then, addreſſing himſelf to his Honour the Governor of *Penſylvania*, the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then preſent, he proceeded:

" As there is a Company of great Men now " aſſembled, we take this Time and Opportunity " to publiſh this Matter, that it may be known " *Tocarry-hogan* is our Friend, and that we are " ready to honour him, and that by ſuch Name he " may be always called and known among us. " And we hope he will ever act towards us accord- " ing to the Excellency of the Name we have now " given him, and enjoy a long and happy Life."

The honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and, after drinking Healths to our gracious King and the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer*, the Interpreter, was preſent.

The honourable the Commiſſioners ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, that a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the Uſe of the

Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as desired, and then gave the Deed to *Canassatego*, the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal, and delivered it; after which, thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the *Six Nations* executed it in the same Manner, in the Presence of the honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of *Pensylvania* and *Maryland*.

At the House of Mr. *George Sanderson* in *Lancaster*, *July* 2, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

THE several Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who had not signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Lands in *Maryland*, tendered to them on *Saturday* last, in the Chamber of the Court-House in this Town, did now readily execute the same, and caused Mr. *Weiser* likewise to sign it, as well with his *Indian*, as with his own proper Name of *Weiser*, as a Witness and Interpreter.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

THE other Day you was pleaſed to tell us, you were always concerned whenever any thing happened that might give you or us Uneaſineſs, and that we were mutually engaged to preſerve the Road open and clear between us; and you informed us of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and his two Men, by ſome of the *Delaware Indians*, and of their ſtealing his Goods to a conſiderable Value. The *Delaware Indians*, as you ſuppoſe, are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for ſuch a vile Proceeding; and, to teſtify that we have the ſame Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free and open, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

Theſe Things happen frequently, and we deſire you will conſider them well, and not be too much

concerned. Three *Indians* have been killed at different Times at *Ohio*, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occaſioned by ſome unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Diſturbance. We therefore deſire you will conſider theſe Things well, and, to take the Grief from your Heart, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

We have heard of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and, in our Journey here, we had Conference with our Couſins the *Delawares* about it, and reproved them ſeverely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed, and for the Goods. We underſtood, by them, that the principal Actor in theſe Murders is in your Priſon, and that he had done all the Miſchief himſelf; but that beſides him, you had required and demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were committed. We promiſe faithfully, in our Return, to renew our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delawares* to ſend down ſome of their Chiefs with theſe two young Men (but not as Priſoners) to be examined by you; and as we think, upon Examination, you will not find them guilty, we rely on your Juſtice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return home in Safety.

We likewiſe underſtand, that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the Deceaſed, and that ſome have been already returned to your People, but that ſome are ſtill miſſing. You may depend upon our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delawares* to ſearch again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them, in Skins.

And,

And, to confirm what we have ſaid, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

The *Conoy Indians* have informed us, that they ſent you a Meſſage, ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, that they were ill uſed by the white People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shamokin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their Land; and as they never have received any Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak for them; we heartily recommend their Caſe to your Generoſity. And, to give Weight to our Recommendation, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little Time with the honourable Commiſſioners of Virginia *and* Maryland, *made the following Reply:*

Brethren,

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expreſſed on account of the barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a Proof of your Brotherly Affection for us. If Crimes of this Nature be not ſtrictly enquired into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed, there will be an End of all Commerce between us and the *Indians*, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the *French*. They will ſet what Price they pleaſe on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins; ſo it is for your own Intereſt that our Traders ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons and Goods when they travel to your Towns.

Brethren,

I considered this Matter well before I came from *Philadelphia*, and I advised with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. I never heard before of the Murder of the three *Indians* at *Ohio*; had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were, some Years ago, for killing two *Indians*. You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will see that Justice be done you; and should any of the *Indians* rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tried and punished in the same Manner as white People are. This is the Way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your Benefit as well as ours. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the *Delawares*, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon some of their Chiefs to bring down the two young Men that were present at the Murders; if they are not brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt.

If, upon Examination, they shall be found not to have been concerned in the bloody Action, they shall be well used, and sent home in Safety: I will take it upon myself to see that they have no Injustice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made for such as cannot be found, in Skins, according to Promise.

I well remember the coming down of one of the *Conoy Indians* with a Paper, setting forth, That the *Conoys* had come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no Complaint to me of ill Usage from the white People.

People. The Reaſon he gave for their Removal was, That the ſettling of the white People all round them had made Deer ſcarce, and that therefore they choſe to remove to *Juniata* for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they ſaid to be entered in the Council-Book. The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blanket given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head; but you may be aſſured, from the Favour and Juſtice they have always ſhewn to the *Indians*, that they will do every thing that may be reaſonably expected of them in this Caſe.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Indians *being told, by the Interpreter, that their Brother* Aſſaragoa *was going to ſpeak to them, the Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren,

"AS we have already ſaid enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*, we have no Occaſion to ſay any thing more to you on that head, but come directly to the Point.

We have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you; they coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Penſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Penſylvania* with ready Caſh. We ordered them to

be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are, or ſhall be, by his Majeſty's Appointment in the Colony of *Virginia*.

As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one, and the Regulation is in Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you. The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, if you and your *Indians* perform theirs; we are your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can."

The *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid, and *Canaſſatego* deſired they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration when the Settlement increaſed much further back. To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and, for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, to that Purpoſe.

They deſired that ſome Rum might be given them to drink on their Way home, which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*, Nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings, and Three-pence, *Penſylvania* Money.

Canaſſatego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan* ſent them proviſion on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving, he hoped their Brother *Aſſaragoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to the uſual Place; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

After this Conference the Deed was produced, and the Interpreter explained it to them; and they, according

according to their Rank and Quality, put their Marks and Seals to it in the Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen of *Maryland*, *Penſylvania* and *Virginia*; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canaſſatego* delivered it for the Uſe of their Father, the Great King, and hoped he would conſider them; on which the Gentlemen and *Indians* then preſent gave three Shouts.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *Tueſday*, *July* 3, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

AT a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations Two Years ago, the Road between us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendſhip confirmed by an Exchange of Preſents, and many other mutual good Offices.

We think ourſelves happy in having been inſtrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we perſuade ourſelves, that you, on your Parts, will always remember it as an inſtance of our Good-will and Affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of ſeeing you

you ſooner than perhaps we ſhould otherwiſe have done; and, as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, we take this Opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

THE *great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King have declared War againſt each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land, and the other by Sea. The *great King of* ENGLAND commanded the Land-Army in Perſon, and gained a compleat Victory. Numbers of the *French* were killed and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forced to paſs a River with Precipitation to ſave their Lives. The Great God covered the King's Head in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Reaſon to be very thankful.

THE Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the Advantage of the *Engliſh*. The *French* and *Spaniards* joined their Ships together, and came out to fight us. The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo ſhattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity of a very high Wind, and a dark Night, to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their own Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair, he would, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind how much *William Penn* and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the *Indians*. You have long and often experienced their Friendſhip for you; nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to you two Years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Aſſembly of *Penſylvania*. The Sons of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have left me in their Place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the *Indians*. As a freſh Proof of this, I

have left my Houſe, and am come thus far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant-Chain, and to confirm our Friendſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

As your Nations have engaged themſelves by Treaty to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Penſylvania*, in caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement ſo ſolemnly entered into. A War is now declared, and we expect that you will not ſuffer the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with them, to march through your Country to diſturb any of our Settlements; and that you will give us the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. To enforce what I have now ſaid to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Pauſe his Honour, the GOVERNOR, *ſpoke again:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

WHAT I have now ſaid to you is in Conformity to Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed, with the Conſent of the honourable Commiſſioners for *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell you, that all Differences having been adjuſted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip that is not to end, but with the World itſelf. And, in Behalf of the Province of *Penſylvania*, I do, by this fine Belt of Wampum,

Wampum, and a Preſent of Goods, to the Value of three hundred Pounds, confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendſhip, you on your Parts doing the ſame.

Which was received with a loud Yo-hah.

THE Governor further added, The Goods bought with the one hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you pleaſe. The Goods bought and ſent up by the People of the Province of *Penſylvania*, according to the Liſt which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pauſe the Commiſſioners of Virginia *ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations,

THE Way between us being made ſmooth by what paſſed Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm all former Treaties made between *Virginia* and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, we give you one hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren,

ALTHO' we have been diſappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you ſomething more about them. We believe they have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men. In this Time

of War with our common Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the wiſeſt way to be at Peace among ourſelves. They, the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the great King, and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all united by one common Chain of Friendſhip. We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brethren,

OUR Friend, *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done, our Children will then want ſuch a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any Differences that may happen to ariſe between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

THE Way to have ſuch a Friend, is for you to ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a Man on purpoſe to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Cuſtoms of the white People. To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend ſome of your Children; and we promiſe you they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and be inſtructed in the ſame Manner as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you pleaſe; and, to confirm this, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then the Commiſſioners of Maryland *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachems of the Six *united* Nations,

THE Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends, and agreed with you as Brethren.

As

As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in *Maryland* will, we hope, prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faster the Links of our Chain of Friendship, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may still be the better secured, we shall present you with one hundred Pounds in Gold.

What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust; whenever you perceive the least Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue so bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it; and, in Pledge of the Truth of what we have now spoken, and our Affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

CANASSATEGO, in return, spoke as follows:

Brother Onas, Assaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

We return you Thanks for your several Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain Matters of such great Moment, that we propose to give them a very serious Consideration, and to answer them suitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till to-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

You tell us you beat the *French*; if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

THE Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a small Glass, calling it, *A French Glass.*

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 4, 1744, *A.M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO Speaker.

Brother Onas,

YESTERDAY you expreſſed your Satisfaction in having been inſtrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, we, in return, aſſure you, that we have great Pleaſure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Underſtanding, and to clear the Road; and, in Token of our Gratitude, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to inform us, "That "War had been declared between *the great King of* "ENGLAND and the *French* King; that two great "Battles had been fought, one by Land, and the "other at Sea; with many other Particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of *England* were ſucceſsful, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occaſion. You then came nearer Home, and told us, "You had left your Houſe, "and were come thus far on Behalf of the whole "People of *Penſylvania* to ſee us; to renew your "Treaties, to brighten the Covenant-Chain, and

"to

" to confirm your Friendſhip with us." We approve this Propoſition, we thank you for it. We own, with Pleaſure, that the Covenant-Chain between us and *Penſylvania* is of old Standing, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and, in Token of the Sincerity of our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other in caſe of a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Subſtance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a War had been already entered into with the *French*, you called upon us to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march through our Country to diſturb any of your Settlements.

In anſwer, we aſſure you we have all theſe Particulars in our Hearts, they are freſh in our Memory. We ſhall never forget that you and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand. We ſhall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and, in proof of our Care, we muſt inform you, that before we came here, we told [a] *Onandio*, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of his People, ſhould come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was Room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleaſed, but he ſhould not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren. And you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to ſee this effectually done; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After

[a] *Onandio*, the Governor of *Canada*.

After ſome little Time the Interpreter ſaid, Canaſſatego *had forgot ſomething material, and deſired to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhould omit any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:*

THE *Six Nations* have a great Authority and Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alliance with the *French*, and particularly over the *Praying Indians*, formerly a Part with ourſelves, who ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and, to ſhew our further Care, we have engaged theſe very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French* for you. They will not join the *French* againſt you. They have have agreed with us before we ſet out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy againſt the *French* in thoſe People. Our Intereſt is very conſiderable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe it for your Service.

THE Governor ſaid, *Canaſſatego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it whenever his Memory ſhould fail him in any Point of Conſequence, and he thanked him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

YOU told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with you being now at an end, you deſired to confirm all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

WE agree very heartily with you in theſe Propoſitions; we thank you for your good Inclinations; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice. And, as the Diſpute about the Land is now intirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future, we ſhall not act towards each other but as becomes Brethren and hearty Friends.

WE are very willing to renew the Friendſhip with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for us and our Children with you and your Children to the lateſt Generation, and we deſire you will imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the ſtrongeſt Manner; and, in Confirmation that we ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Yo-hah *from the Interpreter, and all the Nations.*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

YOU did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you had been diſappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do the beſt to bring ſuch a Thing about. We are well pleaſed with your Deſign, and and the more ſo, as we hear you know what ſort of People the *Catawbas* are, that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have treated us contemptuouſly. We are glad you know theſe Things of the *Catawbas*; we believe what you ſay to be true, that there are, notwithſtanding, ſome amongſt them who are wiſer and better; and, as you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong to the great King over the Water, we ſhall not be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

YOU told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were ſeveral white People and *Indians* Children there to learn Languages, and to write and read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children amongſt you, *&c.*

WE

WE muſt let you know we love our Children too well to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the *Indians* are not inclined to give their Children Learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing from yours, you will be ſo good as to excuſe us.

WE hope [a] *Tarachawagon* will be preſerved by the good Spirit to a good old Age; when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no doubt but amongſt ſo many Thouſands as there are in the World, one ſuch Man may be found, who will ſerve both Parties with the ſame Fidelity as *Tarachawagon* does; while he lives there is no Room to complain. In Token of our Thankfulneſs for your Invitation, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan,

YOU told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was now nothing in Controverſy between us, and the Affair of the Land was ſettled to your Satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip which hath ſubſiſted between you and us ever ſince we became Brethren; we are well pleaſed with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it; we alſo are inclined to renew all Treaties, and keep a good Correſpondence with you. You told us further, if ever we ſhould perceive the Chain had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know, and you would take care to take the Ruſt out, and preſerve it bright. We agree with you in this, and ſhall, on our Parts, do every thing to preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the ſame Friendſhip with you as with our Brother *Onas* and *Aſſaragoa*; in Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the uſual Cry of Yo-hah *was given.*

[a] *Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiſer.*

Brethren,

WE have now finiſhed our Anſwer to what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to *Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

THERE lives a Nation of *Indians* on the other Side of your Country, the *Tuſcaroraes*, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correſpondence; but the Road between us and them has been ſtopped for ſome Time, on account of the Miſbehaviour of ſome of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they ſhall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Meſſengers going to the *Tuſcaroraes*, we deſire they may go the old Road. We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo now that we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherikees*. To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

AMONG theſe *Tuſcaroraes* there live a few Families of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, and to remove to the reſt of their Nation among us, and the ſtrait Road from them to us lies through the Middle of your Country. We deſire you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, and furniſh them with Paſſes; and, to enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum. *Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

AT the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents, and

we

we ſhould return you ſomething ſuitable to your Generoſity; but, alas! we are poor, and ſhall ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *Indian* Traders among us. Theirs and the white Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Graſs, and make Deer ſcarce. However, we have provided a ſmall Preſent for you, and though ſome of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren, we ſhall leave it to you to divide it as you pleaſe.—And then preſented three Bundles of Skins, which were received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

WE have one Thing further to ſay, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one another, and thereby you, as well as we, will become the ſtronger.

OUR wiſe Forefathers eſtabliſhed Union and Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made us formidable; this has given us great Weight and Authority with our neighbouring Nations.

WE are a powerful Confederacy; and, by your obſerving the ſame Methods our wiſe Foreſathers have taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befals you, never fall out one with another.

The Governor replied:

THE honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* have deſired me to ſpeak for them; therefore I, in Behalf of thoſe Governments, as well as of the Province of *Penſylvania*, return you Thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and in particular for your having ſo early engaged in a Neutrality the ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance. We do not doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge your Promiſes. As to

your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value upon them. We are obliged to you for recommending Peace and good Agreement amongſt ourſelves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majeſty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our own Intereſt, we ſhall always be inclined to live in Friendſhip.

THEN the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* preſented the hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promiſe to recommend the *Six Nations* for further Favour to the King; which they received with *Yo-hah*, and the Paper was given by them to *Conrad Weiſer* to keep for them. The Commiſſioners likewiſe promiſed that their publick Meſſengers ſhould not be moleſted in their Paſſage through *Virginia*, and that they would prepare Paſſes for ſuch of the *Conoy Indians* as were willing to remove to the Northward.

THEN the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented their hundred Pounds in Gold, which was likewiſe received with the *Yo-hah*.

Canaſſatego ſaid, We mentioned to you Yeſterday the Booty you had taken from the *French*, and aſked you for ſome of the Rum which we ſuppoſed to be Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turned out unfortunately that you gave it in *French* Glaſſes, we now deſire you will give us ſome in *Engliſh* Glaſſes.

THE Governor made anſwer, We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike for what is *French*. They cheat you in your Glaſſes, as well as in every thing elſe. You muſt conſider we are at a Diſtance from *Williamſburg*, *Annapolis*, and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum Stores are, and that although we brought

brought up a good Quantity with us, you have almoſt drunk it out; but, notwithſtanding this, we have enough left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and will ſhew the Difference between the Narrowneſs of the *French*, and the Generoſity of your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.

THE *Indians* gave, in their Order, five *Yo-hahs*; and the honourable Governor and Commiſſioners calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle-ſized Wine-Glaſſes, drank Health to the *great King of* ENGLAND, and the *Six Nations*, and put an end to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company joined.

IN the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*, and, preſenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them; with a Meſſage to deſire the Governor of *Virginia* to ſuffer their Warriors to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted, which was rendered unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

THEN, preſenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying him, that as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer*'s Beard, which frightened their Children, he would pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians *received theſe two Strings of Wampum with the uſual* Yo-hah.

THE Governor then aſked them, what was the Reaſon that more of the *Shawanaes*, from their Town on *Hohio*, were not at the Treaty? But ſeeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another Day to give an Anſwer, he deſired they would give an Anſwer to *Conrad Weiſer* upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to ſet out for *Philadelphia* the next Morning.

CANASSATEGO in Concluſion ſpoke as follows:

WE have been hindered, by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private Converſation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we deſire you will tell them, we have a grateful Senſe of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*. Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a great while, and want to know when we may expect him, and deſire, when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave of them.

THE Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſſatego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their Leave of them in Form, and at the ſame time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt.

THE Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachradodow* with a broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

A true Copy, compared by

RICHARD PETERS, Secr.

"The council was convened on Friday, June 22, 1744, Lt.-Gov. George Thomas of Pennsylvania presiding, with deputies from Maryland and Virginia and from the Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras, with Conrad Weiser as interpreter.

This treaty was held to settle the disputes between the colonies of Maryland and West Virginia and the Six Nations relative to lands claimed by the Indians in those colonies. It was of such importance that it lasted until July 4th and produced a great deal of discussion in which the Indians showed much ability and a knowledge of the history of Indian affairs. The troubles were finally adjusted and payment was made to the Indians. It was during the meetings of this treaty that the Governor of Maryland received the name Tocarryhogan." De Puy.

A

TREATY,

Held at the Town of

Lancaster, in PENNSYLVANIA,

By the HONOURABLE the

Lieutenant-Governor of the PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

Commissioners for the PROVINCES

OF

VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *JUNE*, 1744.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. M,DCC,XLIV.

Joseph Spavshall: presented to him by his Father in Law Edmund Peckover who brought it from America.

A TREATY WITH THE INDIANS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

In the Court-House in the Town of *Lancaſter*, on *Friday*, the Twenty Second of *June*, 1744,

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *Newcaſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

The Honourable *Thomas Lee*, Eſq;
Colonel *William Beverly*,
} Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honble *Edmund Jennings*, Eſq;
Philip Thomas, Eſq;
Colonel *Robert King*,
Colonel *Thomas Colville*,
} Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Onandagoes*, *Senecas*, *Cayogoes*, *Oneidas* and *Tuſcaroraes*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and, after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government; and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſſatego*, *Tachanoontia*, and ſome other Chiefs, returned the Compliments, drinking the Healths of * *Onas*, † *Aſſaragoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

AFTER they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, that as it was cuſtomary, and indeed neceſſary,

* *Onas*, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. † *Aſſaragoa*, the Governor of *Virginia*.

they

they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be no more than ſufficient for that Purpoſe, he propoſed to ſpeak to them on *Monday* next; after which, the honourable Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASSATEGO anſwered the Governor: We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to you to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet you again. We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Maryland*, by whoſe Invitation we came here, to appoint a Time when he will pleaſe to mention the Reaſon of his inviting us. As to our Brother *Aſſaragoa*, we have at this preſent Time nothing to ſay to him; not but we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaragoa*, which muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not being ſatisfied whether he or we ſhould begin firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas* to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall begin firſt.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the Governments of Virginia *and* Maryland, *and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations:

AT a Treaty, held by me two Years ago, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, with a Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the Governor of *Maryland* concerning ſome Lands in the back Parts of that Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conqueſts over the ancient Poſſeſſors, and which have been ſettled by ſome of the Inhabitants of that Government, without their Conſent, or any Purchaſe made from them. It was at that time underſtood that the Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has ſince appeared, by ſome Letters formerly wrote by Mr. Preſident *Logan* to the late Governor of *Maryland*, that it related likewiſe to ſome Lands in the back Parts of *Virginia*. The Governors of thoſe Colonies ſoon manifeſted a truly equitable Diſpoſition to come to any reaſonable Terms with the *Six Nations* on account of thoſe Lands, and deſired, that for that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them; but before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skirmiſh

miſh happened in the back Parts of *Virginia*, between ſome of the Militia there, and a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*, with ſome Loſs on both Sides. Who were the Aggreſſors is not at this time to be diſcuſſed, both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in Oblivion, and the Government of *Virginia* having, in Token of the Continuance of their Friendſhip, preſented the *Six Nations*, through my Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. To prevent further Hoſtilities, and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Preſent was given, made a Tender of my good Offices; which both Parties accepted, and conſented, on my Inſtances, to lay down their Arms: Since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually preſerved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention, for accommodating all Differences, and for ſettling a firm Peace, Union and Friendſhip, as well between the Government of *Virginia* as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* *. The honourable the Commiſſioners for theſe two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to ſay, That if my further good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful for the Accompliſhment of this Work, you may rely moſt aſſuredly upon them.

BUT I hope, honourable Gentlemen Commiſſioners, it will not be taken amiſs if I go a little further, and briefly repreſent to you, how eſpecially neceſſary it is at this Juncture, for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of all his Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, that Peace and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Governments and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

THESE *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Frontier to ſome of them; and, from thence, if Friends, are capable of defending their Settlements; if Enemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Deſigns. Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultivating a good Underſtanding with them; but from hence the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over them in War will be a weakening of the Barrier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in effect, Victories over yourſelves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then for the Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome Meaſure, been brought upon them by their Intercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tie them more cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt. This has been the Method of *New-York* and *Pennſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much Expence in twenty Years, as the carrying on a War againſt them will do in one. The *French* very well know the Importance of theſe Nations to us, and will not fail by Preſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advantage of any Miſunderſtandings we may have with them †. But I will detain you, Gentlemen, no longer. Your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you more than I can ſay on this Subject.

* This was allowed, at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commiſſioners, to be a juſt State of the Tranſactions preceding the Treaty.

† The two preceding Paragraphs were allowed by the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, whilſt they were at *Philadelphia*, to be very proper to be ſpoken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* at the Opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion, from what paſſed at the firſt friendly Interview with the *Indians*, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of *Virginia*, the Governor conſented to decline ſpeaking them in the Preſence of the *Indians*.

Friends and Brethren, Sachims, or Chiefs of the Indians *of the* Six Nations:

THESE, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; which it is their Deſire may laſt ſo long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, ſhall give Light. Their Powers are derived from the *Great King of* ENGLAND, your Father; and whatever Concluſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm and binding as if the Governors of theſe Provinces were themſelves here. I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know, from Experience, that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words of Advice. Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms; unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body, and one Soul. I make no doubt but the Governor of *Canada* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach between theſe your Brethren of *Virginia* and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the *French* have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly, on the contrary, you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the *Great King of* ENGLAND and his Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide you from us, in order the more eaſily to deſtroy you, which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the Government of *Penſylvania* and your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak to you upon it.

To enforce what had been ſaid, the GOVERNOR *laid down a Belt of Wampum; upon which the* Indians *gave the* * Yo-hah.

AFTER a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed Time for meeting the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them to uſe all the Expedition poſſible in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners on the Buſineſs they came about.

THEN *Canaſſatego* repeated to the Interpreter the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right (a Method generally made uſe of by the *Indians*) and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſſatego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations* for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon to provide one, and would then give their Anſwer.

* The *Yo-hah* denotes Approbation, being a loud Shout or Cry, conſiſting of a few Notes pronounced by all the *Indians* in a very muſical Manner, in the Nature of our Huzza's.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 25, 1744. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Canaſſatego's *Anſwer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning.*

Brother Onas,

YOU ſpoke in the Preſence of *Aſſaragoa* and the Governor of *Maryland* to us, adviſing us to receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body, and one Soul. We have always conſidered them as our Brethren, and, as ſuch, ſhall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendſhip with them; but ſince there are ſome Diſputes between us reſpecting the Lands poſſeſſed by them, which formerly belonged to us, we, according to our Cuſtom, propoſe to have thoſe Differences firſt adjuſted, and then we ſhall proceed to confirm the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, which will meet with no Obſtruction after theſe Matters are ſettled.

Here they preſented the GOVERNOR *with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the* GOVERNOR; *and the Interpreter was ordered to return the* Yo-hah.

Then the GOVERNOR, *in Reply, ſpoke as follows:*

I receive your Belt with great Kindneſs and Affection; and as to what relates to the Governments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the honourable Commiſſioners, now preſent, are ready to treat with you. I ſhall only add, that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his good Diſpoſitions to preſerve Friendſhip with you, are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in conſequence of what was told you by *Conrad Weiſer* when he was laſt at *Onandago*.

THEN the Governor, turning to the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, ſaid, Gentlemen, I have now finiſhed what was incumbent upon me to ſay by way of Introduction to the *Indians*; and as you have a full Authority from your reſpective Governments to treat with them, I ſhall leave the reſt intirely to you, and either ſtay or withdraw, as you ſhall think moſt for your Service.

THE

THE Commiſſioners ſaid, They were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage that the Governor ſhould ſtay with them; and therefore they unanimouſly deſired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Preſence whilſt they ſhould be in Treaty with the *Indians*: Which his Honour ſaid he would at their Inſtance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Buſineſs, and prevent any Jealouſy the *Indians* might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of Maryland *ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the* Indians *that the Governor of* Maryland *was going to ſpeak to them, and then ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the united Six Nations,

WE, who are deputed from the Government of *Maryland* by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of that Province, now in our Hands (and which will be interpreted to you) bid you welcome; and in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here as Brethren, we give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

WHEN the Governor of *Maryland* received the firſt Notice, about ſeven Years ago, of your Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought our good Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations* had little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Maryland*, and that they would be ſo well convinced thereof, on farther Deliberation, as he ſhould hear no more of it; but you ſpoke of that Matter again to the Governor of *Penſylvania*, about two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

IT was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, that you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take Payment yourſelves: Such an Attempt would have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting, not only between us, but perhaps the other *Engliſh* and you.

WE aſſure you, our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives and Eſtates.

BUT, however, the old and wiſe People of *Maryland* immediately met in Council, and upon conſidering very coolly your raſh Expreſſions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*, to this Place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*, and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſonable Compenſation for it; therefore the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain which hath long ſubſiſted between us. And as an Earneſt of our Sincerity and Good-will towards you, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

On which the Indians *gave the* Yo-hah.

OUR *Great King of* ENGLAND, and his Subjects, have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland* free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six Nations* for above one hundred Years paſt, and your not ſaying any thing

to

to us before, convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in *Maryland*; nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title, you make your Claim: For the *Saſquahannah Indians*, by a Treaty above ninety Years ſince (which is on the Table, and will be interpreted to you) give, and yield to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part (if not all) of the Lands we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on the Weſtern, as well as from *Choptank* River, on the Eaſtern Side of the Great Bay of *Cheſſapeak*. And, near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, "That you had given your Lands, and "ſubmitted yourſelves to the King of *England*."

We are that Great King's Subjects, and we poſſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland* by virtue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto; why, then, will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we ſuppoſe you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of *Maryland* near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and confirmed twice ſince that time.

By theſe Treaties we became Brethren; we have always lived as ſuch, and hope always to continue ſo.

We have this further to ſay, that altho' we are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, yet we are deſirous of ſhewing our Brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and to prevent (by any reaſonable Way) every Miſunderſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* and you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

For this Purpoſe we have brought hither a Quantity of Goods for our Brethren the *Six Nations*, and which will be delivered you as ſoon as we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made ſo bright and large a Fire as may burn pure and clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

We have now freely and openly laid our Boſoms bare to you; and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Time Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows:*

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and, as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot give you an Anſwer now, but ſhall take what you have ſaid into Conſideration, and return you our Anſwer ſome Time to Morrow. He then ſat down, and after ſome Time he ſpoke again.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Affairs, you will know, that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles, mended when we came to ſee our Brethren. Brother *Onas*, and the Governor of *York* always do this for us; and we give you this early Notice, that we may not thereby be

delayed, being desirous, as well as you, to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be transacted between us.

The Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* said, since it was customary, they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them mended that should want it.

In the Court-House at *Lancaster*, *June* 26, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Esq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO spoke as follows:

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

WHEN you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, *Conedogwainet* was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards you, by Brother *Onas*, upon second Thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommodations where there were but few Houses or Inhabitants, desired we would meet our Brethren at *Lancaster*, and at his Instances we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change; for we have found Plenty of every thing; and as Yesterday you bid us welcome, and told us you were glad to see us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

You tell us, that when about Seven Years ago you heard, by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you took no Notice of it, believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that Matter, we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of *Maryland*, and would drop our Demand. And that when about two Years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you say we did it in such Terms as looked like a Design to terrify you; and you tell us further, that we must be beside ourselves, in using such a rash Expression as to tell you, We know how to do ourselves Justice if you still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill Design; for we must inform you, that when we first desired our Brother *Onas* to use his Influence with you to procure us Satisfaction for our Lands, we, at the same time, desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own us for his Children as well as you, to compel you to

to do us Juſtice: And, two Years ago, when we found that you had paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were reſolved to uſe ſuch Expreſſions as would make the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds, and we find it had its Effect; for you tell us, "That your wiſe Men held a Council together, and agreed to invite us, and to enquire of our Right to any of "your Lands, and if it ſhould be found that we had a Right, we were to "have a Compenſation made for them: And likewiſe you tell us, that our "Brother, the Governor of *Maryland*, by the Advice of theſe wiſe Men, "has ſent you to brighten the Chain, and to aſſure us of his Willingneſs to "remove whatever impedes a good Uunderſtanding between us." This ſhews that your wiſe Men underſtood our Expreſſions in their true Senſe. We had no Deſign to terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Juſtice you had ſo long delayed. Your wiſe Men have done well; and as there is no Obſtacle to a good Underſtanding between us, except this Affair of our Land, we, on our Parts, do give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our good Diſpoſitions towards you, and that we are as deſirous as you to brighten the Chain, and to put away all Hindrances to a perfect good Underſtanding; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received, and the Interpreter ordered to give the Yo-hah.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land Yeſterday, you went back to old Times, and told us, you had been in Poſſeſſion of the Province of *Maryland* above One Hundred Years; but what is One Hundred Years in Compariſon of the Length of Time ſince our Claim began? ſince we came out of this Ground? For we muſt tell you, that long before One Hundred Years our Anceſtors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever ſince. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lies beyond the Seas, there you may have a juſt Claim, but here you muſt allow us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with them ſeveral Goods; ſuch as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which they gave us; and when they had taught us how to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what ſort of People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill better the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope, and tied it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themſelves, we, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong and big Rock [*here the Interpreter ſaid, They mean the* Oneido *Country*] and not content with this, for its further Security we removed the Rope to the big Mountain [*here the Interpreter ſays they mean the* Onandago *Country*] and there we tied it very faſt, and rowll'd Wampum about it; and, to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon the Wampum, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did our beſt Endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this Time the New-comers, the *Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, and ſollicited us, from Time to Time, to grant them Parts of our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

After

AFTER this the *Engliſh* came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the *Dutch*. About two Years after the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*, and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted between us and the *Dutch*, he approved it mightily, and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to be upon as good Terms with us as the *Dutch* were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with us: And by his further Care in looking into what had paſſed between us, he found that the Rope which tied the Ship to the great Mountain was only faſtened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh in a Courſe of Years; he therefore told us, he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much ſtronger, and would laſt for ever. This we accepted, and faſtened the Ship with it, and it has laſted ever ſince. Indeed we have had ſome ſmall Differences with the *Engliſh*, and, during theſe Miſunderſtanding, ſome of their young Men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that we ſhould have periſhed if they had not come into the Country and furniſhed us with Strowds and Hatchets, and Guns, and other Things neceſſary for the Support of Life; but we always gave them to underſtand that they were miſtaken, that we lived before they came amongſt us, and as well, or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us. We had then Room enough, and Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and tho' we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and thoſe ſerved our Uſes as well then as the *Engliſh* ones do now. We are now ſtraitened, and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to many other Inconveniencies ſince the *Engliſh* came among us, and particularly from that Pen-and-Ink Work that is going on at the Table (*pointing to the Secretary*) and we will give you an Inſtance of this. Our Brother *Onas*, a great while ago, came to *Albany* to buy the *Saſquahannah* Lands of us, but our Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, who, as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him any Land, for he would make an ill Uſe of it; and, pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed us, in order to prevent *Onas's*, or any other Perſon's impoſing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we ſhould want it, to put it into his Hands; and told us, he would keep it for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but at our Requeſt. Accordingly we truſted him, and put our Land into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe for our Uſe; but, ſome Time after, he went to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and there ſold it to our Brother *Onas* for a large Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome Lands, he told us, we had ſold the *Saſquahannah* Lands already to the Governor of *New-York*, and that he had bought them from him in *England*; tho', when he came to underſtand how the Governor of *New-York* had deceived us, he very generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

THO' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſition put upon us by the Governor of *New-York*, yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay, we have had their hearty Aſſiſtances in our Wars with the *French*, who were no ſooner arrived amongſt us than they began to render us uneaſy, and to provoke us to War, and we have had ſeveral Wars with them; during all which we conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*, and,

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by their Means, we have always been able to keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

WE now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the *Coneſtogoe* or *Saſquahannah Indians* had a Right to ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; but ſince that Time we have conquered them, and their Country now belongs to us, and the Lands we demanded Satisfaction for are no Part of the Lands comprized in thoſe Deeds; they are the * *Cohongorontas* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure, you have not poſſeſſed One Hundred Years, no, nor above Ten Years, and we made our Demands ſo ſoon as we knew your People were ſettled in thoſe Parts. Theſe have never been ſold, but remain ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to hear you are provided with Goods, and do aſſure you of our Willingneſs to treat with you for thoſe unpurchaſed Lands; in Confirmation whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

CANASSATEGO added, that as the three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Pennſylvania*, had divided the Lands among them, they could not, for this Reaſon, tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, ſo that they were paid by all the Governors for the ſeveral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to their Honour and Juſtice.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *ordered the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know the Governor of* Virginia *was going to ſpeak to them, and then they ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren,*

AT our Deſire the Governor of *Pennſylvania* invited you to this Council Fire; we have waited a long Time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome; we are very glad to ſee you; we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with their uſual Approbation.

* *Cohongorontas*, i. e. *Potomack.*

Brethren,

In the Year 1736, four of your Sachims wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, Esq; then President of *Pennsylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* know that you expected some Consideration for Lands in the Occupation of some of the People of *Virginia*. Upon seeing a Copy of this Letter, the Governor, with the Council of *Virginia*, took some Time to consider of it. They found, on looking into the old Treaties, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has had Possession of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of *Virginia* hold their Land, so they thought there might be some Mistake.

Wherefore they desired the Governor of *New-York* to enquire of you about it. He sent his Interpreter to you in *May*, 1743, who said this before you at a Council held at *Onandago*, to which you answer, "That if "you had any Demand or Pretensions on the Governor of *Virginia* any "way, you would have made it known to the Governor of *New-York*." This corresponds with what you have said to Governor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at *Philadelphia* in *July*, 1742; for then you only make your Claim to Lands in the Government of *Maryland*.

We are so well pleased with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Message eight Years since.

Tell us what Nations of *Indians* you conquered any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is since, and what Possession you have had; and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of *Virginia* that the *Six Nations* have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction.

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the usual Ceremony, and then added,

We have a Chest of new Goods, and the Key is in our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our common Father, and we will live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love.

We will brighten the Chain, and strengthen the Union between us; so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives Light; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

TACHANOONTIA replied:

Brother Assaragoa,

You have made a good Speech to us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We shall be able to give you an Answer to every Part of it some Time this Afternoon, and we will let you know when we are ready.

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In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 27, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

TACHANOONTIA ſpoke as follows:

Brother Aſſaragoa,

SINCE you have joined with the Governor of *Maryland* and Brother *Onas* in kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleaſure we have in ſeeing you here, and obſerving your good Diſpoſitions as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendſhip, as to enter into further Contracts about Land with us; and, in Token of our Satisfaction, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

IN your Speech this Morning you were pleaſed to ſay we had wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, about ſeven Years ago, to demand a Conſideration for our Lands in the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the *Virginians*; that you held them under the Great King for upwards of One Hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right; and that therefore you had deſired the Governor of *New-York* to ſend his Interpreter to us laſt Year to *Onandago*, which he did; and, as you ſay, we in Council at *Onandago* did declare, that we had no Demand upon you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretenſions, we ſhould have made them known to the Governor of *New-York*; and likewiſe you deſire to know if we have any Right to the *Virginia* Lands, and that we will make ſuch Right appear, and tell you what Nations of *Indians* we conquered thoſe Lands from.

Now we anſwer, We have the Right of Conqueſt, a Right too dearly purchaſed, and which coſt us too much Blood, to give up without any Reaſon at all, as you ſay we have done at *Albany*; but we ſhould be obliged to you, if you would let us ſee the Letter, and inform us who was the Interpreter, and whoſe Names are put to that Letter; for as the whole Tranſaction cannot be above a Year's ſtanding, it muſt be freſh in every Body's Memory, and ſome of our Council would eaſily remember it; but we aſſure you, and are well able to prove, that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever relinquiſhed our Right, or ever gave ſuch an Anſwer as you ſay is mentioned in your Letter. Could we, ſo few Years ago, make a formal Demand, by *James Logan*, and not be ſenſible of our Right? And hath anything happened ſince that Time to make us leſs ſenſible? No; and as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are anxious it ſhould be done; for we

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are poſitive no ſuch thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onandago*, nor any where elſe. All the World knows we conquered the ſeveral Nations living on *Saſquahanna*, *Cohongoronta*, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in *Virginia*; the *Conoy-uch-ſuch-roona*, *Coch-now-was-roonan*, *Tohoa-irough-roonan*, and *Connutſkin-oxgh-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſts, being now a Part of our Nations, and their Lands at our Diſpoſal. We know very well, it hath often been ſaid by the *Virginians*, that the *Great King of* ENGLAND, and the People of that Colony, conquered the *Indians* who lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the *Sachdagughroonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcarroraws*, and that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome Part of *Virginia*; but as to what lies beyond the Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding there, and that Land, if the *Virginians* ever get a good Right to it, it muſt be by us; and in Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this Part of your Speech, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

WE ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you; and we hope, if there be any thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt that may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will take the Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, and lay them open to us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other Obſtacle in the Road between us; and in Token of our hearty Wiſhes to bring about ſo good an Harmony, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

WE muſt now tell you what Mountains we mean that we ſay are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember, that about twenty Years ago you had a Treaty with us at *Albany*, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the *Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your People who ſhould be found on our Side of the Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we deſire that Treaty may be now confirmed. After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road a great deal more to the Weſt, that we might comply with your Propoſal; but, tho' it was of your own making, your People never obſerved it, but came and lived on our Side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great Diſtance, near the Seas, and cannot be thought to know what your People do in the Back-parts: And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Propoſal, on our new Road, it fell out that our Warriors did ſome Hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to us by our Brother *Onas*; and we, at his Requeſt, altered the Road again, and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is; and it

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is impoſſible for us to remove it any further to the Weſt, thoſe Parts of the Country being abſolutely impaſſable by either Man or Beaſt.

We had not been long in the Uſe of this new Road before your People came, like Flocks of Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt be ſenſible thoſe Things muſt have been done by your People in manifeſt Breach of your own Propoſal made at *Albany*; and therefore, as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled, and that you may be ſtronger induced to do us Juſtice for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia *added:*

He forgot to ſay, that the Affair of the Road muſt be looked upon as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of Lands; and that either the *Virginia* People muſt be obliged to remove more Eaſterly, or, if they are permitted to ſtay, that our Warriors, marching that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with them in what they plant.

In the Court-House at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Governor *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

I Am always ſorry when any thing happens that may create the leaſt Uneaſineſs between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every Obſtruction that may lie in the Way, I muſt inform you, that three of the *Delaware Indians* lately murdered *John Armſtrong*, an *Indian* Trader, and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner, as he was travelling to *Allegheny*, and ſtole his Goods of a conſiderable Value. *Shick Calamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shamokin*, did well; they ſeized two of the Murderers, and ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *Indians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the bloody Deed; the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal. By our Law all the Acceſſa-

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ries to a Murder are to be tried, and put to Death, as well as the Perſon who gave the deadly Wound. If they conſented to it, encouraged it, or any ways aſſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is juſt it ſhould be ſo. If, upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Murder are found not to have done any of theſe Things, they are ſet at Liberty. Two of our People were, not many Years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two *Indians*; we therefore expect you will take the moſt effectual Meaſures to ſeize and deliver up to us the other two *Indians* preſent at theſe Murders, to be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not adviſing, or any way aſſiſting in this horrid Fact, they will be acquitted, and ſent home to their Towns. And that you may be ſatisfied no Injuſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you to depute three or four *Indians* to be preſent at their Trials. I do likewiſe expect that you will order ſtrict Search to be made for the Remainder of the ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtored to the Wife and Children of the Deceaſed. That what I have ſaid may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah.

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them, he expected a very full Anſwer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it; for he did not deſire to interfere with the Buſineſs of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

They ſaid they would take it into Conſideration, and give a full Anſwer.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* let them know, by the Interpreter, that they would ſpeak to them in the Afternoon.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners deſired the Interpreter to tell the Indians *they were going to ſpeak to them. Mr. Weiſer acquainted them herewith. After which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Our good Friends and Brethren, the Six *united* Nations,

WE have conſidered what you ſaid concerning your Title to ſome Lands now in our Province, and alſo of the Place where they lie. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the *Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in *Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment

Payment of Part whereof we have brought ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt in what Manner you think fit.

As we intend to ſay ſomething to you about our Chain of Friendſhip after this Affair of the Land is ſettled, we deſire you will now examine the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

We will not omit acquainting our good Friends the *Six Nations*, that notwithſtanding we are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of *Maryland* look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themſelves; and as a broad Road will be made between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keeping it clear, that we may, from Time to Time, take care that the Links of our Friendſhip be not ruſted. In Teſtimony that our Words and our Hearts agree, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On preſenting of which the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, they might now look over the ſeveral Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpoſe; and the honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſliked any of the Goods, or, if they were damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch as were either diſliked or damnified.

The *Indians* having viewed and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of them, required Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods, and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

	L.	s.	d.
Four Pieces of Strowds, at 7 *L.*	28	00	00
Two Pieces Ditto, 5 *L.*	10	00	00
Two Hundred Shirts,	63	12	00
Three Pieces Half-Thicks,	11	00	00
Three Pieces Duffle Blankets, at 7 *L.*	21	00	00
One Piece Ditto,	6	10	00
Forty Seven Guns, at 1 *L.* 6 *s.*	61	2	00
One Pound Vermillion,	00	15	00
One Thouſand Flints,	00	18	00
Four Dozen Jews Harps,	00	14	00
One Dozen Boxes,	00	1	00
One Hundred Two Quarters Bar-Lead,	3	00	00
Two Quarters Shot,	1	00	00
Two Half-Barrels of Gun-Powder,	13	00	00
L.	220	15	00

Pennſylvania Currency.

When

When the *Indians* had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above ſpecified, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Anſwer to the Speech made to them this Morning by the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*, but did not expreſs the Time when ſuch Anſwer ſhould be made. At 12 o' Clock the Commiſſioners departed the Chamber.

In the Court-House at *Lancaſter*, *June* 28, 1744, *P. M.*

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia *deſired the Interpreter to let the* Indians *know, that their Brother* Aſſaragoa *was now going to give his Reply to their Anſwer to his firſt Speech, delivered them the Day before in the Forenoon.*

Sachims and Warriors of the united Six Nations,

WE are now come to anſwer what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, ſince what we ſaid to you before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been ſatisfactory. You have gone into old Times, and ſo muſt we. It is true that the Great King holds *Virginia* by Right of Conqueſt, and the Bounds of that Conqueſt to the Weſtward is the Great Sea.

If the *Six Nations* have made any Conqueſt over *Indians* that may at any Time have lived on the Weſt-ſide of the Great Mountains of *Virginia*, yet they never poſſeſſed any Lands there that we have ever heard of. That Part was altogether deſerted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by Order of the Great King, very juſtly, as well by an ancient Right, as by its being freed from the Poſſeſſion of any other, and from any Claim even of you the *Six Nations*, our Brethren, until within theſe eight Years. The firſt Treaty betweeñ the Great King, in Behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel *Henry Coulſey*, Seventy Years ſince; this was a Treaty of Friendſhip, when the firſt Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

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The next Treaty was alſo at *Albany*, abovē Fifty-eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard*, Governor of *Virginia*; then you declare yourſelves Subjects to the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the Governor of *New-York* with you at the ſame Place in the Year 1685, and you expreſs yourſelves in theſe Words, "Brethren, you tell us the King of *England* is a very great King, "and why ſhould not you join with us in a very juſt Cauſe, when the *French* "join with our Enemies in an unjuſt Cauſe? O Brethren, we ſee the Rea-

"ſon

" ſon of this; for the *French* would fain kill us all, and when that is done,
" they would carry all the Beaver Trade to *Canada*, and the *Great King of*
" ENGLAND would loſe the Land likewiſe; and therefore, O Great Sachim,
" beyond the Great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not thoſe poor *Indians*, that
" have given themſelves and their Lands under your Protection, to be de-
" ſtroyed by the *French* without a Cauſe."

THE laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is: For the white People, your Brethren of *Virginia*, are, in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs, and ſettle to the Weſtward of the Great Mountains. It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you and your tributary *Indians* are from paſſing to the Eaſtward of the ſame Mountains, or to the Southward of *Colongoroaton*, and you agree to this Article in theſe Words; " That the Great River of *Potowmack*, and the high Ridge of
" Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of *Virginia* to the Weſt-
" ward of the preſent Settlements of that Colony, ſhall be for ever the eſta-
" bliſhed Boundaries between the *Indians* ſubject to the Dominions of *Vir-*
" *ginia*, and the *Indians* belonging and depending on the *Five Nations*; ſo
" that neither our *Indians* ſhall not, on any Pretence whatſoever, paſs to
" Northward or Weſtward of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to pro-
" duce a Paſſport under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander
" in Chief of *Virginia*; nor your *Indians* to paſs to the Southward or Eaſt-
" ward of the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſſport in like Manner from the
" Governor or Commander in Chief of *New-York*."

AND what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren of *Virginia* have not inſiſted upon it with a due Strictneſs, which has occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

THIS Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of *Virginia* by Order of the Great King, and is what we muſt rely on, and, being in Writing, is more certain than your Memory. That is the Way the white People have of preſerving Tranſactions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down to their Childrens Children for ever, and all Diſputes among them are ſettled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachims and Warriors ſigned ſome Years after the ſame Governor *Spotſwood*, in the Right of the Great King, had been, with ſome People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your late Claim to.

THE Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany* gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſterday to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren,

THIS Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; it is ſetting up your Right againſt the Great King, under whoſe Grants the People you complain of are ſettled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; they are too powerful to be removed by any Force of you, our Brethren; and the Great King, as our common Father, will do equal Juſtice

to all his Children; wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Poſſeſſions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace between you and the Southern *Indians*, a few Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our Great King, which you confirmed at *Albany*. It ſeems, by your being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it has not been long kept between you.

However, if you deſire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel *Spotſwood*, and your People, behaving themſelves orderly like Friends and Brethren, ſhall be uſed in their Paſſage through *Virginia* with the ſame Kindneſs as they are when they paſs through the Lands of your Brother *Onas*. This, we hope, will be agreed to by you our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promiſe made to you Yeſterday.

We may proceed to ſettle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Weſtward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of *Maryland*, and of your Brother *Onas*; tho' we are informed that the Southern *Indians* claim theſe very Lands that you do.

We are deſirous to live with you, our Brethren, according to the old Chain of Friendſhip, to ſettle all theſe Matters fairly and honeſtly; and, as a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 29, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiſer *informed the honourable Commiſſioners, the* Indians *were ready to give their Anſwer to the Speech made to them here Yeſterday Morning by the Commiſſioners; whereupon* Canaſſatego *ſpoke as follows, looking on a Deal-board, where were ſome black Lines, deſcribing the Courſes of* Potowmack *and* Saſquahanna:

Brethren,

YESTERDAY you ſpoke to us concerning the Lands on this Side *Potowmack* River, and as we have deliberately conſidered what you ſaid to us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſettle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our Right and Claim thereto.

We

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord *Baltimore* of all thoſe Lands lying two Miles above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potowmack* or *Cohongoruton* River, near which *Thomas Creſſap* has a hunting or trading Cabin, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*. But in caſe ſuch Limits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lines and Courſes, from the ſaid two Miles above the Forks, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements, as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in *Maryland*, and from thence, by a North-line, to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*, ſhall be the Limits. And further, If any People already have, or ſhall ſettle beyond the Lands now deſcribed and bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame free from any Diſturbance whatever, and we do, and ſhall accept theſe People for our Brethren, and as ſuch always treat them.

We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will ſhew us all Brotherly Kindneſs; in Token whereof, we preſent you with a Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the Court-House Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, *Interpreter*.

Gachradodow, *Speaker for the* Indians, *in Anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

THE World at the firſt was made on the other Side of the Great Water different from what it is on this Side, as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh, and that which you call Juſtice may not be ſo amongſt us; you have your Laws and Cuſtoms, and ſo have we. The Great King might ſend you over to conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us that God did not approve of it; if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

'THO' great Things are well remembered among us, yet we don't remember that we were ever conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employed by that Great King to conquer others; if it was ſo, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by *Maryland* to conquer the *Conoſtogoes*, and that the ſecond time we were at War with them, we carried them all off.

Brother

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the *Catawbas*, we will repeat to you truly what was done. The Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Aſſaragoa*, gave us ſeveral Belts of Wampum from the *Cherikees* and *Catawbas*, and we agreed to a Peace, if thoſe Nations would ſend ſome of their great Men to us to confirm it Face to Face, and that they would trade with us; and deſired that they would appoint a Time to meet at *Albany* for that Purpoſe, but they never came.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We then deſired a Letter might be ſent to the *Catawbas* and *Cherikees*, to deſire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Anſwer came; but we met the *Cherikees*, and confirmed the Peace, and ſent ſome of our People to take care of them, until they returned to their own Country.

The *Catawbas* refuſed to come, and ſent us word, That we were but Women, that they were Men, and double Men, for they had two P——s; that they could make Women of us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People. Our Brother *Aſſaragoa* is deceived by them; we don't blame him for it, but are ſorry he is ſo deceived.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

We have confirmed the Peace with the *Cherikees*, but not with the *Catawbas*. They have been treacherous, and know it; ſo that the War muſt continue till one of us is deſtroyed. This we think proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the *Catawbas*.

Brother Aſſaragoa;

We will now ſpeak to the Point between us. You ſay you will agree with us as to the Road; we deſire that may be the Road which was laſt made (the Waggon-Road.) It is always a Cuſtom among Brethren or Strangers to uſe each other kindly; you have ſome very ill-natured People living up there; ſo that we deſire the Perſons in Power may know that we are to have reaſonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well, when the white People came firſt here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become rich, and we are now poor; what little we have had for the Land goes ſoon away, but the Land laſts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Cheſt of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; but we have never ſeen the Cheſt, nor the Goods that are ſaid to be in it; it may be ſmall, and the Goods few; we want to ſee them, and are deſirous to come to ſome Concluſion. We have been ſleeping here theſe ten Days paſt, and have not done any thing to the Purpoſe.

The Commiſſioners told them they ſhould ſee the Goods on *Monday*.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *June* 30, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT;

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE three Governments entertained the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town, with a handſome Dinner. The *Six Nations*, in their Order, having returned Thanks with the uſual Solemnity of *Yo-ha-han*, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commiſſioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland* was not known to the *Indians* by any particular Name, they had agreed, in Council, to take the firſt Opportunity of a large Company to preſent him with one; and as this with them is deemed a Matter of great Conſequence, and attended with Abundance of Form, the ſeveral Nations had drawn Lots for the Performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the *Cayoga* Nation, they had choſen *Gachradodow*, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he deſired Leave to begin; which being given, he, on an elevated Part of the Court-Houſe, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Geſture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Poſture, ſpoke as follows:

"As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them here to treat about "their Lands, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip, the united Nations "thought themſelves ſo much obliged to them, that they had come to a "Reſolution in Council to give to the great Man, who is Proprietor of *Ma-*"*ryland*, a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correſpond with "him; and as it had fallen to the *Cayogoes* Lot in Council to conſider of a "proper Name for that chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name "of *Tocarry-hogan*, denoting Precedency, Excellency, or living in the middle "or honourable Place betwixt *Aſſaragoa* and their Brother *Onas*, by whom "their Treaties might be better carried on." And then, addreſſing himſelf to his Honour the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then preſent, he proceeded:

"As there is a Company of great Men now aſſembled, we take this Time "and Opportunity to publiſh this Matter, that it may be known *Tocarry-*"*hogan* is our Friend, and that we are ready to honour him, and that by "ſuch Name he may be always called and known among us. And we "hope he will ever act towards us according to the Excellency of the Name "we have now given him, and enjoy a long and happy Life."

THE honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and, after drinking

Healths to our gracious King and the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer*, the Interpreter, was preſent.

THE honourable the Commiſſioners ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, that a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the Uſe of the Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as deſired, and then gave the Deed to *Canaſſatego*, the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal, and delivered it; after which, thirteen other Chiefs or Sachims of the *Six Nations* executed it in the ſame Manner, in the Preſence of the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*.

At the Houſe of Mr. *George Sanderſon* in *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

THE ſeveral Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who had not ſigned the Deed of Releaſe of their Claim to ſome Lands in *Maryland*, tendered to them on *Saturday* laſt, in the Chamber of the Court-Houſe in this Town, did now readily execute the ſame, and cauſed Mr. *Weiſer* likewiſe to ſign it, as well with his *Indian*, as with his own proper Name of *Weiſer*, as a Witneſs and Interpreter.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744. *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

THE other Day you was pleaſed to tell us, you were always concerned whenever any thing happened that might give you or us Uneaſineſs, and that we were mutually engaged to preſerve the Road open and clear between us;

us; and you informed us of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and his two Men, by ſome of the *Delaware Indians*, and of their ſtealing his Goods to a conſiderable Value. The *Delaware Indians*, as you ſuppoſe, are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for ſuch a vile Proceeding; and, to teſtify that we have the ſame Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free and open, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

THESE Things happen frequently, and we deſire you will conſider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three *Indians* have been killed at different Times at *Ohio*, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occaſioned by ſome unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Diſturbance. We therefore deſire you will conſider theſe Things well, and, to take the Grief from your Heart, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

WE had heard of the Murder of *John Armſtrong*, and, in our Journey here, we had Conference with our Couſins the *Delawares* about it, and reproved them ſeverely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed, and for the Goods. We underſtood, by them, that the principal Actor in theſe Murders is in your Priſon, and that he had done all the Miſchief himſelf; but that, beſides him, you had required and demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were committed. We promiſe faithfully, in our Return, to renew our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delawares* to ſend down ſome of their Chiefs with theſe two young Men (but not as Priſoners) to be examined by you; and as we think, upon Examination, you will not find them guilty, we rely on your Juſtice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return home in Safety.

WE likewiſe underſtand, that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the Deceaſed, and that ſome have been already returned to your People, but that ſome are ſtill miſſing. You may depend upon our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delawares* to ſearch again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them, in Skins. And, to confirm what we have ſaid, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Onas,

The *Conoy Indians* have informed us, that they ſent you a Meſſage, ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, that they were ill uſed by the white People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shamokin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their Land; and as they never have received any Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak for them; we heartily recommend their Caſe to your Generoſity.

And,

And, to give Weight to our Recommendation, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little Time with the honourable Commiſſioners of Virginia *and* Maryland, *made the following Reply:*

Brethren,

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expreſſed on account of the barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a Proof of your Brotherly Affection for us. If Crimes of this Nature be not ſtrictly enquired into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed, there will be an End of all Commerce between us and the *Indians*, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the *French*. They will ſet what Price they pleaſe on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins; ſo it is for your own Intereſt that our Traders ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons and Goods when they travel to your Towns.

Brethren,

I conſidered this Matter well before I came from *Philadelphia*, and I adviſed with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. I never heard before of the Murder of the three *Indians* at *Ohio*; had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they ſhould have been put to Death, as two of them were, ſome Years ago, for killing two *Indians*. You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will ſee that Juſtice be done you; and ſhould any of the *Indians* rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tried and puniſhed in the ſame Manner as white People are. This is the Way to preſerve Friendſhip between us, and will be for your Benefit as well as ours. I am well pleaſed with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Couſins the *Delawares*, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon ſome of their Chiefs to bring down the two young Men that were preſent at the Murders; if they are not brought down, I ſhall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt.

If, upon Examination, they ſhall be found not to have been concerned in the bloody Action, they ſhall be well uſed, and ſent home in Safety: I will take it upon myſelf to ſee that they have no Injuſtice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already reſtored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made for ſuch as cannot be found, in Skins, according to their Promiſe.

I well remember the coming down of one of the *Conoy Indians* with a Paper, ſetting forth, That the *Conoys* had come to a Reſolution to leave the Land reſerved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no Complaint to me of ill Uſage from the white People. The Reaſon he gave for their Removal was, That the ſettling of the white People all round them had made Deer ſcarce, and that therefore they choſe to remove to *Juniata* for the Benefit

neſit of Hunting. I ordered what they ſaid to be entered in the Council-Book. The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blanket give' him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head; but you may be aſſured, from the Favour and Juſtice they have always ſhewn to the *Indians*, that they will do every thing that can be reaſonably expected of them in this Caſe.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at *Lancaſter*, *July* 2, 1744, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The Indians *being told, by the Interpreter, that their Brother* Aſſaragoa *was going to ſpeak to them, the Commiſſioners ſpoke as follows:*

Sachims and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren,

"AS we have already ſaid enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*, we have no Occaſion to ſay any thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

WE have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you; they coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* with ready Caſh. We ordered them to be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are, or ſhall be, by his Majeſty's Appointment in the Colony of *Virginia*.

As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one, and the Regulation is in Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you. The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, if you and your *Indians* perform theirs; we are your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can."

THE *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid, and *Canaſſatego* deſired they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration when the Settlement increaſed much further back. To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and, for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, to that Purpoſe.

THEY deſired that ſome Rum might be given them to drink on their Way home, which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that

Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*, Nine Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Three-pence, *Pennſylvania* Money.

Canaſſatego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan* ſent them Proviſion on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving, he hoped their Brother *Aſſaragoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to the uſual Place; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

AFTER this Conference the Deed was produced, and the Interpreter explained it to them; and they, according to their Rank and Quality, put their Marks and Seals to it in the Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen of *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia*; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canaſſatego* delivered it for the Uſe of their Father, the Great King, and hoped he would conſider them; on which the Gentlemen and *Indians* then preſent gave three Shouts.

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *Tueſday*, *July* 3, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*.

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

The GOVERNOR *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

AT a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations Two Years ago, the Road between us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendſhip confirmed by an Exchange of Preſents, and many other mutual good Offices.

WE think ourſelves happy in having been inſtrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we perſuade ourſelves, that you, on your Parts, will always remember it as an Inſtance of our Good-will and Affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of ſeeing you ſooner than perhaps we ſhould otherwiſe have done; and, as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, we take this Opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

THE *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King have declared War againſt each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land, and the

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other by Sea. The *Great King of* ENGLAND commanded the Land Army in Perſon, and gained a compleat Victory. Numbers of the *French* were killed and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forced to paſs a River with Precipitation to ſave their Lives. The Great God covered the King's Head in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Reaſon to be very thankful.

THE Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the Advantage of the *Engliſh*. The *French* and *Spaniards* joined their Ships together, and came out to fight us. The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo ſhattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity of a very high Wind, and a dark Night, to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their own Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair, he would, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind how much *William Penn* and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the *Indians*. You have long and often experienced their Friendſhip for you; nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to you Two Years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Aſſembly, of *Pennſylvania*. The Sons of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have left me in their Place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the *Indians*. As a freſh Proof of this, I have left my Houſe, and am come thus far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

As your Nations have engaged themſelves by Treaty to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Pennſylvania*, in caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement ſo ſolemnly entred into. A War is now declared, and we expect that you will not ſuffer the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with them, to march through your Country to diſturb any of our Settlements; and that you will give us the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. To enforce what I have now ſaid to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

After a little Pauſe his Honour, the GOVERNOR, *ſpoke again:*

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

WHAT I have now ſaid to you is in Conformity to Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed, with the Conſent of the honourable Commiſſioners for *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell you, that all Differences having been adjuſted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip that is not to end, but with the World itſelf. And, in Behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I do, by this fine Belt of Wampum, and a Preſent of Goods,

to

to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendſhip, you on your Parts doing the ſame.

Which was received with a loud Yo-hah.

The Governor further added, The Goods bought with the One Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my Hands by the Governor of *Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you pleaſe. The Goods bought and ſent up by the People of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, according to the Liſt which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pauſe the Commiſſioners of Virginia *ſpoke as follows:*

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations,

The Way between us being made ſmooth by what paſſed Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm all former Treaties made between *Virginia* and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, we give you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren,

Altho' we have been diſappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you ſomething more about them. We believe they have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men. In this Time of War with our common Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the wiſeſt Way to be at Peace among ourſelves. They, the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the Great King, and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all united by one common Chain of Friendſhip. We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brethren,

Our Friend, *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; our Children will then want ſuch a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any Differences that may happen to ariſe between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

The Way to have ſuch a Friend, is for you to ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a Man on purpoſe to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Cuſtoms of the white People. To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend ſome of your Children, and we promiſe you they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and be inſtructed in the ſame Manner

as

as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you pleaſe; and, to confirm this, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then the Commiſſioners of Maryland *ſpoke as follows:*

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six *united* Nations,

THE Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends, and agreed with you as Brethren.

As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in *Maryland* will, we hope, prevent effectually every future Miſunderſtanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faſter the Links of our Chain of Friendſhip, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may ſtill be the better ſecured, we ſhall preſent you with One Hundred Pounds in Gold.

WHAT we have further to ſay to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Ruſt; whenever you perceive the leaſt Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we alſo expect of you, that it may always continue ſo bright as our Generations may ſee their Faces in it; and, in Pledge of the Truth of what we have now ſpoken, and our Affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

CANASSATEGO, in return, ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

WE return you Thanks for your ſeveral Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain Matters of ſuch great Moment, that we propoſe to give them a very ſerious Conſideration, and to anſwer them ſuitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

YOU tell us you beat the *French*; if ſo, you muſt have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better ſpare us ſome of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

THE Governor and Commiſſioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a ſmall Glaſs, calling it, *A French Glaſs.*

In the COURT-HOUSE at *Lancaſter*, *July* 4, 1744, *A. M.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The Deputies of the *Six Nations.*

Conrad Weiſer, Interpreter.

CANASSATEGO Speaker.

Brother Onas,

YESTERDAY you expreſſed your Satisfaction in having been inſtrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. We, in return, aſſure you, that we have great Pleaſure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Underſtanding, and to clear the Road; and, in Token of our Gratitude, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to inform us, "That War had been declared between *the Great King of* ENGLAND and the *French* King; that "two great Battles had been fought, one by Land, and the other at Sea; "with many other Particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of *England* were ſucceſsful, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occaſion. You then came nearer Home, and told us, "You had left "your Houſe, and were come thus far on Behalf of the whole People of "*Pennſylvania* to ſee us; to renew your Treaties; to brighten the Covenant "Chain, and to confirm your Friendſhip with us." We approve this Propoſition; we thank you for it. We own, with Pleaſure, that the Covenant Chain between us and *Pennſylvania* is of old Standing, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and, in Token of the Sincerity of our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah.

Brother Onas,

You was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other in caſe of a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Subſtance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a War

War had been already entered into with the *French*, you called upon us to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march through our Country to diſturb any of your Settlements.

In anſwer, We aſſure you we have all theſe Particulars in our Hearts, they are freſh in our Memory. We ſhall never forget that you and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand. We ſhall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and, in Proof of our Care, we muſt inform you, that before we came here, we told * *Onantio*, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of his People, ſhould come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was Room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleaſed, but he ſhould not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren. And you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to ſee this effectually done; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After ſome little Time the Interpreter ſaid, Canaſſatego *had forgot ſomething material, and deſired to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhould omit any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:*

The *Six Nations* have a great Authority and Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alliance with the *French*, and particularly over the praying *Indians*, formerly a Part with ourſelves, who ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and, to ſhew our further Care, we have engaged theſe very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French* for you. They will not join the *French* againſt you. They have agreed with us before we ſet out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy againſt the *French* in thoſe People. Our Intereſt is very conſiderable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe it for your Service.

The Governor ſaid, *Canaſſatego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it whenever his Memory ſhould fail him in any Point of Conſequence, and he thanked him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with you being now at an End, you deſired to confirm all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very heartily with you in theſe Propoſitions; we thank you for your good Inclinations; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice. And, as the Diſpute about the Land is now intirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future, we ſhall not act towards each other but as becomes Brethren and hearty Friends.

* *Onantio*, the Governor of *Canada*.

We

We are very willing to renew the Friendſhip with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for us and our Children with you and your Children to the lateſt Generation, and we deſire you will imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the ſtrongeſt Manner; and, in Confirmation that we ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Yo-hah *from the Interpreter and all the Nations.*

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you had been diſappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do the beſt to bring ſuch a Thing about. We are well pleaſed with your Deſign, and the more ſo, as we hear you know what ſort of People the *Catawbas* are, that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have treated us contemptuouſly. We are glad you know theſe Things of the *Catawbas*; we believe what you ſay to be true, that there are, notwithſtanding, ſome amongſt them who are wiſer and better; and, as you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong to the Great King over the Water, we ſhall not be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremonies.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

You told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were ſeveral white People and *Indians* Children there to learn Languages, and to write and read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children amongſt you, *&c.*

We muſt let you know we love our Children too well to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the *Indians* are not inclined to give their Children Learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing from yours, you will be ſo good as to excuſe us.

We hope * *Tarachawagon* will be preſerved by the good Spirit to a good old Age; when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no doubt but amongſt ſo many Thouſands as there are in the World, one ſuch Man may be found, who will ſerve both Parties with the ſame Fidelity as *Tarachawagon* does; while he lives there is no Room to complain. In Token of our Thankfulneſs for your Invitation, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-Hogan,

You told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was now nothing in Controverſy between us, and the Affair of the Land was ſettled to your Satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip which hath ſubſiſted be-

tween

* *Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiſer.*

tween you and us ever ſince we became Brethren; we are well pleaſed with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it; we alſo are inclined to renew all Treaties, and keep a good Correſpondence with you. You told us further, if ever we ſhould perceive the Chain had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know, and you would take care to take the Ruſt out, and preſerve it bright. We agree with you in this, and ſhall, on our Parts, do every thing to preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the ſame Friendſhip with you as with our Brother *Onas* and *Aſſaragoa*; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the uſual Cry of Yo-hah *was given.*

Brethren,

We have now finiſhed our Anſwer to what you ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to *Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

There lives a Nation of *Indians* on the other Side of your Country, the *Tuſcaroraes*, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correſpondence; but the Road between us and them has been ſtopped for ſome Time, on account of the Miſbehaviour of ſome of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they ſhall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Meſſengers going to the *Tuſcaroraes*, we deſire they may go the old Road. We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo now that we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherikees*. To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Aſſaragoa,

Among theſe *Tuſcaroraes* there live a few Families of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, and to remove to the reſt of their Nation among us, and the ſtraight Road from them to us lies through the Middle of your Country. We deſire you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, and furniſh them with Paſſes; and, to enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Onas, Aſſaragoa, *and* Tocarry-hogan,

At the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents, and we ſhould return you ſomething ſuitable to your Generoſity; but, alas, we are poor, and ſhall ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *Indian* Traders among us. Theirs and the white Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Graſs, and made Deer ſcarce. However, we have provided a ſmall Preſent for you, and tho' ſome of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren, we ſhall leave it to you to divide it as you pleaſe.—And then preſented three Bundles of Skins, which were received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one Thing further to ſay, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one another, and thereby you, as well as we, will become the ſtronger.

Our wiſe Forefathers eſtabliſhed Union and Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made us formidable; this has given us great Weight and Authority with our neighbouring Nations.

We are a powerful Confederacy; and, by your obſerving the ſame Methods our wiſe Forefathers have taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befals you, never fall out one with another.

The Governor replied:

The honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* have deſired me to ſpeak for them; therefore I, in Behalf of thoſe Governments, as well as of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, return you Thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and in particular for your having ſo early engaged in a Neutrality the ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance. We do not doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge your Promiſes. As to your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value upon them. We are obliged to you for recommending Peace and good Agreement amongſt ourſelves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majeſty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our own Intereſt, we ſhall always be inclined to live in Friendſhip.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* preſented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promiſe to recommend the *Six Nations* for further Favour to the King; which they received with *Yo-hah*, and the Paper was given by them to *Conrad Weiſer* to keep for them. The Commiſſioners likewiſe promiſed that their publick Meſſengers ſhould not be moleſted in their Paſſage through *Virginia*, and that they would prepare Paſſes for ſuch of the *Conoy Indians* as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented their Hundred Pounds in Gold, which was likewiſe received with the *Yo-hah*.

Canaſſatego ſaid, We mentioned to you Yeſterday the Booty you had taken from the *French*, and aſked you for ſome of the Rum which we ſuppoſed to be Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in *French* Glaſſes, we now deſire you will give us ſome in *Engliſh* Glaſſes.

The Governor made anſwer, We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike for what is *French*. They cheat you in your Glaſſes, as well as in every thing elſe. You muſt conſider we are at a Diſtance from *Williamſburg*, *Annapolis*, and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho' we brought up a good Quantity with us, you have almoſt drunk it out; but, notwithſtanding this, we have enough left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and will ſhew the Difference

Difference between the Narrowneſs of the *French*, and the Generoſity of your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.

THE *Indians* gave, in their Order, five *Yo-hahs*; and the honourable Governor and Commiſſioners calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle ſized Wine Glaſſes, drank Health to the *Great King of* ENGLAND and the *Six Nations*, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company joined.

IN the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*, and, preſenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them, with a Meſſage to deſire the Governor of *Virginia* to ſuffer their Warriors to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted, which was rendered unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

THEN, preſenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying him, that as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer*'s Beard, which frightened their Children, he would pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians *received theſe two Strings of Wampum with the uſual* Yo-hah.

THE Governor then aſked them, what was the Reaſon that more of the *Shawnaes*, from their Town on *Hohio*, were not at the Treaty? But ſeeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another Day to give an Anſwer, he deſired they would give an Anſwer to *Conrad Weiſer* upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to ſet out for *Philadelphia* the next Morning.

CANASSATEGO in Concluſion ſpoke as follows:

WE have been hindered, by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private Converſation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we deſire you will tell them, we have a grateful Senſe of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*. Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a great While, and want to know when we may expect him, and deſire, when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave of them.

THE Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſſatego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their Leave of them in Form, and at the ſame time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt.

THE Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachradodow* with a broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

A true Copy, compared by RICHARD PETERS, Secry.

THE END.

01 24

For

Edward Pedrick

Philadelphia.

"There is a Journal of Witham Marshe, secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, kept during this treaty published by the Mass. Hist. Soc., Coll.vii, 171. It was also reprinted at Lancaster, 1884, with annotations by W. H. Egle with the following title:

'Lancaster in 1744. Journal of the Treaty at Lancaster in 1744 with the Six Nations. By Witham Marshe, Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners. Annotated by William H. Egle, M.D. Lancaster, Pa. The New Era Steam Book and Job Print. 1884. 4to. pp. 30.'" De Puy.

THE TREATY

Held with the

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

AT

Lancaſter, in *Pennſylvania*, in *June*, 1744.

To which is prefix'd,

An Account of the *firſt Confederacy* of the *SIX NATIONS*, their preſent TRIBUTARIES, DEPENDENTS, and ALLIES, and of their RELIGION, and Form of GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAMSBURG:

Printed and Sold by WILLIAM PARKS.

THE

PREFACE.

AS it's likely the following Treaty *may fall into the Hands of many Perſons who are unacquainted with, or have any Idea of, the Power, Strength, and Confederacy of the* Six Nations *of* Indians, *their preſent* Tributaries, Dependents, Allies, *and* Form of Government; *I judg'd the publiſhing the following inſtructive and entertaining Account of them, might be uſeful; and the more ſo, as it never was made Publick 'til lately, that it was communicated to a Friend, by a Perſon† of good Underſtanding and Probity; one who is very well skill'd in the* Indian *affairs,* adopted into one of their* Tribes, *is of their* Council, *and their conſtant* Interpreter *at the* Philadelphia Treaties, *as he was at* This.

This Confederacy *have been generally ſtiled the* Five Nations of Indians, *bordering upon* Pennſylvania

† Conrad Weiser.

* "It is cuſtomary among them to make a Compliment of *Naturalization* into the *Five Nations*; and conſidering how highly they value "themſelves above all others, it muſt be accounted no ſmall one.—I "had this *Compliment* from one of their old *Sachems*, which he did by "giving me his *own Name*: He had been a notable Warriour; and "he told me, that now I had a Right to aſſume to my ſelf all the Acts "of Valour he had performed." C. Colden's *Hiſtory of the* Five Nations, *M. S.*

nia *and* New-York; *but, ſince the Junction of the* Tuſcarora's *of* Carolina *to them, they are called the* Six Nations; *of whom the following Account is given:*

1. *The* Conymkos *or* Mohawks; *the firſt Promoter of the* Confederacy. † *He is ſtiled in the Council of all the Nations,* Docaryhoogou, *i. e.* Preſident, *or* Eldeſt.

2. *The* Onayiuts *or* Onoyders, *were the firſt that join'd in the* Confederacy *with the* Mohawks, *by putting themſelves under their* Protection. *He calls the* Mohawk *his* Father, *and in Return he is called a* Son: *The* Mohawk *uſed him for his* Ambaſſador *to the other Nations: In Council he is ſtiled* Niharontaquoa, *or the* great Tree *.

3. *The* Onontago's *were the next that joined, and of their own Accord became* Confederates; *they are therefore called by the* Mohawks, Brothers; *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers, *becauſe they had not been forced into the Alliance as the* Onoyders *were: He is called in Council* Sagochſaanagechteront, *i. e. the* Arms, *or* Names-bearer.

4. *The* Jenontowano's *or* Sinikers, *next joined in the* Alliance *of their own Conſent; they are ſtiled by the* Mohawks *and* Onontago's, Brothers, *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers: *His Title in Council is* Onughkaarydaawy, *whoſe Signification is not known, and* Dyionenhookaraw, *i. e.* Open Doors for Friends and Enemies.

5. *The*

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† The *Indian* Idiom; they always ſtile a *whole Nation* in the *ſingular Number.*

* A *Tree* is their moſt frequent Emblem of *Peace.* To plant a Tree whoſe Top may reach to the Sun, and it's Branches may extend over the whole Country, is a Phraſe for a laſting Covenant of Peace.

5. *The* Caiukquo's, *the laſt of the* Five Nation *Alliance, being compelled thereto by the reſt, is* Brother *to the* Onoyders, *and* Son *to the* others; *is ſtiled in Council* Ganunawantoowano, *or the* † great Pipe.

6. Tuſcarora's *joined in the* Alliance *about thirty two Years ago, being compelled thereto by the* Engliſh *of* Carolina: *He is* Brother *to the* Onoyders *and* Cayukquo's, *and* Son *to the* others; *has no Title in Council, but is frequently called a* Fool.

The Dependents *and* Tributaries *of theſe Nations.*

Mohickons, *who formerly lived on* Hudſon's *River, and in* New-England; *they have been conquer'd by the* Five Nations, *their* Breech-Cloth *taken from them, and a* Petticoat *put upon them. When they apply to their Conquerors, they humbly call themſelves* Women: *The* Five Nations *call them by the ſame Name when they ſpeak ſeverely to 'em: At other Times they call them* Couſins, *and are in Return called* Uncles.

Delawares *are in the ſame Condition as the* Mohickons, *were dealt with in like Manner; and are Tributary in an* * Indian *Senſe.*

Sha-

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† The *great Pipe*, or *Calumet* of the *Indians*, reſembles the Olive-Branch of Antiquity, always a Badge of Peace.

* "All the Nations round them have, for many Years, entirely ſubmitted to them, (the *Five Nations*,) and pay a yearly Tribute in *Wampum*: They dare neither make War nor Peace without the Conſent of the *Mohawks*. Two old Men commonly go about every Year or two to receive this Tribute; and I have had Opportunity to obſerve what Anxiety the poor *Indians* were under, whilſt the two old Men remained in that Part of the Country where I was. An old *Mohawk Sachem*, in a poor Blanket and a dirty Shirt, may be ſeen iſſuing his Orders with as abſolute Authority as a *Roman* Dictator, or King of *France*." C. Colden's Hiſtory.

Shawaneſe *are* Brethren *to the* Six Nations, *but are not in the* Confederacy : *Their Coming from the* Spaniſh *Dominions is remember'd by many now living. The* Five Nations *gave them Lands on the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and therefore claim a Superiority over them, for which the* Shawaneſe *mortally hate them. The greateſt Part of 'em, a few Years ago, went to ſettle on the River* Ohio, *which is a Branch of the* Miſſiſippi, *and heads with the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna. *One Tribe of them is quite gone down to* New Spain; *there are a few left ſtill at* Wyomink *on the North Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and others have a large Town on an Iſland in the Weſt Branch, about* 50 *Miles above the* Forks. *They are the moſt reſtleſs and miſchievous of all the* Indians.

Coneſtogo Indians *have been all deſtroyed by the* Five Nations, *except a few whom the* Onoyders *adopted: When theſe had forgot their Language, they were ſent back to* Coneſtogo, *where a few are now left, and ſpeak the* Onoyder's *Language.*

Nantikooks *are in* Alliance *with the* Six Nations, *and not* Tributary ; *acknowledging themſelves to be ſhelter'd by their Wings: They live within the Borders of* Maryland, *a few about* Coneſtogo, *and ſome have ſettled lately at the Mouth of the River* Skohooniaty *or* Jeniaty, *which is a Creek that falls into the* Suſquehanna *from the Weſt beyond the Mountains.*

Tutolo's *originally lived in* Virginia, *there are but few of them; they ſettled lately at* Shamokin, (*on the Eaſt Side of* Suſquehanna, *juſt below the* Forks) *and are intirely devoted to the* Six Nations.

The ſeveral Nations of *Indians* with whom the *Six Nations* or *Iroquois* are in Alliance; according to the Information given CONRAD WEISER, Eſq; in open Council at *Turpehawkin*, at their Return from the Treaty at *Philadelphia*, in *July*, 1742.

1. *A Nation of* Indians, *living on the Weſt Side of the Lake* Erie, *and along the Streights of* Huron's *Lake. They are called by the* Iroquois, Unighkellyiakon; *conſiſting of about* Thirty Towns, *each of about* 200 *fighting Men.*

2. *The ſecond Nation, lives among the preceeding, called —— conſiſting of* Four Towns *of their own People, and* 400 *able Men in all.*

3. *The third Nation, called by the* Iroquois, Tſhiſagech * Roanu, *lives on the Eaſt Side of the* Huron's *Lake; ſeveral of the Council have been there, and all agree they have* Three large Towns *of* 600, 800, *and* 1000 *able Men.*

4. *The fourth, called* Twightwis Roanu, Two large Towns, *and about* 200 *Men in all, live at the Heads of* Huakiky *River, near the little Lakes.*

5. Oskiakikas, *living on a Branch of* Ohio, *that heads near the Lake* Erie, Four large Towns *of about* 1000 *Warriours.*

6. Oyachtawnuh Roanu, *near* Black-River, *conſiſting of* Four Towns, *and* 1000 *Warriours.*

7. Keghetawkegh Roanu, *upon the great River* Miſſiſippi, *above the Mouth of* Ohio: Three Towns; *the Number of People uncertain.*

8. Ker-

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* *Roanu* ſignifies *Nation* or *People*, in the Language of the *Six Nations.*

8. Kerhawguegh Roanu, *several Savage Nations, as their Names signify,* (the People of the Wilderness) *live on the North Side of* Huron's *Lake; they neither plant Corn, nor any thing else, but live altogether upon Flesh, Fish, Roots and Herbs; an infinite Number of People, of late become Allies to the* Six Nations.

Thus far proceeds CONRAD WEISER's Account.

I shall now give the best Account I could collect, of their RELIGION, *and* Form of GOVERNMENT. *As to their* RELIGION, *It appears from several Passages in their Treaties with the* English, *that they believe in* One GOD, *the Creator of the Universe; that there is a future State of Rewards and Punishments; and that evil Spirits have an Influence upon human Actions. As a Reward to the first Founders of their Union, they believe them to be now deified in Heaven. Their Form of Worship I have not learnt. Upon the Whole, they seem to be the best Sort of* Deists.

Their Form of GOVERNMENT, *is a Council of their oldest and wisest Men, who have been great Warriours: Every one of the* Six Nations *have such a Council, in which all Matters relating to that Nature, are determin'd: And if it is of great Moment, they consult their young Warriours, and the Business is debated with great Deliberation. In Foreign Affairs, which relate to the Union in general, every one of the* Six Nations *sends Deputies out of their Council, to a General Council; and this General Council, as well as the Particular Ones, consult the young Warriours, and have their Concurrence, before any Matter of great Consequence is determined. All their Debates in Council, are manag'd with great Decency and Deliberation; and the Resolution is imprinted in the*

the Memory of One chosen from among them, of great Reputation and Elocution, who is appointed to speak in Publick. He is assisted by a Prompter, who puts him in Mind of any Thing he forgets. They have no coercive Power over their young Warriours; they can only persuade and admonish; nor have they any Punishment but Death; Crimes that by their Laws do not deserve that, are forgiven, after proper Reproofs.

When any Proposals are made by them, in their Treaties with the white People, or by the white People to them, they make the Io----hau, *or Shout of* Approbation, *which is performed thus: The Speaker, after a Pause, in a slow Tone pronounces the* U---huy; *all the other* Sachems *in perfect Silence: So soon as he stops, they all with one Voice, in exact Time, begin one general* Io', *raising and falling their Voices as the Arch of a Circle, and then raise it as high as at first, and stop at the Height at once, in exact Time; and if it is of great Consequence, the Speaker gives the* U---huy *thrice, and they make the Shout as often. It is usual, when the white People speak to them, as they give a Belt or String of* Wampum, *for the* Interpreter *to begin the* U---huy, *and the* Indians *to make the Shout.*

The Six Nations, *as was observed before, border upon the Provinces of* Pennsylvania *and* New-York: *The rest, which are mentioned as their* Dependents *and* Allies, *lye near the* French *Settlements, some amidst, and some beyond them. The* Wisdom *of the* Chiefs *in this* Confederacy *hath gained them no less* Reputation *than their* Courage; *which indeed has struck* Terror *into the remotest* Indian *Nations of North* America, *and forc'd them to court the Friendship and Protection of such a formidable Power.*

The Moderation *and* Equity *of the* firſt *Proprietor of* Pennſylvania, *gained the abſolute Confidence and Affection of this* brave People: *They were convinced of his* Tenderneſs *for them, and in Return they have erected him laſting Monuments in their grateful Hearts: They* revere *this good Man's* Memory, *and his Praiſes will only* ceaſe *with the Nations themſelves.*

The following Clauſes from a Collection of Charters, &c. *printed at* Philadelphia 1740, *are, amongſt many others, ſtrong Proofs of the* Proprietor's *equitable Regard to theſe People.*

" That no Man, *ſays he*, ſhall by any Ways or " Means, in Word or Deed, affront or wrong any " *Indian*; but he ſhall incur the ſame Penalty of the " Law, as if he had committed it againſt his *fellow* " *Planter*: And if any *Indian* ſhall abuſe, in Word " or Deed, any *Planter* of this *Province*, that he " ſhall not be his own Judge upon the *Indian*; but " he ſhall make his Complaint to the *Governor* of " the *Province*, or his *Lieutenant* or *Deputy*, or " ſome inferior *Magiſtrate* near him; who ſhall, to " the utmoſt of his Power, take Care, with the " KING of the ſaid *Indian*, that all reaſonable Satiſ- " faction be made to the ſaid injured *Planter*.

" That all Differences between the *Planters* and " the *Natives*, ſhall alſo be ended by *Twelve Men*, " that is, by *Six Planters* and *Six Natives*, that ſo " we may live friendly together, as much as in us " lieth, preventing all Occaſions of Heart-burnings " and Miſchief."

A Conduct regulated by ſuch Principles of Love *and* Juſtice, *could not fail to influence this diſcerning People,*

People, and biaſs them in favour of the ENGLISH; *a Continuance of the like Conduct muſt attach them inviolably: And the preſent worthy* Governor *and* Council *ſeem ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of cultivating a good Underſtanding with the* Six Nations, *as to be likely to omit no Opportunity of* brightening the Chain, *or* increaſing the Fire of Friendſhip *with them.*

The Confidence which theſe Nations repoſe in their Interpreter, *is a Proof of his* Induſtry, good Senſe, *and* Addreſs: *Nothing could have happened more favourably to the* Engliſh *Settlements, than that theſe delicate Affairs ſhould be in the Hands of a Perſon equally juſt, and a Friend to both.*

The FRENCH *are perpetually labouring to* debauch *their Faith to the* ENGLISH: *Their Emiſſaries, the Prieſts, an indefatigable, artful, inſinuating Race, are conſtantly labouring to gain Admittance amongſt them. They aſſume all Shapes, try every Spring; they magnify the Power and Grandeur of* FRANCE; *they ſtudy to render the* ENGLISH *diminutive and contemptible; they foment every little Occaſion of Diſguſt, and leave no Stone unturned to prejudice us in their Eſteem.*

Hitherto the Honour of the Six Nations, *and the experienced good Intentions and Probity of the* ENGLISH, *have been a ſufficient Barrier againſt all their Intrigues: But it cannot be imprudent to countermine the intended Miſchief, by giving ſuitable Encouragement to proper Perſons, to converſe with the* Indians, *and ſtudy their Genius. An open-hearted Generoſity wins them effectually: The Temper of the* ENGLISH *is happily ſuited to this; and the additional Qualifications of* Integrity *and* Prudence, *muſt in Time pave the Way to an Aſcendency in their Councils; and by this Means the Subtilty of the* FRENCH *would be utterly defeated.*

One ſees, in the following ſhort Sketch of the Behaviour of the Indians, *ſtrong Traces of* good Senſe, *a* nice Addreſs *in the Conduct of their Affairs, a* noble Simplicity, *and that* manly Fortitude *which is the conſtant Companion of* Integrity. *The Friendſhip of a Nation like this, tho' under the Appellation of* Savages *or* Barbarians, *is an Honour to the moſt civiliz'd People: I ſay nothing of the Advantage which is derived from them by Commerce: And the* FRENCH *well know, by dear Experience, how terrible they are to their Enemies in War.*

" When we ſpeak of the *Five Nations* in FRANCE, " (*ſays an* * Author *of that Country*) they are " thought, by common Miſtake, to be mere *Bar-* " *barians*, always thirſting after human Blood: But " their true Character is very different. They are " the fierceſt and moſt formidable People in *North* " *America*; at the ſame Time as *politick* and *judi-* " *cious*, as well can be imagined: This appears " from the Management of the Affairs which they " tranſact, not only with the FRENCH and ENGLISH, " but likewiſe with almoſt all the *Indians* of this " vaſt Continent."

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* DE LA POTERIE's *Hiſtory of* North America, *in* Dr. COLDEN's *Hiſtory*, &c.

IN

The COURT-HOUSE

AT

LANCASTER,

The 22d Day of *June*, 1744.

PRESENT,

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and the Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* on *Delaware*.

The Honourable *Thomas Lee*, Esq; and Colonel *William Beverley*, } Commissioners for *Virginia*.

The Honourable *Edm. Jennings* and *Philip Thomas*, Esqs; Colonel *Robert King* and Colonel *Thomas Colvill*, } Commissioners for *Maryland*.

Richard Peters, Esq; Secretary of *Pennsylvania*.

William Black, Secretary for the *Virginia* Commissioners.

Witham Marshe, Secretary for the *Maryland* Commissioners.

The DEPUTIES of the *ONONDAGOE's*, *SENECA's*, *CAYUGA's*, *ONEIDO's* and *TUSCARORA's*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

THE Governor and the Commiſſioners took ſome of the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and after they had ſeated themſelves, the Governor bid them welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the ſeveral Commiſſioners, drank Health to the *Six Nations*; and *Canaſateego*, *Tachanoontia*, and ſome other Chiefs return'd the Compliment, drinking the Healths of *Onas*, *Aſſaraquoa*, and the Governor of *Maryland*.

After they were all ſerved with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the *Indians*, as it was neceſſary and indeed cuſtomary, That they ſhould have ſome Time to reſt after ſo long a Journey, and as he thought three Days would be ſufficient for that Purpoſe; therefore, on *Monday* he propos'd to ſpeak to them, after which the Commiſſioners would take their own Time to deliver what they had to ſay.

CANASATEEGO anſwered the Governor,

'We thank you for giving us Time to reſt; we 'are come to you, and ſhall leave it intirely to 'you, to appoint the Time when we ſhall meet 'you again.

'We likewiſe leave it to the Governor of *Mary-* '*land*, by whoſe Invitation we come here, to ap-

'point

'point a Time, when he will pleaſe to mention 'the Reaſon of his inviting us.

'As to our Brother *Aſſaraquoa*, we have at this 'preſent Time, nothing to ſay to him; not, but 'we have a great deal to ſay to *Aſſaraquoa*, which 'muſt be ſaid at one Time or another; but not be-'ing ſatisfied, whether He or We ſhou'd begin 'firſt, we ſhall leave it wholly to our Brother *Onas*, 'to adjuſt this between us, and to ſay which ſhall 'begin firſt.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 25th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*. / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

The Governor ſpoke as follows:

'*Honourable Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for the* '*Governments of* Virginia *and* Maryland, '*and BRETHREN, Sachems or Chiefs* '*of the* Indians *of the* Six Nations,

'At a Treaty held by me two Years ago, in be-'half of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, with a 'Number of the Chiefs of the *Indians* of the *Six* '*Nations*, I was deſired by them to write to the 'Government of *Maryland*, concerning ſome Lands 'in the back Parts of that Province, which they

'claimed a Right to, from their Conquests over the 'antient Possessors, and which have been settled 'by some of the Inhabitants of that Government, 'without their Consent, or any Purchase made from 'them.

'It was at that Time understood, That the 'Claim was upon *Maryland* only; but it has since 'appeared, by some Letters formerly wrote by Mr. 'President *Logan*, to the late Governor of *Mary-* 'land, that it related likewise, to some Lands in 'the back Parts of *Virginia*.

'The Governors of those Colonies soon manifest- 'ed a truly equitable Disposition, to come to any 'reasonable Terms with the *Six Nations*, on ac- 'count of those Lands; and desired, that, for that 'End, a Time and Place might be fixed for a 'Treaty with them.

'But before this cou'd be effected, an unfortu- 'nate Skirmish happened, in the back Parts of '*Virginia*, between some of the Militia there, and 'a Party of the *Indian* Warriors of the *Six Nations*, 'with some Lots on both Sides. Who was the 'Aggressors, is not at this Time to be discussed, 'both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in 'Oblivion; and the Government of *Virginia*, hav- 'ing, in Token of the Continuance of their Friend- 'ship, presented the *Six Nations*, through my 'Hands, with Goods to the Value of One Hundred 'Pounds *Sterling*, to prevent further Hostilities, and 'to heal this Breach.

'I had, before the Present was given, made a 'Tender of my good Offices, which both Parties 'accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay 'down their Arms: Since which, the Faith pledg- 'ed to me has been mutually preserved, and a

'Time

'Time and Place has been agreed upon, through 'my Intervention, for accommodating all Differ-'ences, and for ſettling a firm Peace, Union, and 'Friendſhip, as well between the Government of '*Virginia*, as that of *Maryland*, and the *Indians* of 'the *Six Nations*.

'The Honourable the Commiſſioners for theſe 'two Governments, and the Deputies of the *Six* '*Nations*, are now met at the Place appointed for 'the Treaty.

'It only remains therefore for me to ſay, that if 'my further good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful, 'for the Accompliſhment of this good Work, you 'may rely moſt aſſuredly upon them.

† 'But I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Com-'miſſioners, it will not be taken amiſs, if I go a 'little further, and briefly repreſent to you, how 'eſpecially neceſſary it is, at this Juncture, for His 'Majeſty's Service, and the Good of all His Colo-'nies, in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace 'and Friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between your Go-'vernments, and the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

'Theſe *Indians*, by their Situation, are a Fron-'tier to ſome of them; and from thence, if Friends, 'are capable of defending their Settlements; if E-'nemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them; if 'Neuters, they may deny the *French* a Paſſage 'through their Country, and give us timely Notice 'of their Deſigns.

'Theſe are but ſome of the Motives for cultiva-'ting a good Underſtanding with them, but from 'hence, the Diſadvantages of a Rupture are abun-

† The foregoing Paragraph was intended to be ſpoke, but was not.

'dantly

'dantly evident. Every Advantage you gain over 'them in War, will be a Weakening of the Bar-'rier of thoſe Colonies, and conſequently be, in Ef-'fect, Victories over yourſelves, and your Fellow 'Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices 'and Paſſions, and a Preſent now and then, for the 'Relief of their Neceſſities, which have, in ſome 'Meaſure, been brought upon them, by their In-'tercourſe with us, and by our yearly extending 'our Settlements, will probably tye them more 'cloſely to the *Britiſh* Intereſt.

'This has been the Method of *New-York*, and '*Penſylvania*, and will not put you to ſo much 'Expence in Twenty Years, as the carrying on a 'War againſt them will do, in One.

'The *French* very well know the Importance of 'theſe Nations to us; and will not fail, by Pre-'ſents, and their other uſual Arts, to take Advan-'tage of any Miſunderſtandings we may have with 'them.

'But I will detain you, Gentlemen, no longer; 'your own ſuperior Knowledge will ſuggeſt to you, 'more than I can ſay, on this Subject.'

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, Sachems* '*or Chiefs of the* Indians *of the Six Nations*,

'Theſe, your Brethren of *Virginia* and *Mary-'land*, are come to enlarge the Fire which was 'almoſt gone out, and to make it burn clearer, to 'brighten the Chain which had contracted ſome 'Ruſt, and to renew their Friendſhip with you; 'which it is their Deſire, may laſt ſo long as the 'Sun, the Moon, and the Stars ſhall give Light.

'Their Powers are derived from the great King 'of *England*, your Father, and whatever Conclu-

'ſions

'ſions they ſhall come to with you, will be as firm
'and binding, as if the Governors of theſe Provin-
'ces were themſelves here.

'I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am
'your true Friend: As you know from Experience
'that I am ſo, I will now give you a few Words
'of Advice.

'Receive theſe your Brethren with open Arms;
'unite yourſelves to them in the Covenant Chain,
'and be you with them as one Body and one Soul.

'I make no Doubt, but the Governor of *Cana-*
'*da* has been taking Pains to widen the Breach
'between theſe, your Brethren of *Virginia*, and
'you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred
'the *French* have always born to your Nations,
'and how kindly on the contrary you have been
'treated, and how faithfully you have been pro-
'tected by the great King of *England*, and his
'Subjects, you will not be at a Loſs to ſee into the
'Deſigns of that Governor. He wants to divide
'you from us, the more eaſily to deſtroy you;
'which he will moſt certainly do, if you ſuffer your-
'ſelves to be deluded by him.

'As to what relates to the Friendſhip, eſtabliſh-
'ed between the Government of *Pennſylvania*, and
'your Nations, I will take another Day to ſpeak
'to you upon it.'

And to enforce what had been ſaid, the Gover-
nor laid down a Belt of *Wampum*; upon which, the
Indians gave their uſual Cry of Approbation.

After a ſhort Pauſe, the Governor ordered the
Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, That as they had
greatly exceeded their appointed Time of meeting
the

the Commiſſioners, he recommended to them, to uſe all the Expedition poſſible, in giving their Anſwer to what had been ſaid, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the reſpective Commiſſioners, on the Buſineſs they came about.

Then the Governor addreſſed himſelf to the Honourable Commiſſioners, in the following Manner:

'*GENTLEMEN, the Honourable the Commiſſioners of* Virginia *and* Maryland,

'If, in the future Courſe of this Treaty, my 'good Offices ſhall be thought uſeful, you may 'moſt aſſuredly rely upon them.'

For which Speech, all the Commiſſioners return'd the Governor their Thanks.

Then *Canaſateego* repeated to the Interpreter, the Subſtance of what the Governor had ſpoke, in order to know if he had underſtood him right; a Method always made Uſe of by the *Indians:* And when the Interpreter told him, he had taken the true Senſe, *Canaſateego* proceeded to return the Thanks of the *Six Nations*, for the Governor's kind Advice, promiſing to follow it, as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Cuſtom, when a Belt was given, to return another, they would take Time till the Afternoon, to provide One, and would then give their Anſwer.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 25th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*. / The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO's Answer to the Governor's Speech, delivered in the Morning.

BROTHER ONAS,

'You spoke, in the Presence of *Assaraquoa*, and 'the Governor of *Maryland*, to us, advising us to 'receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with 'them in the Covenant Chain, as one Body, and 'one Soul. We have always considered them as 'our Brethren, and as such, shall be willing to 'brighten the Chain of Friendship with them.

'But since there are some Disputes between us, 'respecting the Lands possessed by them, which 'formerly belonged to us; we, according to our 'Custom, propose to have those Differences first 'adjusted, and then we shall proceed to confirm 'the Friendship subsisting between us, which will 'meet with no Obstruction, after these Matters are 'settled.'

Here they presented the Governor with a Belt of *Wampum*, in Return for the Belt given them in the Morning, by the Governor.

Then the Governor, in Reply, spoke as follows:

'I receive your Belt with great Kindness and 'Affection; and as to what relates to the Govern-'ments of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, the Honourable 'Commissioners now present, are ready to treat 'with you. I shall only add, that the Goods for 'the Hundred Pounds *Sterling*, put into my Hands 'by the Governor of *Virginia*, as a Token of his 'good Disposition to preserve Friendship with you, 'are now in Town, and ready to be delivered, in 'Consequence of what was told you by *Conrad 'Weiser*, when he was last at *Onondago*.'

Then the Governor, turning to the Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, said,

GENTLEMEN,

'I have now finished what was incumbent upon 'me to say, by way of Introduction, to the *Indi-'ans*; and as you have full Authority from your 'respective Governments, to treat with them, I 'shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay, 'or withdraw, as you shall think it most for your 'Service.'

The Commissioners said, they were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage to have the Governor to stay with them; and therefore, they unanimously desired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence, while they should be

in

in Treaty with the *Indians*: Which, his Honour ſaid, he would, at their Inſtance, very readily do, believing it might expedite their Buſineſs, and prevent any Jealouſy the *Indians* might conceive, at his withdrawing.

The Commiſſioners of *Maryland* ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the *Indians*, that the Governor of *Maryland* was going to ſpeak to them; and then ſpoke as follows:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, of the* '*united* Six Nations,

'We who are deputed from the Government of '*Maryland*, by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal 'of that Province, now in our Hands, and which 'will be interpreted to you, bid you welcome; and, 'in Token that we are very glad to ſee you here 'as Brethren, we give you this String of *Wampum*.

Here the uſual Cry of Approbation was given.

'When the Governor of *Maryland* received the 'firſt Notice, about Seven Years ago, of your 'Claim to ſome Lands in that Province, he thought 'our Friends and Brethren of the *Six Nations*, had 'little Reaſon to complain of any Injury from *Ma*-'*ryland*; and that they would be ſo well convinc'd 'thereof, on further Deliberation, as he ſhould hear 'no more of it: But you ſpoke of that Matter 'again to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, about 'two Years ſince, as if you deſigned to terrify us.

'It was very inconſiderately ſaid by you, *That* '*you would do yourſelves Juſtice, by going to take* '*Payment yourſelves*. Such an Attempt would

'have intirely diſſolved the Chain of Friendſhip, 'ſubſiſting not only between us, but perhaps be-'tween the other *Engliſh* and you.

'We aſſure you, our People, who are numerous, 'courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, 'will not ſuffer themſelves to be hurt in their Lives 'and Eſtates.

'But however, the old and wiſe People of *Ma-'ryland*, immediately met in Council; and upon 'conſidering, very cooly, your raſh Expreſſion, a-'greed to invite their Brethren, the *Six Nations*, 'to this Place, that they might learn of them, 'what Right they have to the Land in *Maryland*; 'and, if they had any, to make them ſome reaſon-'able Compenſation for it.

'Therefore, the Governor of *Maryland* has ſent 'us to meet and treat with you, about this Affair, 'and the brightening and ſtrengthening the Chain, 'which hath long ſubſiſted between us; and as an 'Earneſt of our Sincerity and good Will towards 'you, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wampum*.

Here the Cry of Approbation was given.

'Our great King of *England*, and his Subjects, 'have always poſſeſſed the Province of *Maryland*, 'free and undiſturbed from any Claim of the *Six 'Nations*, for above One Hundred Years paſt; and 'your not ſaying any Thing to us before, convin-'ces us, you thought you had no Pretence to any 'Lands in *Maryland*: Nor can we yet find out, to 'what Lands, or under what Title, you make 'your Claim.

'For the *Suſquehannah Indians*, by a Treaty a-'bove Ninety Years ſince, which is on the Table,

'and

'and will be interpreted to you, *GIVE* and '*YIELD*, to the *Engliſh* Nation, their Heirs 'and Aſſigns for ever, the greateſt Part, if not all, 'of the Land we poſſeſs, from *Patuxent* River, on 'the *Weſtern*, as well as from *Choptank* River, on 'the *Eaſtern* Side of the great Bay of *Cheſapeak*: 'And near Sixty Years ago, you acknowledged to 'the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*, That you 'had given your Lands, and ſubmitted yourſelves, 'to the King of *England*.

'We are that great King's Subjects, and we poſ- 'ſeſs and enjoy the Province of *Maryland*, by Vir- 'tue of his Right and Sovereignty thereto: Why 'then will you ſtir up any Quarrel between you 'and ourſelves, who are as one Man, under the 'Protection of that great King?

'We need not put you in Mind of the Treaty, 'which, we ſuppoſe, you have had from your Fa- 'thers, made with the Province of *Maryland*, near 'Seventy Years ago; and renewed and confirmed 'twice ſince that Time.

'By theſe Treaties, we became Brethren: We 'have always liv'd as ſuch, and hope always to 'continue ſo.

'We have this further to ſay, that altho' we 'are not ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your Claim to 'any Lands in *Maryland*; yet we are deſirous of 'ſhewing our brotherly Kindneſs and Affection, and 'to prevent, by any reaſonable Way, every Miſ- 'underſtanding between the Province of *Maryland* 'and you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*.

'For this Purpoſe, we have brought with us a 'Quantity of Goods, for our Brethren the *Six Na- 'tions*; and which will be delivered you, as ſoon as 'we ſhall have received your Anſwer, and made

'ſo

'ſo bright and large a Fire, as may burn pure and 'clear whilſt the Sun and Moon ſhall ſhine.

'We have now freely and openly laid our Bo-'ſoms bare to you; and that you may be the bet-'ter confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, we 'give you this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Here the uſual Cry of Approbation was given.

After a little Time, *Canaſateego* ſpoke:

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'We have heard what you have ſaid to us; and 'as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot 'give you an Anſwer now; but we ſhall take what 'you have ſaid into Conſideration, and return you 'an Anſwer ſome Time To-morrow.'

He then ſat down; and after ſome Time, ſpoke again:

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'If you have made any Enquiry into *Indian* Af-'fairs, you well know, that we have always had 'our Guns, Hatchets, and Kettles mended, when 'ever we come to ſee our Brethren: Brother *Onas*, 'and the Governor of *New-York*, always do this 'for us; and we give you this early Notice, that 'we may not thereby be delayed, being deſirous, 'as well as you, to give all poſſible Diſpatch to 'the Buſineſs, to be tranſacted between us.'

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland* ſaid, ſince it was cuſtomary, they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them mend-ed, that ſhould want it.

In

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 26th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia.*
The Commissioners of *Maryland.*

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER*, *the Governor of* Maryland,
'When you invited us to kindle a Council-Fire
'with you, *Conedogrvanict* was the Place agreed
'upon; but afterwards, you, by our Brother *Onas*,
'on second Thoughts, considering that it wou'd be
'difficult to get Provisions, and other Accommoda-
'tions, where there were but few Houses or Inha-
'bitants, desired we wou'd meet you our Brethren
'at *Lancaster*, and at his Instance we very readily
'agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the
'Change: For we have found Plenty of every
'Thing, and as yesterday you bid us welcome, and
'told us you were glad to see Us; we likewise
'assure you, we are glad to see you, and in Token
'of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String
'of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BRO-*

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'You tell us, That when about ſeven Years ago, 'you heard by our Brother *Onas*, of our Claim to 'ſome Lands in your Province, you took no Notice 'of it; believing as you ſay, That when we ſhou'd 'come to re-conſider that Matter, we ſhou'd find 'we had no Right to make any Complaint of the 'Governor of *Maryland*, and wou'd drop our De-'mand: And that, when about two Years ago, 'we mentioned it again to our Brother *Onas*, you 'ſay we did it in ſuch Terms, as look'd like a De-'ſign to terrify you: And you tell us further, 'That we muſt be beſides ourſelves, in uſing ſuch 'a raſh Expreſſion, as to tell you, *We know how 'to do ourſelves Juſtice, if you ſhou'd ſtill refuſe.* 'It is true we did ſay ſo, but without any ill De-'ſign: For we muſt inform you, That when we 'firſt deſired our Brother *Onas* to uſe his Influence 'with you, to procure us Satisfaction to our Lands, 'we at the ſame Time deſired him, in caſe you 'ſhou'd diſregard our Demand, to write to the 'great King beyond the Seas, who wou'd own us 'for his Children, as well as you, to compel you to 'do us Juſtice: And two Years ago, when he had 'found you paid no Regard to our juſt Demand, 'nor that Brother *Onas* had convey'd our Com-'plaint to the great King over the Seas, we were 'reſolv'd to uſe ſuch Expreſſions as wou'd make 'the greateſt Impreſſions on your Minds; and we 'find it has had it's Effect: For you tell us, that '*Your wiſe Men held a Council together, and agreed 'to invite us, and to enquire of our Right to any of 'your Lands, and if it ſhou'd be found that we had 'a Right, we were to have a Compenſation made 'for them.* And likewiſe you tell us, that *Our*

'*Bro-*

'*Brother the Governor of* Maryland, *by the Advice* '*of these wise Men, has sent up to brighten the* '*Chain, and to assure us of his Willingness to remove* '*whatever impedes a good Understanding between us.* 'This shews, that your wise Men understood our 'Expressions in their true Sense.

'We had no Design to terrify you, but to put 'you on the doing us the Justice you had so long 'delayed: Your wise Men have done well, and as 'there is no Obstacle to a good Understanding be-'tween us, except this Affair of the Land, we, on 'our Parts, do give you the strongest Assurances of 'our good Disposition towards you; and that we 'are as desirous as you, to brighten the Chain, and 'to put away all Hinderances to a perfect good 'Understanding: And in Token of our Sincerity, 'we give you this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER, the Governor of* Maryland,

'When you mentioned the Affair of the Land 'Yesterday, you went back to old Times, and told 'us, you had been in Possession of the Province of '*Maryland*, above One Hundred Years; but what 'is a Hundred Years, in Comparison of the Length 'of Time since our Claim began? Since we came 'out of this Ground? For we must tell you, that 'long before a Hundred Years, our Ancestors came 'out of this very Ground, and their Children have 'remained here ever since.

'You came out of the Ground in a Country that 'lies beyond the Seas; there you may have a just 'Claim, but here you must allow us to be your 'elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us 'long before you knew any Thing of them.

'It is true, that above One Hundred Years ago 'the *Dutch* came here in a Ship, and brought with 'them ſeveral Goods, ſuch as Auls, Knives, Hat-'chets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which 'they gave us: And when they had taught us how 'to uſe their Things, and we ſaw what Sort of 'People they were, we were ſo well pleaſed with 'them, that we tied their Ship to the Buſhes on 'the Shore; and afterwards, liking them ſtill bet-'ter the longer they ſtaid with us, and thinking the 'Buſhes too ſlender, we removed the Rope and tied 'it to the Trees; and as the Trees were liable to 'be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of 'themſelves, from the Affection we bore them, a-'gain removed the Rope, and tied it to a ſtrong 'and big Rock:' *Here, the Interpreter ſaid, they mean the* Oncido *Country.* 'And not content with 'this, for its further Security, we removed the 'Rope to the big Mountain,' *Here, the Interpreter ſays, they mean the* Onondago *Country.* 'and there 'we tied it very faſt, and rolled *Wampum* about it; 'and to make it ſtill more ſecure, we ſtood upon 'the *Wampum*, and ſat down upon it, to defend it, 'and to prevent any Hurt coming to it, and did 'our beſt Endeavours, that it might remain unin-'jur'd for ever.

'During all this Time, the New-comers the '*Dutch*, acknowledged our Right to the Lands, 'and ſollicited us from time to time, to grant them 'part of our Country, to enter into League and 'Covenant with us, and to become one People 'with us.

'After this, the *Engliſh* came into the Country, 'and as we were told, became one People with the '*Dutch:* About two Years after the Arrival of

'the

'the *Engliſh*, an *Engliſh* Governor came to *Albany*; 'and finding what great Friendſhip ſubſiſted be-'tween us and the *Dutch*, he approv'd it mightily, 'and deſired to make as ſtrong a League, and to 'be upon as good Terms with us, as the *Dutch* 'were, with whom he was united, and to become 'one People with us; and by his further Care in 'looking into what had paſs'd between us, he 'found, That the Rope which tied the Ship to the 'great Mountain, was only faſt'ned with *Wampum*, 'which was liable to break and rot, and to periſh 'in a Courſe of Years: He therefore told us, that 'he would give us a Silver Chain, which wou'd be 'much ſtronger, and wou'd laſt for ever: This we 'accepted, and faſt'ned the Ship with it, and it has 'laſted ever ſince.

'Indeed, we have had ſome ſmall Differences 'with the *Engliſh*, and during theſe Miſunderſtand-'ings, ſome of their young Men wou'd, by way of 'Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that 'we ſhou'd have periſhed, if they had not come 'into the Country, and furniſhed us with Strowds, 'Hatchets, Guns, and other Things neceſſary for 'the Support of Life: But we always gave them 'to underſtand, that they were miſtaken; that we 'liv'd before they came amongſt us, and as well or 'better, if we may believe what our Fore-fathers 'have told us: We had then Room enough, and 'Plenty of Deer, which was eaſily caught; and 'tho' we had not Knives and Hatchets, and Deer, 'ſuch as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, 'and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, 'and theſe ſerv'd our Uſes, as well then, as the '*Engliſh* ones do now: We are now ſtraightned, 'and ſometimes in want of Deer, and liable to

' many more Inconveniences, ſince the *Engliſh* came
' among us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink
' Work, that is going on at the Table; and we
' will give you an Inſtance of this.

' Our Brother *ONAS*, a great while ago came
' to *Albany*, to buy the *Suſquehannah* Lands of us;
' but our Brother the Governor of *New-York*, who,
' as we ſuppoſe, had not a good Underſtanding with
' our Brother *Onas*, adviſed us not to ſell him
' any Land, for he wou'd make an ill Uſe of it;
' and pretending to be our good Friend, he adviſed
' us, in order to prevent *Onas*, or any other Per-
' ſons impoſing upon us, and that we might always
' have our Land when we ſhou'd want it, to put it
' into his Hands; and told us, he wou'd keep it
' for our Uſe, and never open his Hands, but keep
' them cloſe ſhut, and not part with any of it, but
' at our Requeſt.

' Accordingly, we truſted him, and put our Land
' into his Hands, and charged him to keep it ſafe
' for our Uſe: But ſome Time after, he went away
' to *England*, and carried our Land with him, and
' there ſold it to our Brother *Onas*, for a large
' Sum of Money; and when, at the Inſtance of our
' Brother *Onas*, we were minded to ſell him ſome
' Land, he told us, we had ſold the *Suſquehannah*
' Lands already, to the Governor of *New-York*,
' and he had bought them from him in *England*;
' tho' when he came to underſtand, how the Go-
' vernor of *New-York* had deceived us, he very
' generouſly paid us for our Lands over again.

' Tho' we mention this Inſtance of an Impoſi-
' tion put upon us, by the Governor of *New-York*,
' yet we muſt do the *Engliſh* the Juſtice to ſay,
' We have had their hearty Aſſiſtance, in our Wars

' with

'with the *French*; who were no ſooner arriv'd 'amongſt us, than they began to render us uneaſy, 'and to provoke us to War; and we have had 'ſeveral Wars with them; during all which, we 'conſtantly received Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh*; 'and by their Means, we have always been able, to 'keep up our Heads againſt their Attacks.

'We now come nearer home: We have had 'your Deeds interpreted to us, and we acknow-'ledge them to be good and valed; and that the '*Coneſtogo* or *Suſquehannah Indians*, had a Right to 'ſell thoſe Lands to you, for they were then theirs; 'but ſince that Time we have conquered them, 'and their Country now belongs to us, and the 'Lands we demanded Satisfaction for, are no Part 'of the Lands compris'd in thoſe Deeds, they are 'the *Cohongoronta* Lands; thoſe, we are ſure you 'have not poſſeſſed One hundred Years; no, nor 'above ten Years, and we made our Demand, as 'ſoon as we knew your People was ſettled in thoſe 'Parts; theſe have never been ſold, but remain 'ſtill to be diſpoſed of; and we are well pleaſed to 'hear you are well provided with Goods, and do 'aſſure you, of our Willingneſs to treat with you, 'for theſe unpurchas'd Lands: In confirmation 'whereof, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wam-'pum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

CANASATEEGO added, 'That as the 'three Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland* and *Penn-'ſylvania* had divided the Lands among them, they 'cou'd not for this Reaſon tell, how much each 'had got, nor were they concerned about it, ſo that 'they were paid by all the Governors, for the ſe-

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'veral Parts each poſſeſſed, and this they left to 'their Honour and Juſtice.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 27th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia.* / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, ordered the Interpreter to let the *Indians* know, the Governor of *Virginia* was going to ſpeak to them; and then ſpake as follows:

'*SACHEMS and Warriours of the* Six '*united* Nations, *our Friends and Brethren*,

'At our Deſire, the Governor of *Penſylvania* in-'vited you to this Council-Fire; we have waited a 'long Time for you; but now you are come, you 'are heartily welcome, and we are very glad to ſee 'you: We give you this String of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

'*BRETHREN*,

'In the Year 1736, four of your *Sachems* wrote 'a Letter to *James Logan* Eſq; then Preſident of '*Penn-*

'*Pennſylvania*, to let the Governor of *Virginia* 'know, that you expected ſome Conſideration for 'Lands, in the Occupation of ſome of the People 'of *Virginia*.

'Upon ſeeing a Copy of this Letter, the Gover-'nor with the Council of *Virginia*, took ſome Time 'to conſider of it: They found, on looking into 'the old Treaties, that you had given up your 'Lands to the great King, who has had Poſſeſſion 'of *Virginia* above One Hundred and Sixty Years; 'and under that great King the Inhabitants of '*Virginia* hold their Land; ſo they thought there 'might be ſome Miſtake.

'Wherefore they deſired the Governor of *New-'York* to inquire of you about it: He ſent his In-'terpreter to you in *May* 1743, who laid this be-'fore you, at a Council held at *Onondago*; to which 'you anſwer,

'*That if you had any Demand or Pretenſions 'upon the Governor of* Virginia, *any Way, you wou'd 'have made it known to the Governor of* New-York.

'This correſponds, with what you ſaid to Go-'vernor *Thomas*, in the Treaty made with him at '*Philadelphia*, in *July* 1742; for then, you only 'make your Claim to Lands in the Government of '*Maryland*.

'We are ſo well pleaſed, with this good Faith, 'of you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and your 'Regard to the Treaties made with *Virginia*, that 'we are ready to hear you, on the Subject of your 'Meſſage, eight Years ſince.

'Tell us what Nation of *Indians* you conquered 'any Lands from in *Virginia*, how long it is ſince, 'and what Poſſeſſion you have had? And if it does 'appear, that there is any Lands on the Borders

'of

'of *Virginia*, that the *Six Nations* have a Right 'to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction: To 'confirm which we give you this String of *Wam-* 'pum.'

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

'We have a Chest of new Goods for you, and 'the Key is in our Pockets: You are our Brethren, 'the Great King is our common Father, and we 'will live with you as Children ought to do, in 'Peace and Love.

'We will brighten the Chain, and strengthen the 'Union between us, so that we shall never be di- 'vided; but remain Friends and Brethren, as long 'as the Sun gives us Light.'

In Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

All the *Indians* present, gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Tachanoontia Reply'd,

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'You have made a good Speech to us, which is 'very agreeable; and for which, we return you 'our Thanks: We shall be able to give you an 'Answer to every Part of it, some Time this Af- 'ternoon; and we will let you know when we are 'ready.'

Brethren

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 27th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRA'D WEISER, Interpreter.

TACHANOONTIA spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'Since you have join'd with the Governor of '*Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, in kindling this 'Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleasure we 'have, in seeing you here, and observing your good 'Dispositions, as well to confirm the Treaties of 'Friendship, as to enter into further Contracts about 'Land, with us: And in Token of our Satisfaction, 'we present you with this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'In your Speech this Morning, you were pleased to say, We had wrote a Letter to *James Logan*, about Eight Years ago, to demand a Consideration for our Lands, in the Possession of some 'of the *Virginians*; that you held them, under

'the great King, for upwards of One Hundred and 'Sixty Years, and that we had already given up 'our Right; and that therefore, you had desired 'the Governor of *New-York* to send his Interpreter 'to us last Year, to *Onondago*, which he did; and, 'as you say, we, in Council at *Onondago*, did de-'clare, *That we had no Demand on you for Lands*; '*and that if we had any Pretensions, we should have* '*made them known to the Governor of* New-York.

'And likewise, you desire to know if we have 'any Right to the *Virginia* Lands; and that we 'will make such a Right appear, and tell you what 'Nation of *Indians* we conquered those Lands from.

'Now we answer.

'We have the Right of Conquest, a Right too 'dearly purchased, and which cost us too much 'Blood, to give up, without any Reason at all, as 'you say we have done, at *Albany*. But we shou'd 'be oblig'd to you, if you would let us see that 'Letter, and inform us, who was the Interpreter, 'and whose Names are put to the Letter; for as 'the whole Transaction can't be above a Year's 'Standing, it must be fresh in every Bodies Memo-'ry, and some of our Council would easily remem-'ber it.

'But we assure you, and are well able to prove, 'that neither we, nor any Part of us, have ever 'relinquished our Right; or ever gave such an An-'swer, as you say is mentioned in your Letter.

'Cou'd we, so many Years ago, make a formal 'Demand by *James Logan*, and not be sensible of 'our Right? And hath any Thing happened since 'that Time, to make us less sensible? No: And

'as

'as this Matter can be eaſily cleared up, we are 'anxious it ſhou'd be done; for we are poſitive, no 'ſuch Thing was ever mentioned to us at *Onondago*, 'nor any where elſe.

'All the World knows, we conquered the ſeve-'ral Nations living on *Suſquehanna*, *Cohongaronta*, 'and on the Back of the great Mountains in *Virgi-'nia*: The *Conoy-uch-ſugh-roonoa*, *Coch-naw-waſ-'roonaw*, *Tohod-irough-roonow*, and *Canutſ-hin-'ough-roonaw*, feel the Effects of our Conqueſt, be-'ing now a Part of our Nations, and their Land 'at our Diſpoſal.

'We know very well, it hath often been ſaid, 'by the *Virginians*, That the great King of *Eng-'land*, and the People of that Colony, conquered 'the *Indians* who lived there; but it is not true: 'We will allow, they have conquered the *Sachdag-'ugh-roonaw*, and drove back the *Tuſcaroras*; and 'that they have, on that Account, a Right to ſome 'Part of *Virginia*: But as to what lies beyond the 'Mountains, we conquered the Nations reſiding 'there; and that Land, if ever the *Virginians* get 'a good Right to it, it muſt be by us. And in 'Teſtimony of the Truth of our Anſwer to this 'Part of our Speech, we give you this String of '*Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We have given you a full Anſwer to the firſt 'Part of your Speech, which we hope will be ſatiſ-'factory: We are glad to hear you have brought 'with you a big Cheſt of new Goods, and that you 'have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt 'but we ſhall have a good Underſtanding in all

'Points, and come to an Agreement with you. 'We ſhall open all our Hearts to you, that you 'may know every Thing in them; we will hide 'nothing from you. And we hope, that if there 'be any Thing ſtill remaining in your Breaſt, that 'may occaſion any Diſpute between us, you will 'take this Opportunity to unboſom your Hearts, 'and lay them open to us; that henceforth, there 'may be no Dirt or any other Obſtacle in the Road 'between us. And in Token of our hearty Wiſhes 'to bring about ſo good a Harmony, we preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa,*

'We muſt now tell you what Mountains we 'mean, that we ſay are the Boundaries between 'you and us. You may remember, that about 'Twenty Years ago, you had a Treaty with us at '*Albany*, when you took a Belt of *Wampum* and 'made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, 'and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the '*Six Nations* came on your Side of the Middle of 'the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave 'us Liberty to do the ſame with any of your Peo-'ple, who ſhould be found on our Side of the 'Middle of the Hill: This is the Hill we mean; 'and we deſire that Treaty may now be confirm'd.

'After we left *Albany*, we brought our Road 'a great deal more to the *Weſt*, that we might 'comply with your Propoſal; but tho' it was of 'your own making, your People never obſerv'd it, 'but came and lived on our Side of the Hill; which 'we don't blame you for, as you live at a great

'Diſtance,

'Diſtance, near the Seas, and can't be thought to 'know what your People do in the back Parts: 'And on their ſettling, contrary to your own Pro-'poſal, on our new Road, it fell out, that our War-'riors did ſome Hurt to your Peoples Caſtle; of 'which a Complaint was made, and tranſmitted to 'us by our Brother *Onas*; and we, at his Requeſt, 'altered the Road again, and brought it to the 'Foot of the great Mountains, where it now is: 'And it is impoſſible for us to remove it any further 'to the *Weſt*, thoſe Parts of the Country being ab-'ſolutely impaſſable, by either Man or Beaſt.

'We had not been long in the Uſe of this new 'Road, before your People came like Flocks of 'Birds, and ſat down on both Sides of it; and yet 'we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you muſt 'be ſenſible, theſe Things muſt have been done, 'by your People, in manifeſt Breach of your own 'Propoſal, made at *Albany*.

'And therefore, as we are now opening our 'Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and 'deſire all theſe Affairs may be ſettled: And that 'you may be the ſtronger induc'd to do us Juſtice 'for what is paſt, and to come to a thorough Set-'tlement for the future, we, in the Preſence of the 'Governor of *Maryland*, and Brother *Onas*, preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

Then *Tachanqontia* added, 'He forgot to ſay, 'that the Affair of the Road muſt be look'd upon, 'as a Preliminary to be ſettled before the Grant of 'Lands; and that either the *Virginia* People muſt 'be oblig'd to remove more Eaſterly, or if they are

'per-

' permitted to ſtay, that our Warriors, marching
' that Way to the Southward, ſhall go Sharers with
' them in what they plant.'

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
June the 28th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*
The Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke as follows:

' *FRIENDS and BRETHREN, of the*
' Six Nations,

' I am always ſorry, when any Thing happens,
' that may give you or us the leaſt Uneaſineſs;
' but as we are mutually engag'd, to keep the Road
' between us clear and open, and to remove every
' Obſtruction that may lye in the Way: I muſt in-
' form you, That three of the *Delaware Indians*,
' lately murdered *John Armſtrong* an *Indian* Trader,
' and his two Men, in a moſt barbarous Manner,
' as he was traveling to *Alligany*, and ſtole his
' Goods of a conſiderable Value.

' *Shikalamy*, and the *Indians* ſettled at *Shomockin*,
' did well, they ſeized two of the Murders, and
' ſent

'ſent them down to our Settlements; but the *In-*
'*dians*, who had the Charge of them, afterwards
'ſuffered one of them to eſcape, on a Pretence,
'that he was not concern'd in the bloody Deed;
'the other is now in *Philadelphia* Goal.

'By our Law, all the Acceſſaries to a Murder,
'are to be tried and put to Death, as well as the
'Perſon that gave the deadly Wound; if they con-
'ſented to it, encouraged it, or any otherwiſe aſ-
'ſiſted in it, they are to be put to Death; and it is
'juſt, it ſhou'd be ſo.

'If upon Trial, the Perſons preſent at the Mur-
'der, are found not to have done any of theſe
'Things, they are ſet at Liberty.

'Two of our People were, not many Years ago,
'publickly put to Death, for killing two *Indians*.
'We therefore expect, you will take the moſt ef-
'fectual Meaſures, to ſeize, and deliver up to us, the
'other two *Indians*, preſent at theſe Murders, to
'be tried with the Principal now in Cuſtody. If it
'ſhall appear, upon their Trial, that they were not
'adviſing, or any ways aſſiſting in this horrid Fact,
'they will be acquitted and ſent home to their
'Towns: And that you may be ſatisfied, no In-
'juſtice will be done to them, I do now invite you,
'to depute Three or more *Indians*, to be preſent
'at their Trials.

'I do likewiſe expect, that you will order ſtrict
'Search to be made, for the Remainder of the
'ſtolen Goods, that they may be reſtor'd to the
'Wife and Childre of the deceas'd.

'That what I have ſaid, may have it's due
'Weight with you, I give you this String of
'*Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

The

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell them, He expected a very full Answer from them, and that they might take their own Time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of *Virginia* or *Maryland*.

They said, *They would take it into Consideration, and give a full Answer.*

The Commissioners of *Virginia* let them know by the Interpreter, that they wou'd speak to them in the Afternoon.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 28th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*.

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the *Indians*, they were going to speak to them. Mr. *Weiser* acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners spoke as follows:

'*Our good FRIENDS and BRETHREN*
'*the* Six *united* Nations,
'We have considered what you said, concerning
'your Title to some Lands now in our Province,
'and

'and alſo of the Place where they lye: Although 'we cannot admit your Right, yet we are ſo reſolved 'to live, in brotherly Love and Affection with the '*Six Nations*, that upon your giving us a Releaſe 'in Writing, of all your Claim to any Lands in '*Maryland*, we ſhall make you a Compenſation, 'to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Current; 'for the Payment of part whereof, we have brought 'ſome Goods, and ſhall make up the reſt, in what 'Manner you think fit.

'As we intend to ſay ſomething to you, about 'our Chain of Friendſhip, after this Affair of the 'Land is ſettled: We deſire you will now examine 'the Goods, and make an End of this Matter.

'We will not omit acquainting our good Friends 'the *Six Nations*, That notwithſtanding we are 'likely to come to an Agreement, about your 'Claim of Lands; yet your Brethren of *Maryland*, 'look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with 'themſelves: And as a broad Road will be made 'between us, we ſhall always be deſirous of keep-'ing it clear, that we may from time to time take 'Care, that the Links of our Friendſhip be not 'ruſted. In Teſtimony, that our Words and Hearts 'agree, we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

On preſenting of which, the Indians *made the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

Mr. *Weiſer* acquainted the *Indians*, That they might now look over the ſeveral Goods, plac'd on a Table in the Chamber, for that Purpoſe: And the Honourable Commiſſioners bid him tell them, if they diſlik'd any of the Goods, or if they were

damaged, the Commiſſioners would put a leſs Price on ſuch, that were either diſlik'd or damnified.

The *Indians* having view'd and examined the Goods, and ſeeming diſſatisfied at the Price and Worth of ſome of them; requir'd Time to go down into the Court-Houſe, in order for a Conſultation to be had by the Chiefs of them, concerning the ſaid Goods, and likewiſe, that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did; accordingly they went down into the Court-Houſe, and ſoon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. *Weiſer* ſat down among the *Indians*, and diſcourſed them about the Goods; and in ſome ſhort Time after they choſe the following, from among the others; and the Price agreed to be given for them, by the *Six Nations* was, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
4	*Pieces of Strowds at 7 l.*	28	00	00
2	*Pieces ditto at 5 l.*	10	00	00
200	*Shirts*	63	12	00
3	*Pieces of Half-Thicks*	11	00	00
3	*Pieces Duffel Blankets at 7 l.*	21	00	00
1	*Piece ditto*	06	10	00
47	*Guns, at 26 s.*	61	02	00
1	*Pound of Vermilion*	00	18	00
1000	*Flints*	00	18	00
4	*Dozen Jews Harps*	00	14	00
1	*Dozen Boxes*	00	01	00
150	*Weight of Bar Lead*	03	00	00
50	*Weight of Shot*	01	00	00
2	*Half Barrels of Gun-powder*	13	00	00
	Pennſylvania Money	220	15	00

When

When the *Indians* had agreed to take these Goods, at the Rates above specified, they inform'd the Interpreter, that they wou'd give an Answer to the Speech made to them this Morning, by the Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland*; but did not express the Time when such Answer shou'd be made.

A sufficient Quantity of Punch, was by order of the Honourable Commissioners, prepared for, and given to the *Indians*.

12 o'Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 28th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*. / The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of *Virginia* desired the Interpreter, to let the *Indians* know, That their Brother *Assaraquoa* was now going to give his Reply, to their Answer, to his first Speech, delivered to them the Day before, in the Forenoon,

'*SACHEMS and Warriours of the* Six
'Nations,

'We are now come to anſwer what you ſaid to 'us Yeſterday, ſince what we ſaid to you before, 'on the Part of the great King our Father, has 'not been ſatisfactory.

'You have gone into old Times, and ſo muſt 'we: It is true, that the great King holds *Vir-* 'ginia by Right of Conqueſt, and the Bounds of 'that Conqueſt to the Weſtward, is the great Sea.

'If the *Six Nations* have made any Conqueſt 'over *Indians*, that may, at any Time have liv'd, 'on the Weſt Side of the great Mountains of *Vir-* 'ginia; yet they never poſſeſſed any Lands there, 'that we have ever heard: That Part was altoge- 'ther deſerted, and free for any People to enter 'upon, as the People of *Virginia* have done, by 'order of the great King, very juſtly, as well by 'an antient Right, as by it's being freed from the 'poſſeſſion of any other; and from any Claim, 'even of you the *Six Nations* our Brethren, until 'within theſe eight Years.

'The firſt Treaty between the great King, in 'behalf of his Subjects of *Virginia*, and you, that 'we can find, was made at *Albany*, by Colonel 'Henry Courſey, ſeventy Years ſince; this was a 'Treaty of Friendſhip, when the firſt Covenant 'Chain was made, when we and you became Bre- 'thren.

'The next Treaty was alſo at *Albany*, about 'Fifty eight Years ago, by the Lord *Howard* 'Governor of *Virginia*; then you declare your- 'ſelves Subjects to the great King our Father; 'and gave up to him all your Lands, for his Pro- 'tection.

'This

'This you own in a Treaty, made by the Governor of *New-York* with you, at the ſame Place, in the Year 1687, and you expreſs yourſelves in theſe Words:

'*O Brethren, you tell us, the King of* England *is a very great King; and why ſhou'd you not join with us in a juſt Cauſe, when the* French *join with our Enemies in an unjuſt Cauſe? O Brethren, we ſee the Reaſon of this: For the* French *would kill us all, and when that is done, they wou'd carry all the Beaver Trade to* Canada; *and the great King of* England *wou'd loſe the Land likewiſe: And therefore, O GREAT SACHEM beyond the great Lakes, awake, and ſuffer not thoſe poor* Indians *that have given themſelves, and their Lands, under your Protection, to be deſtroyed by the* French *without a Cauſe.*

'The laſt Treaty we ſhall ſpeak to you about, is that made at *Albany* by Governor *Spotſwood*, which you have not recited as it is; for the white People, your Brethren, of *Virginia*, are in no Article of that Treaty, prohibited to paſs and ſettle to the *Weſtward* of the great Mountains: It is the *Indians*, tributary to *Virginia*, that are reſtrained, as you, and your tributary *Indians* are, from paſſing to the *Eaſtward* of the ſame Mountains, or to the *Southward* of *Cohongoronta*; and you agree to this Article in theſe Words:

'*That the great River* Potomack, *and the high Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of* Virginia, *to the* Weſtward *of the preſent Settlements of that Colony, ſhall be, for ever, the eſtabliſhed Boundaries between the* Indians, *ſubject to the Dominion of* Virginia, *and the* Indians *belonging to, and depending on the* Five Nations:

'*So*

'*So that neither our* Indians *ſhall not, on any Pre-*
'*tence whatſoever, paſs to the* Northward *or* Weſt-
'ward *of the ſaid Boundaries, without having to*
'*produce a Paſport, under the Hand and Seal of the*
'*Governor or Commander in Chief of* Virginia; *nor*
'*your* Indians *paſs to the* Southward *or* Eaſtward *of*
'*the ſaid Boundaries, without a Paſport in like Man-*
'*ner, from the Governor or Commander in Chief of*
'New-York.

'And what Right can you have to Lands that
'you have no Right to walk upon, but on certain
'Conditions? It is true, you have not obſerved this
'Part of the Treaty, and your Brethren, of *Virgi-*
'*nia* have not inſiſted on it with a due Strictneſs;
'which have occaſioned ſome Miſchief.

'This Treaty has been ſent to the Governor of
'*Virginia*, by Order of the great King, and is
'what we muſt rely on; and being in Writing, is
'more certain than your Memory: That is the
'Way the white People have, of preſerving Tranſ-
'actions of every Kind, and tranſmitting them down
'to their Childrens Children for ever; and all Diſ-
'putes among them are ſettled by this faithful
'kind of Evidence, and muſt be the Rule between
'the great King and you.

'This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors ſign'd;
'Some Years after the ſame, Governor *Spotſwood*,
'in the Right of the great King, had been, with
'ſome of the People of *Virginia*, in Poſſeſſion of
'theſe very Lands, which you have ſet up your
'late Claim to.

'The Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*,
'gave the Account we mentioned to you Yeſter-
'day, to the Governor of *New-York*, and he ſent
'it to the Governor of *Virginia*; their Names will
'be given you by the Interpreter.'

'*BRETHREN*,

'This Diſpute is not between *Virginia* and you; 'it is ſitting up your Right againſt the great King, 'under whoſe Grants the People you complain of 'are ſettled: Nothing but a Command from the 'great King can remove them: They are too pow-'erful to be removed by any Force of you, our Bre-'thren; and the great King, as our common Fa-'ther, will do equal Juſtice to all his Children: 'Wherefore we do believe, that they will be con-'firm'd in their Poſſeſſion.

'As to the Road you mention, we intended to 'prevent any Occaſion for it, by making a Peace 'between you and the *Southern Indians*, a few 'Years ſince, at a conſiderable Expence to our great 'King; which you confirmed at *Albany*: It ſeems, 'by your being at War with the *Catawbas*, that it 'has not been long kept between you.

'However, if you deſire a Road, we will agree 'to one, on the Terms of the Treaty you made 'with Colonel *Spotſwood*; and your People, be-'having themſelves orderly, like Friends and Bre-'thren, ſhall be uſed, in their Paſſage thro' *Vir-'ginia*, with the ſame Kindneſs as they are, when 'they paſs thro' the Lands of your Brother *Onas*.

'This, we hope, will be agreed to, by you, our 'Brethren; and we will abide by the Promiſe made 'to you Yeſterday.

'We may proceed to ſettle what we are to give 'you, for any Right you may have, or have had, 'to all the Lands to the *Southward* and *Weſtward* 'of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of '*Maryland*, and of our Brother *Onas*.

'Tho' we are inform'd, that the *Southern Indi-'ans* claim theſe very Lands that you do.

'We

'We are desirous to live with you, our Brethren, 'according to the old Chain of Friendship, to set-'tle all these Matters fairly and honestly: And as 'a Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt 'of *Wampum.*'

On presenting of which, the usual Cry of Approbation was given, by all the Indians *then present.*

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 29th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commissioners of *Maryland.*

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Mr. *Weiser* inform'd the Honourable Commissioners, the *Indians* were ready to give their Answer to the Speech, made to them here Yesterday Morning, by the Commissioners.

Whereupon CANASATEEGO spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board, whereon were some black Lines, describing the Courses of *Potomack* and *Susquehannah* Rivers:

'*BRETHREN*,

'Yesterday you spoke to us, concerning the 'Lands on this Side *Potomack* River; and as we

'have

'have deliberately conſidered of what you ſaid to 'us on that Matter, we are now very ready to ſet- 'tle the Bounds of ſuch Lands, and releaſe our 'Right and Claim thereto.

'We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord '*Baltimore*, of all thoſe Lands lying Two Miles 'above the uppermoſt Fork of *Potomack*, or *Cohon-* 'goronta River, near which *Thomas Criſſup* has a 'hunting or trading Cabbin, by a *North* Line, to 'the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*: But in caſe ſuch Li- 'mits ſhall not include every Settlement or Inhabi- 'tant of *Maryland*, then ſuch other Lands and 'Courſes, from the ſaid Two Miles above the 'Fork, to the outermoſt Inhabitants or Settlements 'as ſhall include every Settlement and Inhabitant 'in *Maryland*; and from thence, by a *North* Line 'to the Bounds of *Pennſylvania*, ſhall be the Li- 'mits.

'And further, If any People already have, or 'ſhall ſettle, beyond the Lands now deſcribed and 'bounded, they ſhall enjoy the ſame, free from any 'Diſturbance of us, in any Manner whatever; 'and we do, and ſhall accept thoſe People, for our 'Brethren, and as ſuch, always treat them.

'We earneſtly deſire to live with you as Bre- 'thren, and hope you will ſhew us all brotherly 'Kindneſs: In Token whereof, we preſent you 'with a Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Honourable Commiſſioners ordered Punch to be given to the *Indians*, which was done accordingly; ſoon after which, the Commiſſioners and *Indians* departed from the Court-Houſe Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *June* the 30th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia.*

WILLIAM BLACK, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

GACHRADDODOW, Speaker for the *Indians*, in Anſwer to the Commiſſioners Speech at the laſt Meeting, with a ſtrong Voice, and proper Action, ſpoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'The World at the firſt, was made on the other 'Side the great Water, different from what it is on 'this Side, as may be known from the different 'Colours of our Skin, and of our Fleſh; and that 'which you call Juſtice, may not be ſo amongſt us: 'You have your Laws and your Cuſtoms, and ſo 'have we: The great King might ſend you over to 'conquer the *Indians*, but it looks to us, that God 'did not approve of it; if he had, he would not 'have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits 'between us and you.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'Tho' great Things are well remembered among 'us, yet we don't remember that we were ever 'conquered by the great King; or that we have

'been

'been employed by that great King to conquer 'others: If it was ſo, it is beyond our Memory. 'We do remember we were employed by *Maryland*, 'to conquer the *Conoſtogas*; and that the Second 'Time we was at War with them, we carried them 'all off.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You charge us with not acting agreeable to our 'Peace with the *Catawbas*; we will repeat truly 'to you what was done. The Governor of *New-'York*, at *Albany*, in Behalf of *Aſſaraquoa*, gave 'us ſeveral Belts from the *Cherrokees* and *Catawbas*; and we agreed to a Peace, if thoſe Nations 'would ſend ſome of the great Men to us, to con-'firm it Face to Face; and that they wou'd trade 'with us; and deſired, that they would appoint a 'Time to meet at *Albany*, for this Purpoſe: But 'they never came.'

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'We then deſired a Letter might be ſent to the '*Catawbas* and *Cherrokees*, to deſire them to come 'and confirm the Peace: It was long before an 'Anſwer came; but we met the *Cherrokees* and con-'firm'd the Peace, and ſent ſome of our People to 'take Care of them, until they returned to their 'own Country.

'The *Catawbas* refus'd to come, and ſent us Word 'that we were but Women; that they were Men, 'and double Men, for they had Two * *P----ks*;

* This is a Figure by which the *Indians* expreſs Strength and Power. So when the Governor of *Canada* deſigns to explain to the *Indians* the Power and Strength of the grand Monarch, he tells them his *P----k* is as large as he can ſpan with both his Hands.

'that they could make Women of us, and wou'd 'be always at War with us. They are a deceitful 'People; our Brother *Assaraquoa* is deceived by 'them; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry 'he is deceived.'

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'We have confirm'd the Peace with the *Cherrokees* but not with the *Catawbas*; they have been 'treacherous, and know it, so that the War must 'continue till one of us is destroyed: This we think 'proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled 'at what we do to the *Catawbas*.'

'*BROTHER Assaraquoa*,

'We will now speak to the Point between us: You say you will agree with us as to the Road; we desire that may be the Road which was last made the Waggon Road. It is always a Custom, 'among Brethren or Strangers, to use each other 'kindly: You have some very ill-natur'd People 'living up there; so that we desire the Persons in 'Power may know, that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in Want.

'You know very well when the white People 'came first here, they were poor; but now they 'have got our Lands, they are become rich, and 'we are now poor: What little we have had for the 'Land goes soon away, but the Land lasts for ever. 'You told us you had brought with you a Chest 'of Goods, and that you have the Key in your 'Pockets; but we have never seen the Chest, nor 'the Goods that are said to be in it; it may be 'small, and the Goods few; we want to see them, 'and are as desirous to come to some Conclusion as

'you

'you are: We have been ſleeping here theſe Ten 'Days paſt, and have not done any Thing to the 'Purpoſe.'

The Honourable Commiſſioners told them, they ſhou'd ſee the Goods on *Monday*, and ordered ſome Punch, ſufficient for the Number of *Indians* then preſent.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER, *June* the 30th, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commiſſioners of *Virginia.* / The Commiſſioners of *Maryland.*

The three Governments entertain'd the *Indians*, and all the Gentlemen in Town with a handſome Dinner; the *Six Nations* in their Order, having returned Thanks with the uſual Solemnity of *Ioahan:* The Interpreter inform'd the Governor and Commiſſioners, that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of *Maryland*, was not known to the *Indians*, by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council, to take the firſt Opportunity of a large Company, to preſent him with one; and as this with them, is deem'd a Matter of very great Conſequence, and attended with Abundance of Form: The ſeveral Nations had drawn Lots, for the Performance of the Ceremony; and the Lot falling on the *Cayuga* Nation, they had choſen *Gachraddodow*

one

one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker; and he desired Leave to begin, which being given: He, on an elevated Part of the Court-House, with all the Dignity of a Warriour, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very graceful Posture, spoke as follows:

'As the Governor of *Maryland* had invited them 'here, to treat about their Lands, and brighten 'the Chain of Friendship; the *United Nations*, 'thought themselves so much obliged to him, that 'they had come to a Resolution in Council, to give 'to the great Man who is Proprietor of *Maryland*, 'a particular Name, by which they might here-'after correspond with him; and as it had fallen to 'the *Cayuga*'s Lot in Council, to consider of a pro-'per Name, for that chief Man, they had agreed 'to give him the Name of *Tocarry-hogan*, denoting 'Precedency, Excellency, or living in the Middle, 'or honourable Place, betwixt *Assaraquoa* and 'their Brother *Onas*, by whom their Treaties 'might be better carried on.' And then addressing himself to the Governor of *Pennsylvania*, the Honourable the Commissioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and to the Gentlemen then present, he proceeded:

'As there is a Company of great Men now as-'sembled, we take this Time and Opportunity to 'publish this Matter, that it may be known *Tocarry-'hogan* is our Friend, and that we are ready to ho-'nour him; and, that by such Name, he may be al-'ways called and known among us; and we hope, 'he will ever act towards us, according to the Ex-'cellence of the Name we have now given him, and 'enjoy a long and happy Life.' The

The Honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, and all the Company preſent, returned the Compliment, with three Huzza's; and after drinking Healths to our gracious King and *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* proceeded to Buſineſs in the Court-Houſe Chamber, with the *Indians*, where *Conrad Weiſer* Interpreter was preſent.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners, ordered Mr. *Weiſer* to tell the *Indians*, That a Deed, releaſing all their Claim and Title, to certain Lands lying in the Province of *Maryland*, which by them was agreed to be given and executed, for the Uſe of the Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietor of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready fixed thereto.

The Interpreter acquainted them therewith, as deſired, and then gave the Deed to *Canaſateego* the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal and delivered it; after which, Thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the *Six Nations*, executed it in the ſame Manner, in the Preſence of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Province of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*.

Plenty of Wine and Punch was given to the *Indians*.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland* drank Healths to the great King and the Lord *Baltimore*, the *Six Nations* and the ſeveral Chiefs, who drank and returned the ſame Healths, and that of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

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At the Houſe of Mr. *George Sanderſon* in LANCASTER, *July* 2d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Maryland*.

WITHAM MARSH, Secretary to the Treaty.

Several of the Chiefs of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Chiefs of the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, who had not ſigned the Deed of Releaſe of their Claim to ſome Lands in *Maryland*, tendred to them on *Saturday* laſt, in the Chamber of the Court-Houſe, of this Town, did now readily execute the ſame; and cauſed Mr. *Weiſer* likewiſe to ſign it, as well with his *Indian*, as his own proper Name of *Weiſer*, as a Witneſs and Interpreter.

Then the Honourable Commiſſioners, drank Health to the *Six Nations*, and the Chiefs or Sachems then preſent; in their Turn, drank Health to the great King over the Water; thereby meaning, our Sovereign Lord the King of *Great Britain*, and alſo to *Tocarry-hogan*, meaning the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore*, Lord Proprietor of the Province of *Maryland*. Afterwards the ſeveral Honourable Commiſſioners and the Chiefs ſeparated.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
July the 2d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'The other Day, you was pleas'd to tell us, you 'was always concern'd, when ever any thing hap- 'pened, that might give you or us Uneasiness, and 'that we were mutually engag'd, to preserve the 'Road open and clear between us; and you in- 'form'd us, of the Murder of *John Armstrong* and 'his two Men, by some of the *Delaware Indians*, 'and of their stealing his Goods to a considerable 'Value: The *Delaware Indians*, as you suppose, 'are under our Power. We join with you in your 'Concern, for such a vile proceeding; and to testi- 'fy, that we have the same Inclinations with you, 'to keep the Road clear, free and open; we give 'you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'These Things happen frequently, and we de-
'ſire you will conſider them well, and not be too
'much concerned. Three *Indians* have been kill'd
'at different Times at *Tohio*, and we never men-
'tioned any of them to you, imagining it might
'have been occaſioned by ſome unfortunate Quar-
'rels, and were unwilling to create a Diſturbance:
'We therefore deſire you will conſider theſe Things
'well; and to take the Grief out of your Heart,
'we give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'We had heard of the Murder of *John Arm-*
'*ſtrong*, and in our Journey hither, we had a Con-
'ference with our Couſins the *Delawares* about
'it, and reprov'd them ſeverely for it; and charg'd
'them to go down to our Brother *Onas*, and make
'him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were
'kill'd, and for the Goods.

'We underſtood by them, that the principal
'Actor in theſe Murders, is in your Priſon, and
'that he had done all the Miſchief himſelf; but
'beſides him, you had accus'd and demanded two
'others, who were in his Company, when the
'Murder was committed.

'We promiſe faithfully, in our Return, to renew
'our Reproofs, and to charge the *Delaware*'s to
'ſend down ſome of their Chiefs, with theſe two
'young Men, but not as Priſoners, to be examined
'by you; and as we think, upon Examination,
'you will not find them guilty, we rely on your
'Juſtice, not to do them any Harm, but to permit
'them to return home in Safety: We likewiſe un-

'derſtand,

'derſtand, that Search has been made for the 'Goods, belonging to the deceas'd, and that ſome 'have been already return'd to your People, but 'that ſome are ſtill miſſing: You may depend upon 'our giving the ſtricteſt Charge to the *Delaware's*, 'to ſearch again with more Diligence, for the 'Goods, and to return them, or the Value of them 'in Skins: And to confirm what we ſay, we give 'you this String of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER ONAS,*

'The *Canoy Indians* have inform'd us, that they 'ſent you a Meſſage ſome Time ago, to adviſe you, 'that being ill uſed by the white People, in the 'Place where they have their Land, and that they 'had come to a Reſolution of removing to *Shomoc-kin*, and requeſted ſome ſmall Satisfaction for their 'Lands: And as they never have received any 'Anſwer from you, they have deſired us to ſpeak 'for them: We heartily recommend their Caſe to 'your Generoſity; and to give Weight to our Re-'commendation, we preſent you with this String of 'Wampum.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

The Governor having confer'd with the Honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, made the following Reply;

'*BRETHREN,*

'I am glad to find, that you agree with me, in 'the Neceſſity of keeping the Road between us, 'clear and open; and the Concern you have ex-'preſs'd, on account of the barbarous Murders

'mentioned to you, is a Proof of your brotherly
'Affection for us.

'If Crimes of this Nature, be not ſtrictly in-
'quir'd into, and the Criminals ſeverely puniſhed,
'there will be an End of all Commerce, between
'us and the *Indians*; and then you will be alto-
'gether in the Power of the *French*; they will ſet
'what Price they pleaſe on their Goods, and give
'you what they think fit for your Skins: So it is
'for your own Intereſt, that our Traders ſhould be
'ſafe in their Perſons and Goods, when they travel
'to your Towns.

'BRETHREN,

'I conſidered this Matter well, before I came
'from *Philadelphia*, and I adviſed with the Coun-
'cil there upon it, as I have done here, with the
'Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and
'*Maryland*; I never heard before, of the Murder
'of three *Indians* at *Hohio*: Had Complaint been
'made to me of it, and it had appear'd, to have
'been committed, by any of the People under my
'Government, they ſhould have been put to Death,
'as two of them were, ſome Years ago, for killing
'two *Indians*.

'You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but
'to apply to me, and I will ſee that Juſtice be
'done you; and ſhou'd any of the *Indians* rob, or
'murder, any of our People; I do expect, that you
'will deliver them up, to be tried and puniſhed in
'the ſame Manner, as white People are: This is
'the Way to preſerve Friendſhip between us, and
'will be for your Benefit, as well as ours.

'I am well pleaſed with the Steps you have al-
'ready taken, and the Reproofs you have given, to

'your

'your Cousins the *Delawares*; and I do expect, 'you will lay your Commands on some of their 'Chiefs, to bring down the two young Men that 'were present at the Murders: If they are not 'brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of 'their Guilt. If, upon Examination, they shall be 'found not to have been concerned in the bloody 'Action, they shall be well used and sent home in 'Safety: I will take it upon myself, to see that 'they have no Injustice done them.

'An Inventory is taken of the Goods already 'restor'd, and I expect Satisfaction will be made 'for such as cannot be found, in Skins, according 'to their Promise.

'I well remember the coming down of one of 'the *Canoy* Indians, with a Paper, setting forth, 'that the *Canoys* had come to a Resolution, to leave 'the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors; 'but he made no Complaint to me of ill Usage 'from the white People: The Reason he gave for 'their Removal was, that the Settling of the white 'People all round them, had made Deer scarce; 'and that therefore, they chose to remove to *Joni-'atta*, for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what 'they said to be entered into the Council-Book: 'The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blan-'ket given him at his Return home.

'I have not heard from the Proprietors yet on 'this Head; but you may be assur'd, from the Fa-'vour and Justice they have always shewn to the '*Indians*, that they will do every Thing that can 'be reasonably expected of them, in this Case.'

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In the COURT-HOUSE Chamber at LANCASTER, *July* the 2d, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*.

WILLIAM BLACK, Secretary to the Treaty.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The *Indians* being told by the Interpreter, that their Brother *Aſſaraquoa* was going to ſpeak to them, ſpoke as follows:

'*SACHEMS and Warriours, our Friends and Brethren,*

'As we have already ſaid enough to you, on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from *Virginia*; we have no Occaſion to ſay any Thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

'We have opened the Cheſt, and the Goods are now here before you: They coſt Two Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Money, and were bought by a Perſon recommended to us by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, with ready Caſh: We ordered them to be good in their Kinds, and we believe they are ſo. Theſe Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which lie now on the Table, we will give you, our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, upon Condition, that you immediately make a Deed,

'recog-

'recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that 'are, or ſhall be, by His Majeſty's Appointment, 'in the Colony of *Virginia*.

'As to the Road, we agree you ſhall have one; 'and the Regulations are in a Paper, which the In- 'terpreter now has in his Cuſtody to ſhew you: 'The People of *Virginia* ſhall perform their Part, 'if you and your *Indians* perform theirs: We are 'your Brethren, and will do no Hardſhips to you, 'but, on the contrary, all the Kindneſs we can.'

The *Indians* agreed to what was ſaid; and *Canaſateego* deſired that they would repreſent their Caſe to the King, in order to have a further Conſideration, when the Settlements increaſed much further back: To which the Commiſſioners agreed, and promiſed they would make ſuch a Repreſentation faithfully and honeſtly; and for their further Security that they would do ſo, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, for that Purpoſe.

They deſir'd that ſome Rum might be given them, to drink on their Way home; which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpoſe, and the Carriage of their Goods from *Philadelphia*.

Canaſateego further ſaid, That as their Brother *Tocarry-hogan*, ſent them Proviſions on the Road here, which kept them from ſtarving; he hop'd their Brother *Aſſaraquoa* would do the ſame for them back, and have the Goods he gave them, carried to the uſual Place: Which the Commiſſioners agreed to, and ordered Proviſions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

After

After this Conference, the Deed was produc'd, and the Interpreter explain'd to them, and, according to their Rank and Quality, they put their Marks and Seals to it, in the Presence of the Commissioners of *Maryland*, and of several Gentlemen of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Pennsylvania* as Witnesses; and when they delivered the Deed, *Canasateego* delivered it to the Commissioners of *Virginia*, for the Use of their Father the great King, and hoped he would consider them: On which, the Gentlemen and *Indians* present, gave three Shouts.

Canasateego, *Tachanoontia*, *Shickcalamy*, and several others, said, they hoped something wou'd be given them to drink, for they were very dry.

The Commissioners ordered a sufficient Quantity of Wine and Water to be mixed, and drank Health to the great King and the *Six Nations*, their Brethren, and departed with the rest of the Gentlemen from the Chamber.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
July the 3d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke as follows:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN of the* 'Six Nations,

'At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of 'your Nations, Two Years ago, the Road between 'us was made clearer and wider; our Fire was en- 'larged, and our Friendship confirm'd, by an Ex- 'change of Presents, and many other mutual good 'Offices.

'We think ourselves happy, in having been in- 'strumental to your Meeting with our Brethren of '*Virginia* and *Maryland*; and we persuade our- 'selves that you, on your Parts, will always re- 'member it, as an Instance of our good Will and 'Affection for you: This has given us an Oppor- 'tunity of seeing you sooner than perhaps we shou'd 'otherwise have done; and as we are under mutual 'Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with our Ears

' for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us,
' we take this Opportunity to inform you of what
' very nearly concerns us both.

' The Great King of *England*, and the *French*
' King, have declared War againſt each other:
' Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and
' the other by Sea; the Great King of *England*
' commanded the Land Army in Perſon, and gain'd
' a compleat Victory; Numbers of the *French* were
' kill'd and taken Priſoners, and the reſt were forc'd
' to paſs a River with Precipitation, to ſave their
' Lives: The Great God covered the King's Head
' in that Battle, ſo that he did not receive the leaſt
' Hurt; for which you, as well as we, have Rea-
' ſon to be very thankful.

' The Engagement at Sea was likewiſe to the
' Advantage of the *Engliſh*: The *French* and *Spani-*
' *ards* join'd their Ships together, and came out to
' fight us: The brave *Engliſh* Admiral burnt one
' of their largeſt Ships, and many others were ſo
' ſhatter'd, that they were glad to take the Op-
' portunity of a very high Wind and a dark Night
' to run away, and to hide themſelves again in their
' Harbours. Had the Weather prov'd fair, he
' wou'd, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroy'd
' them all.

' I need not put you in Mind how much *Wil-*
' *liam Penn*, and his Sons, have been your Friends,
' and the Friends of all the *Indians*; you have long
' and often experienc'd their Friendſhip for you:
' Nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were
' treated, and what valuable Preſents were made to
' you, Two Years ago, by the Governor, the Coun-
' cil, and the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania*. The Sons
' of *William Penn* are all now in *England*, and have

' left

'left me in their Place, well knowing how much I 'regard you, and all the *Indians:* As a freſh Proof 'of this, I have left my Houſe and am come this 'far to ſee you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten 'the covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friend-'ſhip with you. In Teſtimony whereof, I preſent 'you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Cry of Approbation.

'As your Nations have engaged themſelves, by 'Treaty, to aſſiſt us, your Brethren of *Pennſylva-'nia*, in Caſe of a War with the *French*, we do not 'doubt but you will punctually perform an En-'gagement ſo ſolemnly entered into. A War is 'now declar'd, and we expect you will not ſuffer 'the *French*, or any of the *Indians* in Alliance with 'them, to march through your Country to diſturb 'any of our Settlements; and that you will give us 'the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns 'that may be formed by them to our Diſadvantage, 'as we promiſe to do of any that may be to yours. 'To enforce what I have now ſaid to you, in the 'ſtrongeſt Manner, I preſent you with this Belt of 'Wampum.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

After a little Pauſe, his Honour the Governor ſpoke again:

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN of the* 'Six Nations,

'What I have now ſaid to you, is in Conformi-'ty to the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Province 'of which I am Governor, and your *Nations:* I

'now proceed, with the Conſent of the Honourable 'Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to tell 'you. That all Differences having been adjuſted, 'and the Road between us and you made quite 'clear and open, we are ready to confirm our Trea-'ties with your *Nations*, and eſtabliſh a Friendſhip 'that is not to end but with the World itſelf: And 'in Behalf of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I do, 'by this fine Belt of *Wampum*, and a Preſent of 'Goods, to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, 'confirm and eſtabliſh the ſaid Treaties of Peace, 'Union, and Friendſhip; you, on your Parts, do-'ing the ſame.'

The Governor further added,

'The Goods bought with the Hundred Pounds '*Sterling*, put into my Hands by the Governor of '*Virginia*, are ready to be delivered when you 'pleaſe: The Goods bought and ſent up by the 'People of *Pennſylvania*, according to the Liſt 'which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by 'themſelves, and are likewiſe ready to be delivered 'to you at your own Time.'

After a little Time, the Commiſſioners of *Virginia* ſpoke as follows:

'*SACHEMS and Warriours of the* Six 'Nations,

'The Way between us being made ſmooth by 'what paſs'd Yeſterday, we deſire now to confirm 'all former Treaties, made between *Virginia* and 'you our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, and to make 'our Chain of Union and Friendſhip as bright as

'th:

'the Sun, that it may not contract any more Ruſt 'for ever; that our Childrens Children may rejoyce 'at, and confirm what we have done: And that 'you and your Children may not forget it, we give 'you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt 'of *Wampum*'

On preſenting of which, the Indians *gave the uſual Cry of Approbation.*

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN,*

'Altho' we have been diſappointed in our En-'deavours to bring about a Peace between you and 'the *Catawbas*, yet we deſire to ſpeak to you 'ſomething more about them: We believe they 'have been unfaithful to you, and ſpoke of you 'with a fooliſh Contempt; but this may be only 'the Raſhneſs of ſome of their young Men.

'In this Time of War, with our common Ene-'mies, the *French* and *Spaniards*, it will be the 'wiſeſt Way, to be at Peace among ourſelves; they 'the *Catawbas*, are alſo Children of the great King, 'and therefore we deſire you will agree, that we 'may endeavour to make a Peace between you 'and them, that ſo we may be all united, by one 'common Chain of Friendſhip; therefore we give 'you this String of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BRETHREN,*

'Our Friend *Conrad Weiſer*, when he is old, will 'go into the other World, as our Fathers have 'done; our Children will then want ſuch a Friend, 'to go between them and your Children, to recon-'cile any Differences, that may happen to ariſe 'between them, that like him, may have the Ears 'and Tongues, of our Children, and yours.

'The

'The way to have ſuch a Friend is, for you to 'ſend three or four of your Boys to *Virginia*, where 'we have a fine Houſe for them to live in, and a 'Man on purpoſe, to teach the Children of you, 'our Friends, the Religion, Language, and Cuſ-'toms of the white People.

'To this Place we kindly invite you to ſend 'ſome of your Children; and promiſe you, that 'they ſhall have the ſame Care taken of them, and 'be inſtructed in the ſame Manner, as our own Chil-'dren; and be return'd to you again when you 'pleaſe: And to confirm this, we give you this 'String of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the Cry of Approbation.

Next ſpoke the Commiſſioners of *Maryland:*

'*FRIENDS and BRETHREN, the* 'Chiefs or Sachems of the Six *united* Nations,

'The Governor of *Maryland* invited you hither; 'we have treated with you as Friends, and agreed 'with you as Brethren.

'As the Treaty now made, concerning the Lands 'in *Maryland*, will, we hope, prevent effectually, 'every future Miſunderſtanding between us, on 'that Account; we will now bind faſter the Links 'of our Chain of Friendſhip, by a Renewal of all 'our former Treaties: And that they may ſtill be 'the better ſecur'd, we ſhall preſent you with One 'Hundred Pounds in Gold.

'What we have further to ſay to you is, let not our 'Chain contract any Ruſt; when ever you perceive 'the leaſt Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it 'clean; This we alſo expect from you, that it may

'always

'always continue so bright, as our Generations may 'see their Faces in it. And in Pledge of the Truth 'of what we have now spoken, and our Affection 'to you, we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Canasateego, in Return, spoke as follows:

'*BROTHER Onas*, *Assaraquoa*, *and To-*
'*carry-hogan*,

'We return you Thanks for your several Speeches, 'which are very agreeable to us; they contain Mat-'ters of such great Moment, that we propose to 'give them a very serious Consideration, and to an-'swer them suitably to their Worth and Excellence: 'And this will take till To-morrow Morning, and 'when we are ready, we shall give you due Notice.

'You tell us you have beat the *French*; if so, 'you must have taken a great deal of Rum from 'them, and can the better spare us some of that 'hot Liquor, to make us rejoice with you in the 'Victory.'

The Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each, in a small Dram-Glass, which the Governor called a *French* Glass.

In the COURT-HOUSE at LANCASTER,
July the 4th, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esq; Lieut. Governor, &c.

The Honble { The Commissioners of *Virginia*.
The Commissioners of *Maryland*.

The *Indians* of the *Six Nations*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

CANASATEEGO Speaker.

'*BROTHER ONAS*,

'Yesterday you expressed your Satisfaction, in 'having been instrumental to our meeting with our 'Brethren of *Virginia* and *Maryland*; we, in Re-'turn, assure you, that we have great Pleasure in 'this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you 'have had in bringing us together, in order to cre-'ate a good Understanding, and clearing the Road: 'And in Token of our Gratitude, we present you 'with this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

''*BROTHER ONAS*,

'You was pleased Yesterday to inform us, That 'War had been declared between the Great King 'of *England*, and the *French* King; that Two great

'Battles

'Battles had been fought, one by Land, the other 'at Sea, with many other Particulars: We are 'glad to hear the Arms of the King of *Great-Bri-* 'tain were ſucceſsful, and take Part with you in 'your Joy on this Occaſion.

'You then came nearer home, and told us, you 'had left your Houſe and was come this far, on Be- 'half of the whole People of *Pennſylvania*, to ſee us, 'to renew your Treaties, to brighten the Covenant 'Chain, and to confirm your Friendſhip with us: 'We approve this Propoſition, we thank you for 'it. We own with Pleaſure, that the Covenant 'Chain between us and *Pennſylvania*, is of old 'ſtanding, and has never contracted any Ruſt; we 'wiſh it may always continue as bright as it has 'done hitherto: And in Token of the Sincerity of 'our Wiſhes, we preſent you with this Belt of '*Wampum.*'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

'*BROTHER ONAS,*

'You was pleaſed Yeſterday to remind us of our 'mutual Obligation to aſſiſt each other, in Caſe of 'a War with the *French*, and to repeat the Sub- 'ſtance of what we ought to do, by our Treaties 'with you; and that as a War had been already 'entered into with the *French*, you called upon us 'to aſſiſt you, and not to ſuffer the *French* to march 'through our Country, to diſturb any of your Set- 'tlements.

'In Anſwer, we aſſure you we have all theſe 'Particulars in our Hearts; they are freſh in our 'Memory; we ſhall never forget that you and we 'have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one 'Ear, and one Hand: We ſhall have all your

'Country under our Eye, and take all the Care 'we can, to prevent any Enemy from coming into 'it; and in Proof of our Care we muſt inform you, 'that before we came here, we told * *Onantio*, our 'Father, as you are pleaſed to call him, *That nei-* 'ther he, *nor any of his People, ſhou'd come through* 'our Countries to hurt our Brethren the Engliſh, *or* 'any of the Settlements belonging to them; *there was* 'Room enough at Sea to fight, *there he might do* 'what he pleaſed; *but he ſhould not come upon our* 'Land to do any Damage to our Brethren. And 'you may depend upon our uſing our utmoſt Care to 'ſee this effectually done: And in Token of our Sin- 'cerity, we preſent you with this Belt of *Wampum.*'

Which was received with the Io-hah.

After ſome little Time, the Interpreter ſaid *Canaſateego* had forgot ſomething material, and deſir'd to mend his Speech, and to do ſo as often as he ſhou'd omit any Thing of Moment; and thereupon he added,

'The *Six Nations* had a great Authority and 'Influence over ſundry Tribes of *Indians* in Alli- 'ance with the *French*, and particularly over the 'Praying *Indians*, formerly a Part of ourſelves, who 'ſtand in the very Gates of the *French*; and to 'ſhew our further Care, we have engag'd theſe 'very *Indians*, and other *Indian* Allies of the *French*, 'for you: They will not join with the *French* a- 'gainſt you; they have agreed this with us before 'we ſet out: We have put the Spirit of Antipathy

* The Governor of *Canada*.

'againſt

'againſt the *French* in thoſe People; our Intereſt is 'very conſiderable with them, and many other Na-'tions; and as far as ever it extends, we ſhall uſe 'it for your Service.'

The Governor ſaid, *Canaſateego* did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it whenever his Memory ſhou'd fail him in any Point of Conſequence; and he thank'd him for the very agreeable Addition.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You told us Yeſterday, that all Diſputes with 'you being now at an End, you deſired to confirm 'all former Treaties between *Virginia* and us; and 'to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

'We agree very heartily with you in theſe Pro-'poſitions; we thank you for your good Inclina-'tions; we deſire you will pay no Regard to any idle 'Stories that may be told to our Prejudice; and as 'the Diſputes about the Land is now entirely over, 'and we perfectly reconcil'd, we hope, for the fu-'ture, we ſhall not act towards each other but as 'becometh Brethren and hearty Friends.

'We are very willing to renew the Friendſhip 'with you, and to make it as firm as poſſible, for 'us and our Children, with you and your Children, 'to the lateſt Generation: And we deſire you will 'imprint theſe Engagements on your Hearts in the 'ſtrongeſt Manner: And in Confirmation that we 'ſhall do the ſame, we give you this Belt of *Wam-'pum.*'

Which was received with the Io-hah, from the Interpreter and the Six Nations.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You did let us know Yeſterday, that tho' you 'had been diſappointed in your Endeavours, to 'bring about a Peace between us and the *Catawbas*, yet you would ſtill do your beſt to bring 'ſuch a Thing about: We are well pleaſed with 'your Deſign, and the more ſo, as we hear you 'know what Sort of People the *Catawbas* are; 'that they are ſpiteful and offenſive, and have 'treated us contemptuouſly: We are glad you 'know theſe Things of the *Catabas*: We believe 'what you ſay to be true, that there are ſome 'amongſt them, who are wiſer and better; and as 'you ſay, they are your Brethren, and belong alſo 'to the great King over the Water; we ſhall not 'be againſt a Peace on reaſonable Terms, provided 'they will come to the Northward to treat about 'it. In Confirmation of what we ſay, and to en-'courage you in your Undertaking, we give you 'this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was receiv'd as before.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'You told us likewiſe, you had a great Houſe 'provided, for the Education of Youth, and that 'there were ſeveral white People and *Indian*'s Chil-'dren there, to learn Languages, and to write and 'read, and invited us to ſend ſome of our Children 'amongſt you, &c.

'We muſt let you know, we love our Children 'too well, to ſend them ſo great a Way, and the '*Indians* are not inclin'd to give their Children 'Learning: We allow it to be good, and we thank 'you for the Invitation; but our Cuſtoms differing 'from yours, you will be ſo good as to excuſe us.

'We

'We hope * *Tarauchia Waggon*, will be pre-
'ſerved by the good Spirit, to a good old Age;
'and when he is gone under Ground, it will be
'then Time enough for us to join with you to look
'out for another; and no doubt, but among ſo
'many Thouſands, one fit and proper Man, ſuch
'as he may be found; and while he is alive, we
'have no Reaſon to complain.'

Here they laid down a String of Wampum, *which was received with the uſual Ceremony.*

'*BROTHER Tocarry-hogan*,

'You told us Yeſterday, that ſince there was
'now, nothing in Controverſy between us, and the
'Affair of the Land ſettled to your Satisfaction;
'you wou'd now brighten the Chain of Friendſhip,
'which had ſubſiſted between you and us, ever
'ſince we became Brethren: We are well pleaſed
'with the Propoſition, and we thank you for it:
'We are alſo inclin'd to renew all Treaties, and
'keep good Correſpondence with you. You told
'us further, if ever we ſhou'd perceive the Chain
'had contracted any Ruſt, to let you know,
'and you would take Care to take the Ruſt out,
'and preſerve it bright: We agree with you in
'this; and ſhall on our Parts, do every Thing to
'preſerve a good Underſtanding, and to live in the
'ſame Friendſhip with you, as with our Brother
'*Onas* and *Aſſaraquoa*: In Confirmation whereof,
'we give you this Belt of *Wampum*.'

On which the uſual Cry of Io-hah was given.

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* *Conrad Weiſer*'s Indian Name.

'*BRETHREN*,

'We have now finiſhed our Anſwer, to what you 'ſaid to us Yeſterday, and ſhall now proceed to '*Indian* Affairs, that are not of ſo general a Concern.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'There lives a Nation of *Indians*, on the other 'Side of your Country, the *Tuſcarora's*, who are 'our Friends, and with whom, we hold Correſpon-'dence; but the Road between us and them, has 'been ſtop'd for ſome Time, on account of the 'Misbehaviour of ſome of our Warriours: We 'have open'd a new Road for our Warriours, and 'they ſhall keep to that Road; but as that would 'be very inconvenient, for Meſſengers, going to the '*Tuſcaroro's*, we deſire, they may go the old Road: 'We frequently ſend Meſſengers to one another, 'and ſhall have more Occaſion to do ſo, now that 'we have concluded a Peace with the *Cherrokees*: 'To enforce our Requeſt, we give you this String 'of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

'*BROTHER Aſſaraquoa*,

'Among theſe *Tuſcaroro's* there lives a few Families 'of the *Conoy Indians*, who are deſirous to leave them, 'and to remove to the reſt of their Nation, among 'us; and the ſtraight Road from them to us, lyes 'through the Middle of your Country: We deſire 'you will give them free Paſſage through *Virginia*, 'and furniſh them with Paſſes; and to enforce our 'Requeſt we give you this String of *Wampum*.'

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony.

BRO-

'*BROTHER Onas, Aſſaraquoa and Tocarry-*
'*hogan,*

'At the Cloſe of your reſpective Speeches
'Yeſterday, you made us very handſome Preſents,
'and we ſhou'd return you ſomething ſuitable to
'your Generoſity: But alas, we are poor, and ſhall
'ever remain ſo, as long as there are ſo many *In-*
'*dian* Traders among us; theirs, and the white
'People's Cattle, have eat up all the Graſs, and
'made Deer ſcarce: However, we have provided
'a ſmall Preſent for you; and though ſome of you
'gave us more than others, yet as you are all
'equally our Brethren; we ſhall leave it to you,
'to divide them as you pleaſe.' And then pre-
ſented three Bundles of Skins.

Which was received with the uſual Ceremony from the three Governments.

'We have one Thing further to ſay, and that
'is; we heartily recommend Union and a good
'Agreement between you our Brethren: Never
'diſagree, but preſerve a ſtrict Friendſhip for one
'another, and thereby, both you as well as we,
'will become the ſtronger.

'Our wiſe Forefathers, eſtabliſhed Union and
'Amity between the *Five Nations*; this has made
'us formidable, this has given us great Weight and
'Authority, with our neighbouring Nations: We
'are a powerful Confederacy; and by your obſerv-
'ing the ſame Methods, our wiſe Foreſathers have
'taken, you will acquire freſh Strength and Power:
'Therefore, whatever befals you, never fall out
'one with another.'

The

The Governor replied,

'The Honourable Commiſſioners of *Virginia* and '*Maryland*, having deſired me to ſpeak for them; 'I, on the Part of thoſe Governments, as well as 'on behalf of the Province of *Penſylvania*, return 'you Thanks, for the many Proofs you have given 'in your Speeches, of our Zeal for the Service of 'your Brethren the *Engliſh*; and in particular, for 'your having ſo early engag'd in a Neutrality the 'ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* in the *French* Alliance: 'We don't doubt but you will faithfully diſcharge 'your Promiſes.

'As to your Preſents, we never eſtimate theſe 'Things by their real Worth, but by the Diſpoſi-'tion of the Giver: In this Light we accept them 'with great Pleaſure, and put a high Value on 'them. We are oblig'd to you for recommending 'Peace and a good Agreement amongſt ourſelves: 'We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great 'King beyond the Water, and in Duty to His Ma-'jeſty, and from the good Affection we bear each 'other, as well as from a Regard to our own In-'tereſt, we ſhall always be inclin'd to live in Friend-'ſhip.

Then the Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, preſented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing their Promiſe, to recommend the *Six Nations*, for further Favour, to the King.

Which they received with the Io-hah; and the Paper was given by them, to Conrad Weiſer *to keep for them.*

The

The Commiſſioners for *Maryland* preſented their Hundred Pound in Gold.

Which was likewiſe received with the Io-hah.

CANASATEEGO ſaid:

'We mentioned to you Yeſterday, the Booty 'you had taken from the *French*, and ask'd you 'for ſome of the Rum which, we ſuppos'd to be a 'Part of it, and you gave us ſome; but it turn'd 'out unfortunately, that you gave it us in *French* 'Glaſſes: We now deſire you will give us ſome in '*Engliſh* Glaſſes.'

The Governor made Anſwer:

'We are glad to hear you have ſuch a Diſlike 'for what is *French*; they cheat you in your 'Glaſſes, as well as in every Thing elſe: You will 'conſider, we are at a Diſtance from *Williamsburg*, '*Annapolis*' and *Philadelphia*, where our Rum 'Stores are, and that, though we brought up a 'good Quantity with us, you have almoſt drank it 'out; but notwithſtanding this, we have enough 'left to fill our *Engliſh* Glaſſes, and this will ſerve 'to ſhew the Difference between the narrow Incli-'nations of the *French*, and generous Diſpoſitions of 'your Brethren the *Engliſh* towards you.'

The *Indians* gave in their Order, five *Io-hah's*, and the Honourable the Governor and Commiſſioners, calling for ſome Rum, and ſome middle-ſiz'd Wine-Glaſſes; drank Health to the great King of *England*, and the *Six Nations*, and put an End to the Treaty, by three loud Huzza's, in which all the the Company join'd.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the *Indians*; and preſenting them with a String of *Wampum*, he told them, that was in Return for one he had received from them, with a Meſſage, to deſire the Governor of *Virginia*, to ſuffer their Warriours to go through *Virginia* unmoleſted; which was rendred unneceſſary by the preſent Treaty.

Then preſenting them with another String of *Wampum*, he told them, that was in Return for theirs; praying him, as they had taken away one Part of *Conrad Weiſer's* Beard, he wou'd pleaſe to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The *Indians* received the two Strings, with the uſual *Io-hah*; and then *Canaſateego* ſpoke as follows:

'We have been hindered by a great deal of Buſineſs, from waiting on you, to have ſome private 'Converſation with you; chiefly to enquire after 'the Healths of *Onas* beyond the Water; we de-'ſire you will tell them, we have a greatful Senſe 'of all their Kindneſſes for the *Indians*.

'Brother *Onas* told us, when he went away, 'he would not ſtay long from us; we think it is a 'great While, and want to know when we may ex-'pect him; and deſire, when you write, you will 'recommend us heartily to him; which the Go-'vernor promiſed to do, and then took his Leave 'of them.'

The

The Commiſſioners of *Virginia* gave *Canaſateego* a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and at the ſame Time delivered the Paſſes to them, according to their Requeſt, and took their Leave of them in form.

The Commiſſioners of *Maryland* preſented *Gachraddodow* with a broad Gold-lac'd Hat, and took their Leave of them in the ſame Manner.

The Indian *Road as agreed to at* LANCASTER, June *the* 30*th*, 1744.

THE preſent Waggon Road from *Cohongoronto* above *Shenando* River, through the Counties of *Frederick* and *Auguſta* by Colonel *James Wood's*, *Jacob Tunk's*, *Joſt Hiti's*, *Benjamin Allin's*, the Widow *Givans's*, Colonel *James Paton's*, *Patrick Campbell's*, *Patrick Haye's*, *Gilbert Campbell's*, *Robert Young's* Mill, *Joſeph Long's*, *Robert Loney's*, *George Robinſon's* Mill, on *Roanoke*, to *Adam Herman's* at *Tom's Creek* on *New* River, above the *Blue-Ridge*; ſhall be the eſtabliſhed Road, for the *Indians* our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, to paſs to the Southward, when there is War between them and the *Catawbas*.

But before they ſhall at any Time, enter the Borders of *Virginia*, they ſhall obtain a Paſs, under the Hand and Seal of ſome Magiſtrate of Repute, as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe, by the Governor of *New-York* or *Pennſylvania*, whoſe Name ſhall be certified to the Governor of *Virginia*; which Paſs ſhall mention, the Name and Nation of the Captain, and the Number of *Indians* in the

Company, and the Buſineſs they are going upon, which paſs, ſhall be alſo from Time to Time ſigned, by every Juſtice, to whom they ſhall produce it, in their Journey through *Virginia*, which Paſs ſhall alſo ſerve them in their Return.

The *Indians* having ſuch Paſs, ſhall not permit any *Frenchman* to go with them, under the Protection thereof; and they the ſaid *Indians*, ſhall not take or kill, any Thing belonging to any of the People of *Virginia*, without their Leave, but behave themſelves orderly and peaceably like Brethren, in their Paſſage through the Country, both going and returning: And when they are in Want of Proviſions, they ſhall apply to the firſt Juſtice of the Peace, Captain, or other ſuperiour Officer, who ſhall happen to live on, or nigh the ſaid Road; which Juſtice or Officer, ſhall ſupply them with ſufficient Proviſions, to ſerve them to the next Juſtice or Officer, and ſo on, throughout their Journey through *Virginia*; the ſaid *Indians* making no unneceſſary Delays, ranging far out of the ſaid Road.

And the Governor of *Virginia* will take due Care, that what is hereby agreed to, on the Part of the People of that Colony, ſhall be faithfully comply'd with, on Condition that the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, who ſhall have ſuch Paſſes ſhall behave themſelves, in the Manner, as above is expreſs'd.

COPY

COPY of the Commiſſioners Promiſe, delivered the Six Nations *in Writing, at* Lancaſter, *the 4th of* July, 1744. See Page 72.

WHEREAS the *Six* united *Nations* of *Indians* have, for a Conſideration in a Deed made by them to His Majeſty this Day, recognized the Right and Title of our moſt gracious Sovereign, in and to the Colony of *Virginia*, as it now is, or hereafter ſhall be bounded: And whereas it may be for the Service of His Majeſty, and the Peace and Safety of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Colony, We, the Commiſſioners of *Virginia*, do, at the Deſire and Requeſt of the ſaid *Six Nations* of *Indians*, Promiſe to move the Governor and Council of *Virginia*, to repreſent their Caſe to our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, to the End His Majeſty may extend His further Grace and Favour to the ſaid *Six Nations*. GIVEN under our Hands at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, this Second Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Dom'* 1744.

THOMAS LEE.
WIL BEVERLEY.

COPY of the Paſs for the Six Nations, *to bring the* Canoy Indians *thro'* Virginia; *delivered them in Writing, by the Commiſſioners, at* Lancaſter, July *the 4th*, 1744. See Page 70.

PURSUANT to an Agreement made this Day between us, *Thomas Lee*, and *William Beverley*, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, and the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, We do hereby require all His Majeſty's Subjects in *Virginia*, to Permit *Charles Corry-*

Carry-hati-centha, and *Adam Wick-quach-quy-wick*, *Indians* of the *Canoy Nation*, and the others with them, (not exceeding Ten in Number) to paſs thro' the ſaid Colony of *Virginia*, to the *Tuſcaroro* Towns to the *Southward*; and to return Home again, with all or ſuch of the *Indians* of the *Canoy Nation*, reſiding with the ſaid *Tuſcaroros*, as ſhall think fit to return with them, without any Moleſtation. Given under our Hands at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, this Fourth Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Domini* 1744.

THOMAS LEE.
WIL. BEVERLEY.

COPY of the Paſs for the Six Nations, *to ſend Meſſengers, the old Road, to the* Tuſcaroros; *according to the Propoſition, in Page* 70.

At a Treaty with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, continued and held at *Lancaſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, on the 4th Day of *July*, in the Eighteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* the Second, *Anno Domini* 1744.

AT the Requeſt of the ſaid *Indians*, We, *Thomas Lee*, and *William Beverley*, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for *Virginia*, do agree, That the ſaid *Indians* ſhall from Time to Time, have Liberty to ſend any Number of *Indians* of their Body, not exceeding Six Perſons, through the inhabited Part of the Colony aforeſaid, to viſit their Allies, the *Tuſcaroros*, living to the *Southward* thereof: But the ſaid Meſſengers ſhall firſt obtain a Paſs, from the Perſon to be appointed by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, in

like

like Manner as they are to do, in their Paſſage to the *Catawbas*, and behaving themſelves in a civil Manner, as Friends and Brethren ought to do, both in their Going and Returning. GIVEN under our Hands the Day and Year above written.

The Form of a Paſs, propoſed for the Warriours of the Six Nations, *going through* Virginia *the new Road, to the* Catawbas.

SUFFER and Permit Captain of *Indians* of the *Six* united *Nations*, (or as the Caſe is, if Tributaries) to paſs thro' *Virginia* along the *Indian* Road, as agreed to by the Treaty, held at *Lancaſter* the 30th Day of *June*, 1744, they behaving themſelves peaceably, as Brethren. GIVEN under my Hand this Day of *Anno Domini*

To all whom it may concern.

A Treaty

Held at the Town of Lancaster in Pennsylvania by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland with the Indians of the Six Nations in June 1744.

At the Court House in the Town of Lancaster on Friday the 22d. June 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware —

The Honourable Thomas Lee Esqr.
Coll. William Beverly — } Commissioners of Virginia

The Honourable Edmund Jennings Esqr.
Philip Thomas —
Coll. Robert King —
Coll. Thomas Cresap — } Commissioners of Maryland

The Deputies of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras —

Conrad Weiser — Interpreter.

The Governor and the Commissioners took some of the Indian Chiefs by the Hand And after they had seated themselves the Governor did them Welcome into the Government and there being Pipes and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the several Commissioners drank Health to the Six Nations and Canassatego Tachanoonte and some other Chiefs returned the Compliment drinking the Healths of Onas — Assaragoa and the Governor of Maryland —

— After they were all served with their Punch Pipes and Tobacco, the Governor told the Indians, that as it was customary and indeed necessary they should have some time to rest after so long a Journey, and as he thought three days would be no more than sufficient for that purpose he proposed to speak to them on Monday next, after which the Honourable Commissioners would take their own time to deliver what they had to say.

Onas the Governor of Pennsylvania — Assaragoa, the Governor of their

Canaseatego answered the Governor. We thank you for giving us time to rest. We are come to you and shall leave it entirely to you to appoint the time when we shall meet you again. . . . We likewise leave it to the Governor of Maryland, by whose Invitation we came here, to appoint a time when he will please to mention the Reason of his Inviting us. As to our Brother Asaragoa, We have at this present time nothing to say to him. But we have a great deal to say to Asaragoa, which must be said at one time or another; But not being satisfied, whether He or We should begin first, We shall leave it wholly to our Brother Onas to adjust this between us, and to say which shall begin first. . . . .

In the Court House at Lancaster June 25th 1744, A.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Governor &c.
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland —
The Deputies of the six Nations —
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

The Governor spoke as follows.

Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners for the Governments of Virginia and Maryland —

And Brethren Sachems & Chiefs of the Indians of the six Nations. —

At a Treaty held by me two years ago in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania with a Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the six Nations, I was desired by them to write to the Governor of Maryland concerning some Lands in the Back parts of that Province which they claim a Right to from their Conquest over the ancient Possessors and which have been settled by some of the Inhabitants of that Government without their Consent, or any Purchase made from them. It was at that time understood, that the Claim was upon Maryland only, but it has since appeared by some Letters formerly wrote by -

by M.r President Logan to the late Governor of Maryland, that it related likewise to some Lands in the back parts of Virginia. The Governors of those Colonies soon manifested a truly equitable Disposition to come to any reasonable Terms with the Six Nations on account of those Lands, and desired, that for that End a time and place might be fixed for a Treaty with them. But before this could be effected an unfortunate

1745 Skirmish happened in the back parts of Virginia between some of the Militia there and a Party of the Indian Warriors of the Six Nations with some Loss on both Sides. Who were the Aggressors is not at this time to be discussed, both Parties having agreed to bury that Affair in Oblivion; and the Government of Virginia having in Token of the Continuance of their Friendship, presented the Six Nations through my Hands with Goods to the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. To prevent further Hostilities, and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Present was given, made a Tender of my good Offices, which both Parties accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay down their Arms. Since which the Faith pledg'd to me has been mutually preserved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon through my Intervention, for accomodating all Differences and for settling a firm Peace Union and Freindship, as well between the Governments of Virginia, as that of Maryland, and the Indians of the Six Nations *. The Honourable the Commissioners for those two Governments and the Deputies of the Six Nations are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to say, That if my further good Offices shall be thought useful for the accomplishment of this Work, you may rely most assuredly upon them.

But I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners, it will not be taken amiss, if I go a little further, and briefly represent to you, how especially necessary it is at this Juncture for his Majesties Service and the Good of all his Colonies in this part of his Dominions, that Peace and Freindship be established between your Governments and the Indians of the Six Nations.

These Indians by their Situation are a Frontier to some of them, and from thence, if Friends, are capable of defending their Settlements, If Enemies, of making cruel Ravages upon them, If Neuters, they may deny the French a Passage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Designs. These are but some of the Motives for cultivating a good Understanding with them, but from hence the Disadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident: Every Advantage you gain over them in War will be a Weakning of the Barrier of those Colonies, and consequently be in Effect Victories over yourselves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Passions, and a present now and then for the Relief of their Necessities, which have in some Measure been brought upon them by their Intercourse with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tie them more closely to the British Interest.

* This was allowed at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners [illegible] preceding the Treaty. —

This has been the Method of New York and Pennsylvania, and will not put you to so much Expence in Twenty Years, as the carrying on a War against them will do in one. The French very well know the Importance of these Nations to us, and will not fail by Presents and their other usual Arts to take Advantage of any Misunderstandings we may have with them *. But I will detain you Gentlemen no longer. Your own Superior Knowledge will suggest to you more than I can say on this Subject.

Friends and Brethren Sachems or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations.

These your Brethren of Virginia and Maryland are come to enlarge the Fire which was almost gone out, and to make it burn clearer, to brighten the Chain which had contracted some Rust, and to renew their Friendship with you, which is it is their Desire may last, so long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars shall give Light. Their Powers are derived from the Great King of England, your Father, and whatever Conclusions they shall come to with you will be as firm and binding as if the Governors of these Provinces were themselves here. I am your Brother, and, which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know from Experience that I am so, I will now give you a few Words of Advice.

Receive these your Brethren with open Arms, Unite yourselves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body and one Soul.

I make no Doubt but the Governor of Canada has been taking Pains to widen the Breach between these your Brethren of Virginia and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the French have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly on the Contrary you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the Great King of England, and his Subjects, you will not be at a Loss to see into the Designs of that Governor. He wants to divide you from us, in Order the more easily to destroy you, which he will most certainly do, if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by him.

* The two preceding Paragraphs were allowed by the Commissioners of Virginia, whilst they were at Philadelphia, to be very proper to be spoken by the Governor of Pennsylvania at the Opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion from what passed at the first friendly Interview with the Indians, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of Virginia, the Governor consented to decline speaking them in the Presence of the Indians.

As to what relates to the Friendship established between the Government of Pennsylvania and your Nations, I will take another day speak to you upon it.

To enforce what has been said, the Governor laid down a Belt of Wampum. Upon which the Indians gave the † Jo-hah.

After a short Pause the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed Time for meeting the Commissioners, he recommended to them to use all the Expedition possible in giving their Answer to what had been said, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the respective Commissioners on they Business they came about.

Then Canassatego repeated to the Interpreter the Substance of what the Governor had spoke in order to know if he had understood him right (a Method generally made use of by the Indians) and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true sense Canassatego proceeded to return the Thanks of the Six Nations for the Governor's kind Advice, promising to follow it as far as lay in their Power, But as it was their Custom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take time 'till the Afternoon to provide one, and would then give their Answer.

At the Court House at Lancaster June 25th 1744. P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canassatego's Answer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning.

Brother Onas,

You spoke in the Presence of Ashagaca and the Governor of Maryland to us, desiring us to receive them as our Brethren, and to unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body and one Soul. We have always considered them as our Brethren, and, as such, shall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendship with them. But since there are some Disputes between us respecting the Lands possessed by them, which formerly belonged to us. We according to our Custom propose to have those Differences first adjusted, and then we shall proceed to confirm

† 113. The Indian denotes Approbation, being a short Shout or Cry consisting of a few Notes pronounced by all the Indians in a very musical Manner in the Nature of an Huzza

confirm the Friendship subsisting between us. Which will meet with no Obstruction after these Matters are settled.

Then they presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum, in Return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the Governor — And the Interpreter was ordered to return the Jo-hah —

Then the Governor in Reply spoke as follows,

I receive your Belt with great Kindness and Affection, and as to what relates to the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, the Honorable Commissioners now present are ready to treat with you. I shall only add — that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling put into my hands by the Governor of Virginia, as a Token of his good Disposition to preserve Friendship with you, are now in Town and ready to be delivered, in Consequence of what was told you by Conrad Weiser when he was last at Onondago.

Then the Governor turning to the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said, Gentlemen — I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the Indians, and as you have first Authority from your respective Governments to Treat with them, I shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw as you shall think most for your Service.

The Commissioners said they were all of Opinion it would be for their Interest that the Governor should stay with them, and therefore they unanimously desired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence, whilst they should be in Treaty with the Indians; Which his Honour said he would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Business and prevent any Jealousy the Indians might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commissioners of Maryland ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that the Governor of Maryland was going to speak to them, and then spoke as follows —

Friends and Brethren of the united Six Nations,

We who are deputed from the Government of Maryland by a Commission under the Great Seal of that Province now in our Hands (and which will be interpreted to you) bid you welcome, and in Token that we are very glad to see you here as Brethren, We give you this String of Wampum —

Upon which the Indians gave the — Jo-hah —

When the Governor of Maryland received the first Belt about seven Years ago of your Claim to some Lands in that Province, He thought our good Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations had little Reason to complain of any Injury from Maryland, and that they would be so well convinced thereof on farther Deliberation, as he should hear no more of it; but you spoke of that Matter again to the Governor of Pennsylvania about two Years since, as if you designed to terrify us —

It was very inconsiderately said by you, that you would do Yourselves Justice by going to take Payment Yourselves; Such an Attempt would have intirely dissolved the Chain of Friendship subsisting, not only between us, but perhaps the other English and You —

We assure You, Our People, who are Numerous, Courageous, and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not suffer themselves to be cheated in their Lives and Estates.

But however the Old and Wise People of Maryland immediately met in Council, and upon considering very coolly your rash Expressions, agreed to invite their Brethren the Six Nations to this Place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in Maryland, and if they had any, to make them some reasonable Compensation for it; Therefore the Governor of Maryland has sent us to meet and Treat with You about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthening the Chain which hath long subsisted between us. And as an Earnest of our Sincerity and good Will towards you We present you with this Belt of Wampum —

(On which the Indians gave the Yo-hah —

Our Great King of England and his Subjects have always possessed the Province of Maryland free and undisturbed from any Claim of the Six Nations for above one hundred Years past, and you are not saying any thing to us before, convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Land in Maryland, nor can we yet find out to what Lands or under what Title you make your Claim; For the Susquehannah Indians by a Treaty above Ninety Years since (which is on the Table and will be interpreted to you) gave and yielded to the English Nation their Heirs and Assigns for ever, the greatest part (if not all) of the Lands we possess from Patuxent River on the Western as well as from Choptank River on the Eastern Side of the Great Bay of Chesapeak. And near Sixty Years ago You acknowledged to the Governor of New York at Albany "That you had given your "Lands and submitted Yourselves to the King of England" —

We are that Great King's Subjects, and We possess and enjoy the Province of Maryland by Virtue of our Right and Sovereignty thereto [illegible]

C/9

you for your Parent Children you and we live into we as one
Man under the protection of that Great King

We need not but you in Mind of the Treaty (which we suppose you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of Maryland near twenty Years ago and renewed and confirmed two or three times since that Time —

By these Treaties we became Brothers; We have always lived as such, and hope always to continue so. —

We have this further to say, that altho' we are not satisfied of the justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous of shewing our Brotherly Kindness and Affection, and to prevent (by any reasonable Way) every Misunderstanding between the Province of Maryland and you our Brethren of the Six Nations. —

For this purpose We have brought hither a Quantity of Goods for our Brethren the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you as soon as we shall have received your Answer, and made so bright and large a Fire as may burn pure and clear, whilst the Sun and Moon shall shine —

— We have now freely and openly laid our Hearts bare to You; that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Words We give you this Belt of Wampum —

Which was received with the Yo-hah —

After a little Time Canassatego spoke, as follows —

Brother the Governor of Maryland,

We have heard what you have said to us, and as you have gone back to old Times, we cannot give you an Answer now, but shall take what you have said into Consideration, and return you our Answer sometime to Morrow. He then sate down, and after sometime he spoke again —

Brother the Governor of Maryland —

If you have made any Enquiry into Indian Affairs, you will know that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles mended when we came to see our Brethren — Brother England the Governor of York always to this for us, and we give you this early Notice that we may not thereby be delayed being desirous, as well as you, to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be transacted between us. —

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said, Since it

read

was customary they would give Orders to have every Thing belonging to them
intended that should want it.

At the Court House at Lancaster June 26th 1744, P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor —
The Honable Commissioners of Virginia
The Honable Commissioners of Maryland —
The Deputies of the Six Nations —
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego spake as follows

Brother the Governor of Maryland —

When you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you
Conedogwainet was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards You by Brother Thos,
upon second Thoughts considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and
other Accomodations where there were but few Houses or Inhabitants, desired us —
would meet our Brethren at Lancaster; and at his Instances we very readily agreed
to meet you here, and are glad of the Change, for we have found Plenty of every —
thing: And as yesterday You did us welcome and told us You were glad to see us —
We likewise assure You we are as glad to see you, And in Token of our Satisfaction
we present you with this String of Wampum —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony —

Brother the Governor of Maryland —

You tell us that when about Seven Years ago You heard by our Brother
Thos of your Claim to some Lands in your Province you took no Notice of it (
believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that Matter, We
should find that We had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governm of
Maryland and would drop our Demand. And that when about two Years ago
We mentioned it again to our Brother Thos You say we did it in such Terms —
as looked like a Design to terrify You and you tell us further That we must be
conscious Ourselves in using such a rash Expression as to tell you We knew how to do
ourselves Justice if you should not release. It is true We did say so but without
any ill Design, for we must inform you that when we first desired our Brother Thos
to use his Influence with you to procure us Satisfaction for our Lands We at the
same

come Sons desert him, in case you should disregard our Demand to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who could own us for his Children as well as you, to compell you to do us Justice: And two years ago, when we found that you had paid no Regard to our just Demand, nor that Brother Onas had conveyed our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were resolved to use such Expressions as would make the greatest Impression on your Minds, and we find it had its Effect, for you tell us "That your wise "Men held a Council together, and agreed to invite us and to enquire of our "Right to any of your Lands, and if it should be found that we had a "Right we were to have a Compensation made for them: And likewise "you told us that our Brother the Governor of Maryland by the Advice of "those wise Men has sent you to brighten the Chain and to assure us of his "Willingness to remove whatever impedes a good Understanding between "us". This shews that your wise Men understood our Expressions in their true Sense. We had no Design to terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Justice you had so long delayed. Your wise Men have done well, and as there is no Obstacle to a good Understanding between us, except this Affair of our Land, We on our parts do give you the strongest Assurances of our good Dispositions towards you, and that we are as desirous as you to brighten the Chain and to put away all Hindrances to a perfect good Understanding. And in Token of our Sincerity We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received and the Interpreter ordered to give the — Belt —

Brother the Governor of Maryland.

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land yesterday you went back to old times and told us you had been in possession of the Province of Maryland above one hundred Years. But what is one hundred Years in Comparison of the length of time since our Claim began? Since We came out of this Ground? For we must tell you, that long before one hundred Years our Forefathers came out of this very Ground and their Children have remained here ever since. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lies beyond the Seas, there you may have a just Claim but there you must allow us to be your Elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true that above one hundred Years ago the Dutch came here in a Ship and brought with them several Goods, such as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns and many

other

their Particulars, which they gave us, and when they had taught us how to use their Things and We saw what Sort of People they were, we were so well pleased with them, that we tied their Ship to the Bushes on the Shoar, and afterwards liking them still better the longer they staid with us, and thinking the Bushes too slender, we removed the Rope and tied it to the Trees, and as the Trees were liable to be blown down by High Winds or to decay of themselves, &c, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope and tied it to a strong and big Rock (here the Interpreter said They mean the Oneido Country) and not content with this for it's further Security we removed the Rope to the big Mountain (here the Interpreter says, they mean the Onondago Country) and there we tied it very fast and round Wampum about it, and to make it still more sure, we stood upon the Wampum, and sate down upon it, to defend it and to prevent any Hurt coming to it and did our best Endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this time the Peeresemore the Dutch acknowledged our Rights to the Lands and solicited us from time to time to grant them Parts of our Country, and to enter into Leagues and Covenant with us and to become one People with us.

After this the English came into the Country, and as we were told became one People with the Dutch; About two Years after the arrival of the English an Englishe Governor came to Albany and finding what great Friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch he approved it mightily and desired to make as strong a League and to be upon as good Terms with us as the Dutch were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with us: And by his further Care in looking into what had passed between us, he found that the Rope which tied the Ship to the great Mountain was only fastned with a Sapling which was liable to break and rot and to perish in a Course of Years. He therefore told us he would give us a Silver Chain which would be much stronger and would last for ever. This we accepted and fastned the Ship with it and it has lasted ever since. Indeed we have had some small Differences with the English, and during these Misunderstandings some of their Young Men would by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us that we should have perished if they had not come into the Country and furnished us with Hoes and Hatchets and Guns and other Things necessary for the Support of Life. But we always gave them to understand that they were mistaken, that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us. We had then Room enough and Plenty of Deer which was easily caught, and tho' we had not Knives Hatchets or Guns such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone and Hatchets of Stone and Bows and Arrows and these served us as well then as the English ones do now. We are now straitned and sometimes in Want of Deer and liable to many other Inconveniencies since the

the English will have nothing more, and [illegible] from that Fire and Sword
that is going on at the Table — (pointing to the Secretary) and he will give you
an Instance of this. Our Brother Onas a great while ago came to Albany to
buy the Susquahannah Lands of us, but our Brother the Governor of New York
who, as we suppose, had not a good Understanding with our Brother Onas
advised us not to sell him any Land, for he would make an ill use of it,
& pretending to be our good Friend, he advised us, in Order to prevent Onas's
or any other person's imposing upon us, And that we might always have
our Land when we should want it, to put it into his Hands, and told us —
he would keep it for our use, and never open his Hands, but keep them
close shut and not part with any of it, but at our Request. Accordingly
we trusted him and put our Lands into his Hands, and charged him to
keep it safe for our use, but sometime after he went to England and carried
our Land with him, and there sold it to our Brother Onas for a large Sum
of Money, And when at the Instance of our Brother Onas we were minded
to sell him some Lands, he told us, we had sold the Susquahannah Lands
already to the Governor of New York, And that he had bought them from him
in England; tho' when he came to understand how the Governor of New
York had served us, he very generously paid us for our Lands over
again D.

Tho' we mention this Instance of an Imposition put upon us by
the Governor of New York & tho' we must tell the English the Truth, to say the
have had their hasty Expressions in our Ears with the French, who were
no sooner arrived amongst us than they began to render us uneasy and to
persuade us to fear, And we have had several Wars with them, during
all which we constantly received Assistance from the English, and by their
Means we have always been able to keep up our Heads against their Attacks.

D/13

We are come never here. We have had your Deeds interpreted
to us, but we acknowledge them to be good and Valid, And that the Canestogoe
or Susquehannah Indians had a Right to sell their Lands to you, for they were
then theirs; But since that time we have conquered them, and their Country
now belongs to us, and the Lands we demanded Satisfaction for are no part
Part of the Lands comprized in those Deeds, those we are sure you have not
possessed one Hundred Years, no nor above ten Years. [illegible]
[illegible]. But we made our Demand as soon as we knew you People
were settled in those parts. These have never been sold, but remain still to be
disposed of, and we are well pleased to hear you are provided with Goods, and do
assure you of our Inclinations to Treat with you for those unpurchased Lands in the
Confirmation whereof we present you with this Belt of Wampum

Kohongoronton, i.e. Galamack — which was received with the usual Expressions.

Conestogo added — That as the three Governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania had divided the Land among them, they could not for this Reason tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it. So that they were paid by all the Governors for the several parts each possessed, and this they left to their Honour and Justice). —

At the Court House at Lancaster June 27th 1744. A. M. —

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Governor &c
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia —
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland —
The Deputies of the Six Nations —

Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

The Commissioners of Virginia ordered the Interpreter to let the Indians know the Governor of Virginia was going to speak to them — and then they spoke as — follows —

Sachems and Warriors of the six United Nations our Friends and Brethren —

At our Desire the Governor of Pennsylvania invited you to this Council Fire. We have waited a long time for you, but now you are come you are heartily welcome, We are very glad to see you, We give you this String of Wampum — Which was received with their usual Approbation

Brethren,

In the Year 1736 Some of your Sachems wrote a Letter to James Logan Esqr then President of Pennsylvania to let the Governor of Virginia know that you expected some Consideration for Lands in the Occupation of some of the People of Virginia. Upon seeing a Copy of this Letter the Governor with the Council of Virginia took some time to consider of it. They found on looking into the old Books, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has been possessed of Virginia above one hundred and Sixty Years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of Virginia held their Land, so they thought there might be some Mistake —.

Wherefore they desired the Governor of Pensylvania to enquire of you about it. We sent our Interpreter to you in May 1743 who laid this before you at a Council held at Onondago to which you answer'd That if you had any Demands or Pretensions on the Governor of Virginia any Way you would have made it known to the Governor of Pensylvania. You answer'd to that you have said to Governor Thomas in the Spring 1742 when at Philadelphia in July 1742 for then you only make your Claim to Land in the Government of Maryland —.

We are well pleased with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the Six Nations and your Regard to the Treaties made with Virginia; that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Message eight Years since.

Tell us what Nations of Indians you conquered any Lands from in Virginia, how long it is since, and what Possession you have had; And if it does appear that there is any Land on the Borders of Virginia, that the six Nations have a Right to, We are willing to make you Satisfaction.

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the usual Ceremony — and —

Then added — We have a Chest of New Goods and the Key is in our Pockets — You are our Brethren; The great King is our common Father, and We will live with you as Children ought to do in Peace and Love —.

We will brighten the Chain and strengthen the Union between us — so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives Light. In Confirmation whereof We give you this Belt of Wampum —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Tachanoontia, replied,

Brother Assaragoa —

You have made a good Speech to us which is very agreeable to us, for which we return you our Thanks. We shall be able to give you an Answer to every Part of it sometime this Afternoon, and we will let you know when we are ready —

At the Court House at Lancaster 27th June 1744 P.M.

Present —

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Governor &c
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia —
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland —
The Deputies of the Six Nations —

Conrad Weiser — Interpreter.

Tachanoontia, spoke as follows

Brother Assaragoa

Since you have visited with the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas in kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the Pleasure we have in seeing you here, and observing your good Disposition to confirm the Bonds of Friendship & to Enter into further Contracts —

Embraces about Land with us, And in token of our Satisfaction & Esteem we present you with this String of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremonies.

Brother Aparagoa

IN your Speech this Morning you were pleased to say we had wrote a Letter to James Logan about seven Years ago to demand a Consideration for our Lands in the Possession of some of the Virginians. That you held them under the Great King for upwards of One hundred and sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right. And that therefore you had desired the Governor of New York to send his Interpreter to us last Year to Onondago, which he did, and as you say we in Council at Onondago did declare, that we had no Demand on you for Lands, And that if we had any Pretensions we should have made them known to the Governor of New-York. And likewise you desire to know if we have any Right to the Virginia Lands And that we will make such Right appear and tell you what Nations of Indians we conquered those Lands from.

NOW we answer. We have the Right of Conquest a Right too dearly purchased, and which cost us too much Blood to give up without any Reason at all as you say we have done at Albany; but we should be obliged to you if you would let us see that Letter and inform us who was the Interpreter, and whose Names are put to the Letter, for as the whole Transaction can't be above 4 Years standing it must be fresh in every Body's Memory, and some of our Council would easily remember it. But we assure you and are well able to prove, that neither we nor any part of us have ever relinquished our Right or ever gave such an Answer as you say is mention'd in your Letter. Could we so few Years ago make a formal Demand by James Logan and not be sensible of our Right? And hath any thing happened since that time to make us less sensible? No, and as this Matter can be easily cleared up, we are desirous it should be done, for we are positive no such Thing was ever mentioned to us at Onondago nor any where else. All the World knows we conquered the several Nations living on Susquahanna, Cohongarietta, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in Virginia, The Conoy-uch-uch roanas, Cah-naw-wau roanas, Tetea-iraugh-roanas and Connutskin-augh-roanas feel the Effects of our Conquests, being now a part of our Nations and their Lands at our Disposal. We know very well it hath often been said by the Virginians, that the Great King of England and the People of that Colony conquered the Indians who lived there, but it is not true — tho' we will allow they have conquered the Sachdagughroanas and drove back the Tuscarroraws, And that they have on that Account a Right to some part of Virginia. But as to what lies beyond the Mountains we say and we believe can't be disputed, that Land is the Virginia's as much as England. All to it. I must be long. And in Testimony of the Truth of

our

to your answer to this part of your speech, we give you this String of Wampum
which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Shinnagea -

We have given you a full answer to the first part of your speech, which
we hope will be satisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big
Chest of new Goods, And that you have the Key in our Pockets. We do not doubt —
but we shall have a good Understanding in all points and come to an Agreement
with you —

We shall open all our Hearts to you; that you may know every thing in
them, We will hide Nothing from you, and we hope, if there be any thing still —
remaining in your Breast that may occasion any Dispute between us, You will
take this Opportunity to unbosom your Hearts and lay them open to us that
henceforth there may be no Dirt nor any other Obstacle in the Road between —
us — And in token of our hearty Wishes to bring about so good an Harmony
We present you with this Belt of Wampum

which was received with the usual Ceremony —

Brother Shinnagea

We must now tell you what Mountains we mean that we
say are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember that —
about Twenty Years ago you had a Treaty with us at Albany, & then you took
a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, And
told us that if any of the Creatures of the Six Nations came on your Side of the
Middle of the Hill you would hang them. And you ~~have~~ gave us Liberty to do
the same with any of your People who should be found on our Sides of the
Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and We desire that Treaty
may be now confirmed. After we left Albany we brought our Road a great
deal more to the West, that we might comply with your Proposal; But
tho' it was of your own making, Your People never observed it, but came and
lived on our Side of the Hill which we don't blame you for, as you live at a
great Distance from the Sea, and can't be thought to know what your People
do in the Back Parts. Upon their settling contrary to your own Proposal —
on our new Road, We fell out that our Warriors did some Hurt to your
People, the Complaint was made and transmitted to us by our
Brother Onas. And we at his Request altered the Road again, and
brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain where it now is, and it
is impossible for us to remove it any further to the West, those Parts of
the Country being absolutely impassable by either Man or Beast.

We had not been long in the ~~New Road~~ Woods of this New Road before your People came like Flocks of Birds and sate down on both Sides of it, And yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you must be sensible these Things must have been done by your People in manifest Breach of your own proposal made at Albany; And therefore as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and desire all these Affairs may be settled, And that you may be stronger induced to do us Justice for what is past and to come to a thorough Settlement for the Future, We in the presence of the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia added.

We forgot to say, That the Affair of the Road must be looked upon as a Preliminary to be settled before the Grant of Lands (Or that either the Virginia People must be obliged to remove more Easterly, Or if they are permitted to stay, that our Warriors marching that Way to the Southward shall go Shavers with them in what they plant.)

At the Court House at Lancaster, 20th June 1744.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.

The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Governor spoke as follows

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am always sorry when any thing happens that may create the least Uneasiness between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every Obstruction that may lye in the Way, I must inform you, That three of the Delaware Indians lately murdered John Armstrong an Indian Trader and his two Men in a most barbarous Manner, as he was travelling to Allegheny; and stole his Goods of a considerable Value. Which Calamity and the Indians who did it, Shamokin did well; they seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to our Settlements, but the Indians who had the Charge of them afterwards

afterwards escaped one of them to escape was so fortunate that he was not
concerned in the bloody Deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Goal. By
our Laws all the Accessories to a Murder are to be tried and put to Death, as well
as the person who gave the deadly Wound. If they consented to it, encouraged it or any
ways assisted in it they are to be put to Death, and it is just it should be so. If
upon Trial the persons present at the Murder are found not to have done any of those things,
they are set at Liberty. Two of our people were, not many Years ago, publickly
put to Death for killing two Indians. We therefore expect you will take the
most effectual Measures to seize and deliver up to us the other two Indians present
at those Murders to be tried with the Principal now in Custody. If it shall appear
upon their Trial, that they were not advising or any way assisting in this horrid
Fact, they will be acquitted and sent home to their Towns. And that you may
be satisfied no Injustice will be done to them, we do now invite you to depute
three or four Indians to be present at their Trials. We likewise expect that
you will order strict Search to be made for the Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that
they may be restored to the Wife and Children of the deceased; That what I have
said may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them We
expected a very full Answer from them, and that they might take their own
Time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of
Virginia and Maryland.

They said, They would take it into Consideration and give a full
Answer.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia let them know by the
Interpreter that they would speak to them in the Afternoon

At a Council held at the Court House at Lancaster (Chamber) Thursday 25th June 1744
A.M.

Present

The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians, They were
going to speak to them. Mr Weiser acquainted them therewith. After
which the Commissioners spoke as follows

Our

To your Friends and Brethren the Six United Nations. —

We have considered what you said concerning your Title to some Lands here in our Province, and also of the Place where they lye. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are so resolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the Six Nations, That upon your giving us a Release in Writing of all your Claim to any Land in Maryland, We shall make you a Compensation to the value of Three Hundred pounds Currency, for the payment of part whereof we have brought some Goods, and shall make up the rest in what manner you think fit &c.

As we intend to say something to you about our Chain of Friendship after this Affair of the Land is settled, We desire you will now examine the Goods and make an End of this Matter.

We will not omit acquainting our good Friends the Six Nations, That notwithstanding we are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands — Yet your Brethren of Maryland look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themselves, And as a broad Road will be made between us, we shall always be desirous of keeping it clear, That we may from time to time take Care that the Links of our Friendship be not rusted — In Testimony that our Words and our Hearts agree, We give you this Belt of Wampum —

On presenting of which the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation —

Mr Fletcher requested the Indians They might now look over the several Goods — spread on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose — And the Honble Commissioners did bid them, if they disliked any of the Goods or if they were damaged, the Commissioners would not oblige them to take such as were either rotted or damnified.

The Indians having viewed and examined the Goods and seeming to be satisfied at the Price and Worth of them, required time to go down into the Court House in Order for a Consultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the said Goods, and likewise that the Interpreter might retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court House and soon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr Fletcher sate down among the Indians and discoursed them about the Goods — And in some short time after they chose the following from among the others and the Price agreed to be given for them by the six Nations was —

Viz.t

1 Piece of Match Coat	1	28	—	One lb Vermilion	1 : 10 : 0
2 Pieces	90	45	—	1000 Flints	2 : 10
200 Flints		1	5	1/2 lb Strowbaw	0 : 15 : —
2 Pieces Duffs Thick		11	—	1 lb Beaver	0 : 1 : —
3 Pieces & 1/2 lb Blankets		21	—	1 1/2 Bar Lead	0 : 2 : —
1 Piece Do		6	10	1/2 Shot	1 : —
61 Yards		30	1	2 half Barrels of Gunpowder	2 : —
		24	1		10 : 11 : 0
		10	11		
		220	6	Pennsylvania Currency.	

The Commissioners not agreeing to give the Interpreter at the Close of the Speech to be delivered the Interpreter that they could give an Answer to the Speech spoke to them this Morning by the Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not expect at the time when such Answer should be made. At 12 o Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

At the Court House at Lancaster, June 28th 1744 P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that their Brother Canagora was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the day before in the forenoon.

Tachanoes and Warriors of the Six Nations.

We are come to answer what you said to us yesterday since what we said to you respecting the first of the great King our Father has not been satisfactory. You have given us all Lines and so must we. It is true that the great King grants Virginia by Right of Conquest and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great Sea.

If the Six Nations have made any Conquest over Nations that may at any time have lived on the West Side of the great Mountains of Virginia & nothing more passed any Lands there that we have ever heard. That Coast was altogether deserted and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of Virginia have done by Order of the Great King our Lastly as well by an ancient Right as by its being freed from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim even of you the Six Nations our Brethren, until within these Eight Years. The first Treaty between the great King on Behalf of his Subjects of Virginia and you, that we can find was made at Albany by (Colo. Henry) (Coxe) Seventy Years since. This was a Treaty of Friendship, when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

The next Treaty was also at Albany above fifty eight Years ago by the Lord Howard Governor of Virginia. Then you declare yourselves Subjects to the great King our Father and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the Governor of New

York

Sachem of the great Town at the same place we are now at, and you expect Presents
as those Kings ——— "Brethren you tell us the King of England is a very great King
"and why should you not join with us in a very just Cause when the French join
"with our Enemies in an unjust Cause. O Brethren observe the Reason of this for the
"French would fain have us all, and when that is done they would carry all the
"Beaver Trade to Canada, and the great King of England would lose the Land
"themselves. And therefore O Great Sachem beyond the Great Lakes awake, and suffer not
"those your Indians that have given themselves and their Lands under your Protection
"to be destroyed by the French without a Cause" —

The last Treaty we shall speak to you about is that made at Albany by
Governor Spotswood, which you have not recited as it is. For the White People
your Brethren of Virginia have in no Article of that Treaty prohibited to pass and
settle to the Westward of the Great Mountains. It is the Indians Tributary to
Virginia that are restrained, as you and your Tributary Indians are from passing
to the Eastward of the same Mountains or to the South ward of Cohongoreeton, And
you agree to this Article in these words. "That the Great River of Potowmack
"and the high Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia
"to the Westward of the present Settlements of that Colony shall be for ever the stablished
"Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominions of Virginia and the
"Indians belonging and depending on the five Nations. So that neither our
"Indians shall not on any pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward or Westward
"of the said Boundaries without having to produce a Passport under the Hand
"and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of Virginia, Nor your Indians
"to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without a ——
"Passport in like manner from the Governor or Commander in Chief of New York

And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk
upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true You have not observed this Part of the
Treaty and your Brethren of Virginia have not insisted upon it with a due ——
Strictness which has occasioned some Mischief.

This Treaty has been sent to the Governor of Virginia by Order of the
great King and what we now say on and doing in Writing is more certain
than your Memory. That is the Way the whole People have of preserving Transactions
of every Kind and transmitting them down to their Children Children for ever
and all Disputes among them are settled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and
must be the Rule between the great King and you. This Treaty your Sachems
and Warriors signed some Years after the same Governor Spotswood in the Right
of the great King had been with some People of Virginia in possession of
those very Lands which you have set up your late Claim to.

The ——

We can write once more to this affair at Albany, & the Answer we receive to you Yesterday to the Governor of New York, we'll be sent it to the Governor of Virginia; Their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren.

This Dispute is not between Virginia and you. It is setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Grants the People you complain of are settled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; They are too powerful to be removed by any Force of you our Brethren: And the Great King as our common Father will do equal Justice to all his Children; Therefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Possessions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occasion for it, by making a Peace between you and the Southern Indians a few Years since at a considerable Expence to our Great King, which you confirmed at Albany. It seems by your being at War with the Catawbas, that it has not been long kept between you.

However if you desire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood, & your People behave themselves orderly like Friends and Brethren shall be used in their Passage through Virginia with the same Kindness as they are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother Onas — This we hope will be agreed to by you our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promise made to you yesterday.

We may proceed to settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have to Land to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland and of your Brother Onas: Tho' we are informed that the Southern Indians claim those very Lands that you do.

We are desirous to live with you our Brethren according to the antient Chain of Friendship, to settle all these Matters fairly and honestly. And as a Pledge of our Sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

At the Court House Chamber at Lancaster June 25th 1744 A.M.

Present

The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
Six Agents of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Mr Weiser informd the Honble Commissioners, the Indians were ready to give their Answer to the Speech made to them here yesterday Morning by the Commissioners, Whereupon

Canassatego spoke as follows, Having on a Deal Board, whose was done Black Lines describing the Courses of Potowmack & Susquahanna

Brethren

Yesterday you spoke to us concerning the Lands on this side Potowmack River, and as we have deliberately considered what you said to us on that Matter, We are now very ready to settle the Bounds of such Lands, and release our Right and Claim thereto.

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore of all those Lands lying two Miles above the Uppermost Fork of Potowmack or Cohongoruton River near which Thomas Cresap has a Hunting or Trading Cabbin, by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania. But in case such Limits shall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of Maryland, Then such other Lines and Courses from the said two Miles above the Forks to the Outermost Inhabitants or Settlements as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania shall be the Limits. And further If any people already have or shall settle beyond the Lands so described and Limited, they shall enjoy the same free from any Disturbance whatever, as Lords and shall account those People for our Brethren and as such always treat them.

We earnestly desire to live with you as Brethren and hope you will show us all Kindness. In Token whereof we present you a Belt of Wampum which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Then ye Honble Commissioners withdrew & made from the Court House Chamber.

At the Great House Lancaster June 25th 1744.

Present

The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Sachradadow, Speaker for the Indians in Answer to the Commissioners Speech at the last Meeting, with a Strong Voice and proper Action, Spoke as follows,

Brother Assaragoa -

The World at the first was made on the other Side of the Great Water different from what it is on this Side, as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin and of our Flesh, and that which you call Justice may not be so amongst us, You have your Laws and Customs, and so have we. The Great Being might send you over to conquer the Indians, but it looks to us that God did not approve of it, if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is as the Limits between us and you -

Brother Assaragoa

Tho' great Things are well remembered among us, yet we don't remember that we were ever conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employed by that Great King to conquer others: If it was so, it is beyond our Memory: We do remember we were employed by Maryland to conquer the Conestogoes and that the second time we were at War with them we carried them all off.

Brother Assaragoa

You charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the Catawbas, We will repeat truly to you what was done. The Governor of New York at Albany in Behalf of Assaragoa, gave us several Belts of Wampum from the Cherokees and Catawbas, and we agreed to a peace, if those Nations would send some of their great Men to us to confirm it face to face, and that they would trade with us, and desired that they would appoint a time to meet at Albany for this Purpose, but they never came. -

Brother Assaragoa.

We then desired a Letter might be sent to the Catawbas and Cherokees to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. Answering - before an Answer came, but we met the Cherokees and confirmed the Peace, and sent some of our People to take Care of them until they returned to their own Country.

The Catawbas are just come and sent us word, that we were but Women — That they were Men and double Men, for they had two P—s, that they could make Women of us and would be always at war with us. They are a deceitful people. Our Brother Aspinagon is deceived by them, we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived.

Brother Aspinagon

We have confirmed the Peace with the Cherokees, but not with the Catawbas. They have been treacherous ever known it so that the War must continue till one of us is destroyed. This we think proper to tell you that you may not be troubled at what we do to the Catawbas.

Brother Aspinagon

We will now speak to the Point between us. You say you will agree with us as to the Road. We desire that may the Road (the Waggon Road) which was last made. It is always a Custom among Brethren as Strangers to use each other kindly: You have come very ill natured People living up there. So that we desire the Persons in power may know that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well when the White People came first here they were poor but now they have got our Lands and are by them become rich (and we are not great) What little we have had for the Land you soon spent, but the Land lasts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pocket. But we have never seen the Chest nor the Goods that are said to be in it. It may be small and the Goods few, we want to see them and are desirous to come to some Conclusion. We have been sleeping here these ten days past and have not done any thing to the Purpose. —

The Commissioners told them they should see the Goods on Monday. —

At a Court of Chancery held at Charles Town the 30th of July 1756.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Governor

The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia

The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland

The Deputies of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The three Governments entertained the Indians and the Gentlemen in the Council Chamber. The six Nations in their Order having seated themselves with the several Family of Ye-ha-han. The Interpreter informed the Governor

Governor and the Commissioners, That as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council to take the first Opportunity of a large Company to present him with one, And as this with them is deemed a Matter of great Consequence and attended with Abundance of Form, the several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayuga Nation, they had chosen Gachradadow, one of their Chiefs to be their Speaker, and he desired Leave to begin, Which being given, He in an elevated part of the Court House, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator and in a very graceful posture, Spoke as follows —

"As the Governor of Maryland has invited them here to Treat about "their Lands and brighten the Chain of Friendship, the United Nations "thought themselves so much obliged to him, that they had come to a "Resolution in Council to give to the Great Man who is Proprietor of "Maryland a particular Name by which they might hereafter correspond "with him, And as it had fallen to the Cayugees Lot in Council to consider "of a proper Name for that Chief Man, They had agreed to give him the "Name of Tearry-hogan, denoting Precedency, Excellency or Living in "Publick or Honourable place, Colonel Ogle and their Brother Onas, "to whom their Treaties might be better considered". And then addressing himself to his Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland and to the Gentlemen then present, he proceeded —

"As there is a Company of Great Men now "assembled, we take this Time in a Publick manner to publish this Matter, that "it may be known, Tearry-hogan is our Friend, and that we are "ready to behave him, and that by such Name he may be always called "and known among us. And we hope he will ever act towards us, "according to the Excellency of the Name we have now given him, and "enjoy a long and happy Life". —

The Governor the Governor and Commissioners and all the Company present returned the Compliment with three Huzzahs, and after drinking Healths to our Sovereign and the six Nations, the Commissioners of Maryland proceeded to Business in the Court House Chamber with the Indians, where Conrad Weiser the Interpreter was present —.

Whereupon the Commissioners ordered Mr Weiser to tell the Indians that a Deed releasing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the province of Maryland, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the use of the Lord Baron of Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table and Seal ready fixed thereto — The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as desired, and then gave the Deed to Canasatego the Speaker, who made his Mark and put his Seal and delivered it, after which thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations executed it in the same Manner in the presence of the Honoble the Commissioners of Virginia and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony and of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland —

At the House of Mr George Saunderson in Lancaster 2 July 1744 P.M.

Present

The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland,
The Deputies of the Six Nations ——
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

The several Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations who had not signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Lands in Maryland tendered to them on Saturday last in the Chamber of the Court House in this Town, did now readily execute the same, and desired Mr Weiser likewise to sign it as well with his Indian as his own proper Name of Weiser as a Witness and Interpreter.

At the Court House at Lancaster July 2nd 1744.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq Lieutenant Governor
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland,
The Deputies of the Six Nations ——
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

Canasatego spoke as follows —

Brother Onas

The other Day you was pleased to tell us, You were always concerned whenever any thing happened that might, in your or our Opinion, disturb the Peace and Friendship that we are mutually obliged to preserve the Road open and clear between us; And you then informed us of the Murder of John Armstrong and his two Men by some of the Delaware Indians and of their stealing his Goods to a considerable Value: —

We

The Delaware Indians, as you suppose, are under our power. We join with you in your Concern for such a vile Proceeding, and to testify that we have the same Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear for and open, &c. give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas

These Things happen frequently, and we desire you will consider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different Times at Ohio, and we never mentioned any of them to you imagining it might have been occasioned by some Unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Disturbance. We therefore desire you will consider these Things well, and to take the Grief from your Heart we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas

We had heard of the Murder of the Armstrong, and in our Journey here we had Conference with our Cousins the Delawares about it, and reproved them severely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother Onas and make him Satisfaction both for the Men that were killed and for the Goods. We understood by them that the principal Actor in these Murders is in your Prison, and that he had done all the Mischief himself, but that besides him, you had required and demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were committed. We promise faithfully in our Return to renew our Reproofs, and to charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs with those two young Men (but not as Prisoners) to be examined by you, and as we think upon Examination you will not find them guilty we rely on your Justice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return home in Safety.

We likewise understand that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the deceased, and that some have been already returned to your People, but that some are still missing. You may depend upon our renewing the Strict Charge to the Delawares to search again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them or the Value of them in Skins. And to confirm what we have said we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas

The many Indians have informed us that they sent you a

Message some time ago to advise you, that they were ill used by the White People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Resolution of removing to Shamokin, and requested some small Satisfaction for their Land and as they never have received any Answer from you, they have desired us to speak for them, We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity. And to give Weight to our Recommendation We present you with this String of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

The Governor having conferred a little time with the Honorable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland made the following Reply.

Brethren.

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the Necessity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expressed on Account of the barbarous Murders mentioned to you is a Proof of your brotherly Affection for us. If Crimes of this Nature be not strictly enquired into and the Criminals severely punished, there will be an End of all Commerce between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the French. They will set what Price they please on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins, so it is for your own Interest that our Traders should be safe in their Persons and Goods when they travel to your Towns.

Brethren

I considered this Matter well before I came from Philadelphia, and I advised with the Council thereupon it, as I have done here with the Honorable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland. Never heard before of the Murder of three Indians at Ohio. Had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were some Years ago for killing two Indians. You are not to take your own Satisfaction but apply to me, and I will see that Justice be done you; and should any of the Indians rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tried and punished in the same Manner as White People are. This is the Way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be to your Benefit as well as ours. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the Delawares, and do expect you will by your Commands upon the Head of their Chiefs to bring down the two young Men that were present at the Murders. If they are not brought down I shall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt.

Upon Examination they shall be found not to have been concerned

in the bloody Action, they shall be well used and sent home in Safety. Dont take it upon you yourself to see that they have no Injustice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made for such as cannot be found in Skins according to their Promise.

I dont remember the Coming down of one of the Conoy Indians with a Paper setting forth, That the Conoys had come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no Complaint to me of ill Usage from the White People. The Reason he gave for their Removal was, that the Settling of the White People all round them had made Deer scarce, and that therefore they chose to remove
JC/29 to Juniata for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they said to be entered in the Council Book. The old Man's Expences were born, and a Blanket given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head, but you may be assured from the Favour and Justice they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do every Thing that can be reasonably expected of them in this Case.

At the Court House Chamber at Lancaster July 2d. 1744

P. M.

Present

The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia

The Deputies of the six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Indians being told by the Interpreter that their Brother Onas was going to speak to them, the Commissioners spoke as follows

Sachems and Warriors our Friends and Brethren.

As we have already said enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you claim from Virginia, we have no Occasion to say any thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point.

We have read the Deeds and the Goods are now here before you. They cost five hundred Pounds Pennsylvania Money, and were bought by a Person recommended to us by the Governor of Pennsylvania with ready Cash. We ordered them to be given in their Kinds, and we believe they are so: these Goods and five hundred Pounds in Gold

Value

which upon the Sale, he will give you an Exchange of the Six Nations upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are or shall be by his Majesty's Appointment in the Colony of Virginia.

As to the Road, we agree you shall have one, and the Regulation is in paper which the Interpreter now has in his Custody to show you. The people of Virginia shall perform their part, if you and your Indians perform theirs; We are your Brethren and will do no Hardships to you, but on the contrary all the Kindness we can —

The Indians agreed to what was said, and Canassatego desired they would represent their Case to the King in Order to have a further Consideration when the Settlement inclined much further back. To which the Commissioners agreed and promised they would make such a Representation faithfully and honestly, and for their further Security that they would do so they would give them a Writing under their hands and Seals to that Purpose.

They desired that some Rum might be given them to drink on their Way home. Which the Commissioners agreed to and paid them in Gold for that Purpose, — and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia three pounds thirteen Shillings and three pence Pennsylvania Money. —

Canassatego further said That as their Brother Secarry-hogan sent them Provision on the Road here, which kept them from Starving, he hoped their Brother Onas would do the same for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to the usual place. Which the Commissioners agreed to, and order'd Provision and Carriage to be provided accordingly.

After this Conference the Deed was produced and the Interpreter explained it to them, and they according to their Rank and Quality put their Marks and Seals to it in the presence of several Gentlemen of Maryland Pennsylvania and Virginia, and when they delivered the Deed, Canassatego delivered it for the Use of their Father the Great King and hoped he would consider them. On which the Gentlemen and Indians then present gave three Shouts.

At a Council at Lancaster July 4th 1744.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq Governor
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor spoke as follows

Friends and

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations —

We lately held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations two years ago the Road between us was made clearer and wider, Our Fire was enlarged and our Friendship confirmed by an Exchange of presents and many other mutual good Offices. —

We think Ourselves happy in having been instrumental to your Meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, And we persuade Ourselves that you on your parts will always remember it as an Instance of our good Will and Affection for You. This has given us an Opportunity of seeing you sooner than perhaps we should otherwise have done; And as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties We to hear with our Ears for You, and You to hear with your Ears for us, We take this Opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both —.

The Great King of England and the French King have declared War against each other. Two Battles have been fought, One by Land and the other by Sea. The Great King of England commanded the Land Army in Person, and gained a compleat Victory. Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the Rest were forced to pass a River with precipitation to save their Lives. — The Great God covered the Kings Here in that Battle, so that he did not receive the least Hurt, for which you as well as we have Reason to be very thankful. —

The Engagement at Sea was likewise to the Advantage of the English. The French and Spaniards joined their Ships together and came out to fight us. The brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships, and many others were so shattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity of a very high Wind and a dark Night to run away and to hide themselves again in their Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair he would in all probability have taken or destroyed them all —.

I need not put you in Mind how much William Penn and his Sons have been your Friends and the Friends of all the Indians. You have long and often experienced their Friendship for You, therefore need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated and what valuable Presents were made to you two Years ago by the Governor, the Council and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. — The Sons of William Penn are all now in —

England

England and have left me in their Place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the Indians. As a fresh Proof of this, I have left my House and am come thus far to see you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain and to confirm our Friendship with you. In Testimony whereof I present you with this Belt of Wampum which was received with the Johah.

As your Nations have engaged themselves by Treaty to assist us your Brethren of Pennsylvania in case of a War with the French, We do not doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement so solemnly entered into. A War is now declared and we expect that you will not suffer the French or any of the Indians in Alliance with them to march through your Country to disturb any of our Settlements. And that you will give us the earliest and best Intelligence of any Designs that may be formed by them to our Disadvantage, as we promise to do of any that may be to yours. To enforce what I have now said to you in the strongest Manner I present you with this Belt of Wampum which was received with the Johah.

After a little Pause his Honour the Governor spoke again.

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

What I have now said to you is in Conformity to Treaties subsisting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed with the Consent of the Honourable Commissioners for Virginia and Maryland to let you, that all Differences having been adjusted and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, We are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and establish a Friendship that is not to End, but with the World itself. And in Behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania I do by this five Belt of Wampum and a Present of Goods to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds confirm and establish the said Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendship, You on your parts doing the same which was received by the Johah.

The Governor further added, The Goods bought with the Two hundred Pounds Sterling put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia are ready to be delivered when you please. The Goods bought and sent up by the People of the Province of Pennsylvania according to the List which the Interpreter will explain are laid by themselves and are likewise ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pause the Commissioners of Virginia spoke as follows

Tachnins and Warriors of the Six Nations

The Day between us being made smooth by what passed Yesterday

We

We desire now to confirm all former Treaties made between Virginia and you our Brethren of the Six Nations and to make one Chain of Union and Friendship as bright as the Sun that it may not contract any more Rust for ever, that our Children's Children may rejoice at and confirm what we have done, And that you and your Children may not forget it, We give you One hundred Pounds in Gold and this Belt of Wampum ——— Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren

Tho' you and the Catawbas, yet tho we have been disappointed we desire to speak a Word more about them. We believe they have been unfaithful to you, and spoke of you with a foolish Contempt; but this may be only the Rashness of some of their young Men. At this time of War with our Common Enemies the French and Spaniards it will be the Interest & Duty to be at Peace among ourselves. As they the Catawbas are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them — that we may be all united by one common Chain of Friendship — We give you this String of Wampum ——— Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brethren —

Our Friend Conrad Weiser when he is old will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done, Our Children will then want such a Friend to go between them and your Children to reconcile any Differences that may happen to arise between them, that like him may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

The Way to have such a Friend is for you to send three or four of your Boys to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to live in, and a Man on purpose to teach the Children of our Friends the Religion, Language and Customs of the White People. To this place we kindly invite you to send some of your Children, and we promise you they shall have the same Care taken of them, and be instructed in the same manner as our own Children and be returned to you again when you please, And to confirm this We give you this String of Wampum ——— Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

J/33

Fen —

Then the Commissioners of Maryland spake as follows,

Friends and Brethren the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six united Nations.

The Governor of Maryland invited you hither, & we have treated you as Friends and agreed with you as Brethren.

As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in Maryland will, we hope prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account We will more bind faster the Links of our Chain of Friendship by a Renewal of all our former Treaties, and that they may sit the better secured, We shall present you with One hundred Pounds in Gold.

What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust, whenever you perceive the least Speck tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue so bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it. And in pledge of the Truth of what we have now spoken, and our Affection to you, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego in Return spake as follows,

Brother Onas, Issaragod and Iocarry-hogan

We return you Thanks for your several Speeches which are very agreeable to us. They contain Matters of such great Moment that we propose to give them a very serious Consideration and to answer them suitably to their Worth and Excellence, and this will take till to morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

Will tell us you beat the French, if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in this Victory

The Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a small Glass, calling it a French Glass.

At a Treaty held at Lancaster, July 1st 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor.
The Honble the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honble the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Canassatego Speaker.

Brother Onas!

Yesterday you expressed your Satisfaction in having been Instrumental to our Meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland. We in return assure you, that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you have had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Understanding and to clear the Road. And in Token of our Gratitude do present you with this String of Wampum — (which was received with the usual Ceremony.)

Brother Onas!

You were pleased yesterday to inform us, "That War "had been declared between the Great King of England and the French "King; That two great Battles had been fought one by Land and the "other at Sea with many other particulars." We are glad to hear the News of the King of England were successful, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occasion — And then came nearer home and told us, you had left your House and were come thus far on Behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania to see us, to renew your Treaties, to rivet us to the Covenant Chain and to enjoy in your Friendship as in us, to approve this Proposition. We thank you for it. We are with Pleasure, that the Covenant Chain between us and Pennsylvania is of old Standing, and has never contracted any Rust; We wish it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto: And in Token of the Sincerity of our Wishes, We present you with this Belt of Wampum — (which was received with the Ho-hah —

(Brother)

Brethren Cayugas

I will now, Brethren, yesterday to remind me of an mutual Obligation to assist each other in case of a War with the French, and to repeat the Substance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you, and that as a War had been already entered into with the French, you called upon us to assist you, and not to suffer the French to march thro' our Country to disturb any of your Settlements.

Brethren, We assure you, we have all those particulars in our Hearts. They are fresh in our Memory. We shall never forget that you and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear and one Hand. We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care We must inform you, that before we came here, We told *Onantio, our Father as he is called, that neither he nor any of his People should come through our Country to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; There was Room enough at Sea to fight; There he might do what he pleased, but he should not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren — And you may depend upon our using our utmost Care to see this effectually done — And in Token of our Sincerity We present you with this Belt of Wampum —

(which was received with the usual Ceremony.)

After some little time the Interpreter said Canassatego had forgot something material and desired to mend his speech and to do so as often as he should omit anything of Moment, and Wampum be added

The six Nations have a great Authority and Influence over many Tribes of Indians in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Straying Indians formerly a part with ourselves who stand in hourly Fear of the French; and to show our further Care, We have engaged those very Indians and other Indian Allies of the French for you. They will not join the French against you. They have agreed this with us before we set out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy against the French in these People. Our Interest is very considerable with them and many other Nations, and as far as our Credit extends we shall use it for your Service —

The Governor and Canassatego desired to mend his Speech, he might change it whenever his Memory should fail him in any point of Consequence — and be thanked him for the very agreeable Addition —

Brother

* Onantio, the Governor of Canada.

Brother Assaragoa

I Spoke to you yesterday when our Disputes with you being now at an End, you desired to confirm all former Treaties between Virginia and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very heartily with you in these Propositions we thank you for your good Inclinations, We desire you will pay no Regard to any idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice, and as the Dispute about the Land is now entirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, We hope for the future we shall not act towards each other, but as becomes Brethren and hearty Friends.

We are very willing to renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible for us and our Children with you and your Children to the latest Generation, and we desire you will imprint these Engagements on your Hearts in the strongest manner. And in Confirmation that we shall do the same, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Upon which exceeded with Speak from the ——
Do Interpreter and all the Nations. —

Brother Assaragoa —

You told us yesterday that this [you] had been the Ground on your End, was to bring about a peace with us and the Cherokees, & that you would still do the best to bring such a thing about. We are well pleased with your Design and the more so as we hear you know what sort of People the Cherokees are. that they are Spiteful and offensive and have been the Occasion of our Disputes. We are glad you know these things of the Cherokees, We believe what you say to be true, that there are notwithstanding some amongst them who are wiser and better, and as you say they are your Brethren and belong to the Great King over the Water, We shall not be against a peace on reasonable Terms, Provided they will come to the Northward to treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say and to encourage you in your Undertaking We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onondagas —

You told us likewise you had a great House provided for the Education of Youth and that there were several White People and Indians Children there to learn Languages and to write and read, and invited us to send some of our Children amongst you &c) ——

We must let you know we love our Children too well to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not inclined to give their Children Learning. We allow it to be good and we thank you for your Invitation, but our Customs differing from yours, you will be so good as to excuse us.

We hope * Sarachawagon will be preserved by the good Spirit to a good old Age; when he is gone underground it will be then time enough to look out for another, and no doubt but amongst so many Thousands as there are in the World, one such Man may be found, who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Sarachawagon does — While he lives there is no Room to complain — In Token of our Thankfulness for your Invitation, We give you this String of Wampum — 2.

Brother Onondagas —

You told us yesterday that since there was no Nation in Controversy between us, and the Affair of the Land was settled to your Satisfaction you would now brighten the Chain of Friendship which hath subsisted between you and us ever since we became Brethren. We are well pleased with the Proposition, and we thank you for it. You also are invited to remove all Jealousies and keep a good Correspondence with you. You told us further if ever we should receive the Chain that contracted any Rust to let you know it & you would take Care to take the Rust out & preserve it bright. We agree with you in this and shake

Kf. 37

on our parts to every thing to preserve a good Understanding and to live in the same Friendship with you as with our Brother Onas and Oseruagoa. In Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum. — On which the usual Cry of Jo-hah was given.

Brethren

We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us yesterday and shall now proceed to Indian Affairs that are not of so general a Concern.

Brother Oseruagoa

There lives a Nation of Indians on the other side of your Country, the Tuscaroras, whom are our Friends, and with whom we held Correspondence, but the Road between us and them has been stopped for some time, on Account of the Misbehaviour of some of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they shall keep to that but as that would be inconvenient for Messengers going to the Tuscaroras we desire they may go the old Road. We frequently send Messengers to one another, now shall have more occasion to do so now We have concluded a Peace with the Senekas. To enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum. — Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Oseruagoa

Among the Tuscaroras there live a few Families of the Conoy Indians, who are desirous to leave them and to remove to the Rest of their Nation among us, and the Straight Road from them to us lies through the Middle of your Country; We desire you will give them free passage thro' Virginia and furnish them with Passes, and to enforce our Request, We give you this String of Wampum —.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation

Brother Onas Oseruagoa and Scarry-hogan —

All these of your respective Speeches yesterday, you made us very handsome Presents, and we should return you something suitable to your Generosity, but alas, we are poor and shall ever remain so as long as there are so many Indian Traders among us. Theirs and the whole Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Grass and made Dear Service. However we have provided a small present for you and tho' none of you gave us more than others, yet as you are all equally our Brethren we shall leave it to you to divide it as you please. And then presented three Bundles of Skins which were receive with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one thing further to say and that is; We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict Friendship for one another, and thereby you as well as we, will become the stronger.

Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity between the five Nations; this has made us formidable, this has given us great Weight and Authority with our Neighbouring Nations.

We are a powerful Confederacy and by your observing the same Methods our wise Forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh Strength and Power. Therefore whatever befalls you, never fall out one with another.

The Governor reply'd

The Honble Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland have desired me to speak for them — Therefore I in Behalf of those Governments, as well as of the Province of Pennsylvania, return you Thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the English, and in particular for your having so early engaged in a Neutrality the several Tribes of Indians in the French Alliance. We do not doubt but you will faithfully discharge your Promises; As to your Presents we never estimate these things by their real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleasure and put a high Value upon them. We are obliged to you for recommending Peace and good Agreement amongst ourselves. We are all Subjects as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; And in Duty to his Majesty and from the good Affection we bear to each other as well as from a Regard to our own Interest, we shall always be inclined to live in Friendship.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia presented the £100. in Gold, together with a Paper containing a Promise to recommend the Six Nations for further Favour to the King, which they received with Jo-hah, and the Paper was given by them to Conrad Weiser to keep for them.

The Commissioners likewise promised that their publick Messengers should not be molested in their Passage thro Virginia and that they would prepare Passes for such of the Conoy Indians as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred Pounds in Gold, which was likewise received with the Jo-hah.

Canassatego said, We mentioned to you Yesterday the Booty you had taken from the French, and ask'd you for some of the Rum which we supposed to be part of it; and you gave us some, but it turnd out unfortunately that you gave us it in French Glasses; we now desire you will give us some in English Glasses.

The Governor made Answer, we are glad to hear you have such a Dislike for what is French. They cheat you in your Glasses as well as in every thing else. You must consider we are at a Distance from Williamsburg, Annapolis and Philadelphia, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho we brought up a good Quantity with us, you have almost drunk it out. But notwithstanding this we have enough left to fill our English Glasses, and will shew the Difference between the Narrowness of the French and the Generosity of your Brethren the English towards you.

The Indians gave in their Order five Jo hahs —— And the Honble Governor and Commissioners calling for some Rum and some middle Sized Wine Glasses, drank Health to the Great King of England and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzzas. In which all the Company joind.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his Leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum he told them, That was in Return for one he had received of them with a Message to desire the Governor of Virginia to suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia unmolested, which was rendred unnecessary by the present Treaty.

Then presenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them That was in Return for their praying him, that as they had taken away one part of Conrad Weiser's Beard which frightend their Children, he would please to take away the other; which he had order'd to be done.

The Indians receiv'd these two Strings with the usual Jo-hah

The Governor then asked them what was the Reason that more of the Shawanas from their Town on Hohio were not at the Treaty; but seeing that it would require a Council in Form and perhaps another Day to give an Answer, he desired they would give an Answer to Conrad Weiser upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to set out for Philadelphia the next Morning.

Canassatego in Conclusion spoke as follows

We have been hindred by a great deal of Business from waiting on you to have some private Conversation with you chiefly to enquire after the Healths of Onas beyond the Water; We desire you will tell them we have a grateful Sense of all their Kindnesses for the Indians. Brother Onas told us when he went away he would not stay long from us; We think it is a great while, and want to know when we may expect him, and desire when you write you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promised to do, and then took his Leave of them.

The Commissioners of Virginia gave Canassatego a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their Leave of them in Form, and at the same Time delivered the Passes to them according to their Request.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented Gachradodow with a broad Gold laced Hat, and took their Leave of them in the same Manner.

A true Copy

Richard Peters Secry.

all Opportunitys, as far as depends upon me, to distress and Annoy the French, in their Settlements, Trade and Commerce, His Majesty having already issued his Royal Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes taken by his Ships of War or Privateers, I do invite all His Majestys Subjects under my Government, to receive the Benefit of this His most gracious Declaration, by fitting out such Privateers, which will not only be greatly for his Majestys Service, but may bring great advantages to the Adventurers themselves. And being my self most heartily disposed to do every thing that may be for his Majestys Honour, and the Interest of this Province, I do hereby Declare, that I will most readily give all the Encouragement and assistance that in me lyes, to every such undertaking.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia the Eleventh day of June, in the Eighteenth year of His Majestys Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty four.

By command,
Richard Peters Secry

Geo: Thomas.

E R C

God save the King.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the Eighteenth day of June 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor.
Samuel Hasell
Ralph Assheton
Robert Strettle
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor
} Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were Read and Approved.

The Governor invited the Council to accompany him to the Indian Treaty at Lancaster, and having Prepared Draughts of the several matters he intended to speak to the Indians upon, the same were read and approved.

E R C

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 24th day of July 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor.
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
William Till
Abraham Taylor
Robert Strettle
} Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board the Minutes of the Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster and the same was ordered to be inserted in the Council Book and is as follows:

A Treaty

Held at the Town of Lancaster in Pennsylvania by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland With the Indians of the Six Nations in June 1744.

In the Court House in the Town of Lancaster on Friday the 22d June 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

The Honourable Thomas Lee Esqr
Colonel William Beverly
} Commissioners of Virginia

The Honourable Edmund Jennings Esqr
Philip Thomas Esqr
Colonel Robert King
Colonel Thomas Calvit
} Commissioners of Maryland

Pennsylvania. 1744.

The Deputies of the Onandagoes, Senecas, Cayogoes, Onkidas and Tuscaroraas.
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter.

The Governor and the Commissioners took some of the Indian Chiefs by the Hand and after they had seated themselves the Governor bid them Welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the several Commissioners drank Health to the Six Nations, and Canassatego, Tachanoontia and some other Chiefs returned the Compliment drinking the Healths of Onas,* Asaraquoa and the Governor of Maryland.

After they were all served with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco the Governor told the Indians that as it was customary and indeed necessary they should have sometime to rest after so long a Journey, and as he thought three days would be no more than sufficient for that purpose he proposed to speak to them on monday Next, after which the Honourable Commissioners would take their own time to deliver what they had to say.

Canassatego answered the Governor, We thank you for giving us time to rest, we are come to you, and shall leave it intirely to you to appoint the time when we shall meet you again.

We likewise leave it to the Governor of Maryland, by whose invitation we came here to appoint a time when he will please to mention the reason of his inviting us. As to Our Brother Asaraquoa we have at this present time nothing to say to him, not but xxxx we have a great deal to say to Asaraquoa, which must be said at one time or another, but not being satisfied whether He or We should begin first, We shall leave it wholly to Our Brother Onas to adjust this between Us and to say which shall begin first.

E R P

In the Court House at Lancaster June the 25th 1744. A.M.
Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows

Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland

And Brethren Sachems or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations.

At a Treaty held by me two Years ago in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania with a Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, I was desired by them to write to the Governor of Maryland, concerning some Lands in the Back Parts of the Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conquests over the Antient Possessors, and which have been settled by some of the Inhabitants of that Government without their Consent, or any Purchase made from them. It was at that time understood, that the Claim was upon Maryland only, but it has since appeared by some Letters formerly wrote by Wm. President Logan to the late Governor of Maryland, that it related likewise to some Lands in the Back parts of Virginia. The Governors of those Colonies soon manifested a truly equitable Disposition to come to any Reasonable Terms with the Six Nations, on account of those Lands, and Desired, that for that End, a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them. But before this could be effected an unfortunate Skirmish happen'd in the Back Parts of Virginia, between some of the Militia there, and a Party of the Indian-Warriors of the Six Nations with some loss on both sides. Who were the

* Onas the Governor of Pennsylva. * Asaraquoa the Govers. of Virginia.

the Agressors is not at this time to be discussed, both Parties having agreed to bury that affair in oblivion; and the Government of Virginia having in token of the continuance of their Friendship, presented the Six Nations, through my hands, with Goods to the value of One hundred pounds sterling. To prevent further Hostilities, and to heal this Breach, I had before the Present was given, made a tender of my Good offices; which both Parties accepted; and consented; on my Instances, to lay down their Arms: since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually Preserved; and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention; for accommodating all Differences and for setting a firm Peace, Union and Friendship as well between the Government of Virginia as that of Maryland and the Indians of the six Nations.* The Honourable the Commissioners for these two Governments and the Deputies of the Six Nations are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to say that if my further good Offices shall be thought necessary for the accomplishment of this Work, you may Rely most assuredly upon them.

But, I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners, it will not be taken amiss if I go a little further and Briefly represent to you, how especially necessary it is at this Juncture, for His Majesty's Service, and the Good of all His Colonies in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace and Friendship be established between your Governments and the Indians of the six Nations

These Indians, by their Situation, are a Frontier to some of them, and from thence If Friends are Capable of Defending their Settlements, If Enemies, of making Cruel Ravages upon them, If Neuters, they may deny the French a Passage through their Country and give us timely Notice of their Designs. These are but some of the Motives for cultivating a good Understanding with them; but from hence the Disadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every advantage you gain over them in War will be a Weakening of the Barrier of these Colonies and Consequently will be an Easy Victories over yourselves and your Fellow Subjects. Some Allowances for their Prejudices and Passions, and a Present now and then for the Relief of their Necessities, which have in some measure been brought upon them by their Intercourse with us, and by our Yearly extending our Settlements will probably tye them more closely to the British Interest. This has been the Method of Newyork and Pennsylvania, and will not put you to so much Expence in Twenty Years, as the carrying on a War against them will do in one. The French very well know the Importance of these Nations to Us, and will not fail by Presents and their other usual Arts to take advantage of any Misunderstandings we may have with them.*

But I will detain You Gentlemen no longer. Your own Superior knowledge will suggest to You more than I can say on this Subject.

& Friends and Brethren. Sachims or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations

These Your Brethren of Virginia and Maryland are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almost gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted some rust, and to renew their Friendship with you; which it is their desire may last, so long as the Sun, the Moon and the Starrs shall give light. Their Powers are derived from the Great King of England, your Father, and whatever conclusions they shall come to with you, will be as firm and Binding, as if the Governors of these Provinces were themselves here. I am your Brother, and which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know from Experience that I am so, I will now give you a few words of Advice. Receive these your Brethren with open Arms, Unite yourselves to them in the Covenant Chain; and be you with them as one Body and one Soul. —— I make no doubt but the Governor of Canada has been taking pains to widen the Breache between these your Brethren of Virginia and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the French have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly on the contrary you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the Great King of England and his Subjects, you will not be at a loss to see into the Designs of that Governor. He thinks to divide you from Us, in order the more easily to distroy you, which he will most certainly do, if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendship established between the Government of Pennsylvania and your Nations, I will take another day to speak to you upon it.

To enforce what has been said, the Governor —

* This was allowd at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners to be a just state of the Transactions preceding the Treaty.

* The two preceeding Paragraphs were allowd by the Commissioners of Virginia, whilst they were at Philadelphia to be very Proper to be spoken by the Governor of Pennsylvania at the opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion from what passed at the first Friendly Interview with the Indians, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of Virginia, the Governor consented to decline speaking to them in the Presence of the Indians. —

Pennsylvania. 1744.

ner laid down a Belt of Wampum upon which the Indians gave the *Jo=hah

After a Short Pause the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed time for meeting the Commissioners, he recommended to them to use all the Expedition possible in giving their Answer to what had been said, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the respective Commissioners on the Business they came about.

Then Canassatego repeated to the Interpreter the substance of what the Governor had Spoke in order to if he had understood him right [a method generally made use of by the Indians] and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true sense, Canassatego proceeded to return the thanks of the Six Nations for the Governors kind advice, promising to follow it as far as lay in their Power, but as it was their Custom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take time till the afternoon to provide one and would then give their answer.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 23.d 1744.24.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.(a)
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter.

Canassatego's Answer to the Governors Speech delivered in the Morning.

Brother Onas.

You spoke in the Presence of Aspanquoa and the Governor of Maryland to Us, advising Us to receive them as our Brethren, and to Unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body and one Soul. We have always considerd them as Our Brethren and as such shall be willing to brighten the Chains of Friendship with them. But since there are some Disputes between Us respecting the Lands possessed by them, which formerly belonged to Us, We, according to Our Custom, propose to have those differences first adjusted, and then We shall Proceed to confirm the Friendship subsisting between Us, which will meet with no Obstructions after these matters are settled.

Here they presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the Governor and the Interpreter was ordered to return the Jo-hah.

Then the Governor in Reply Spoke as follows.

I receive your Belt with great kindness and affection, and as to what Relates to the Governments of Virginia and Maryland the Honourable Commissioners now Present are ready to Treat with you. I shall only add that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia as a token of his good Dispositions to Preserve friendship with you, are now in Town and ready to be delivered, in consequence of what was told you by Conrad Weiser when he was last at Onandago.

Then the Governor turning to the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said Gentlemen I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the Indians, and as you have full Authority from your respective Governments to Treat with them I shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw as you shall think it most for your Service.

the

*The Jo-hah denotes Approbation being a loud shout or Cry consisting of a few Notes pronounced by all the Indians in a very Musical manner in the nature of our Huzza.

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The Commissioners Said, they were all of Opinion it would be for their Advantage that the Governor should Stay with them, and therefore they unanimously desired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence whilst they should be in Treaty with the Indians, which His Honour said he would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Business and prevent any Jealousy the Indians might conceive at his Withdrawing.

The Commissioners of Maryland order'd their Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that the Governor of Maryland was going to Speak to them, and then Spoke as follows.

Friends and Brethren of the United Six Nations

We who are Deputed from the Government of Maryland by a Commission under the Great Seal of that Province now in Our Hands (and which will be Interpreted to You) bid you welcome, and in token that We are very glad to see you here as Brethren, We give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians gave the Yo hah.

When the Governor of Maryland received the first Notice about Seven years ago, of your Claim to some Lands in that Province, He thought our Good friends and Brethren of the Six Nations had little reason to complain of any Injury from Maryland, and that they would be so well convinced thereof, on further Deliberation, as he should hear no more of it; but you Spoke of that Matter again to the Governor of Pennsylvania about Two years since as if you designed to Terrify us.

It was very inconsiderately says by you, that you would do yourselves Justice by going to take Payment yourselves, such an Attempt would have entirely dissolved the Chain of Friendship subsisting not only between us, but perhaps the other English and you.

We assure you Our Subjects are numerous, courageous and have Arms ready in their Hands, will not suffer themselves to be hurt in their Lives and Estates

But however the Old and Wise People of Maryland immediately met in Council, and upon considering very coolly your rash Expressions, agreed to invite their Brethren the Six Nations to this place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in Maryland, and if they has any to make them some reasonable Compensation for it. Therefore the Governor of Maryland hath Sent us to meet and Treat with you about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthening the Chain, which hath long subsisted between us, and is an Earnest of Our Sincerity and Good will towards you We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

in which the Indians gave their Yo hah.

Our Great King of England and his Subjects have always possessed the Province of Maryland free and undisturbed from any Claim of the Six Nations for above One hundred Years past, And your not saying any thing to us before, convinces us, you thought you has no Pretence to any Lands in Maryland, nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title you make your Claim! For the Susquahannah Indians by a Treaty above Ninety Years since (which is on the Table and will be Interpreted to you) Give and Yield to the English Nation their Heirs and Assigns for ever, the greatest part (if not all) of the Lands we possess from Patuxent River on the Western, as well as from Choptank River on the Eastern side of the Great Bay of Chesapeak, and near Sixty Years ago you acknowledged to the Governor of New york at Albany "That you had given your Lands and Submitted yourselves to the King of England"

We are that Great Kings Subjects, and We Possess and enjoy the Province of Maryland by virtue of His Right and Sovereignty thereto. Why then will you stir up any Quarrel between you and ourselves, who are as one Man under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we suppose you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of Maryland near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and Confirmed twice since that time.

By these Treaties we became Brethren: we have always lived as such and hope always to continue so

We

Pennsylvania, 1744.

We have this further to say, that altho We are not satisfyd of the Justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous in shewing Our Brotherly kindness and affection and to prevent by any reasonable way every misunderstanding between the Province of Maryland and you Our Brethren of the Six Nations. —

For this Purpose we have brought hither a quantity of Goods for our Brethren the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you as soon as we shall have received your Answer, and made so bright and large a Fire as may burn Pure and clear whilst the Sun and Moon shall Shine. — We have now freely and openly laid our Bosoms bare to you, and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of Our Hearts, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah. —

After a little time Canassatego, Spoke as follows:

Brother the Governor of Maryland

We have heard what you have sayd to Us, and as you have gone back to Old Times, We cannot give you an Answer now, but shall take what you have sayd into consideration, and return You Our answer sometime to Morrow: We then sat down and after sometime We spoke again

Brother the Governor of Maryland

If you have made any Enquiry into Indian Affairs you will know that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles mended when we come to see our Brethren, Brother Onas and the Governor of New York always do this for Us, and We give you this Early notice, that we may not thereby be delayed, being desirous as well as you to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be Transacted between us.

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland says since it was customary they would give orders to have every thing belonging to them mended that it should want it. —

E. R. C.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 26th 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqure Lieutenant Governor &c.
The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canassatego Spoke as follows

Brother the Governor of Maryland

When you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with You Conedogwainet was the Place agreed upon, but afterwards you by Brother Onas, upon second thoughts considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommodations where there were but few houses or Inhabitants, desired we would meet our Brother at Lancaster, and at his Instance we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change, for we have found plenty of every thing, and as yesterday you bid us Welcome, and told us you were glad to see Us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you, and in token of Our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum. —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother the Governor of Maryland

You tell us that when about Seven years ago you heard by Our Brother Onas of Our Claims to some Lands in your Province, you took no notice of it, believing

believing as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that matter, we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of Maryland and would drop our demand. And that when about two years ago we mentioned it afresh to Our Brother Onas now say We did it in such Terms as looked like a Design to Terrify you, and you tell us further that we must be besides ourselves to use such a rash expression as to tell you, we knew how to do ourselves Justice if you should still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill design, for we must inform you, that when we first desired Our Brother Onas to use his influence with you, to procure us satisfaction for Our Lands, We at the same time desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own Us for his Children as well as you, to compell you to do us Justice: and two years ago, when we found that you had no regard to Our first demand, nor that Brother Onas had conveyd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were resolved to use such Expressions as should make the greatest Impressions on your Minds, and we find it has its effect, for you tell Us That your Wisemen held a Council together and agreed to Invite us and to enquire of Our Right to any of your Lands, and if it should be found that we had a Right we were to have a Compensation made for them, and likewise you tell us, that Our Brother the Governor of Maryland, by the Advice of these wise men has sent you to brighten the Chain and to assure Us of his willingness to remove whatsoever impedes a good understanding between us. This shews that your wise men understood our Expressions in their true Sense. We had no design to Terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Justice you have so long delayd. Your wise men have done well, and as there is no obstacle to a good understanding between Us, except this affair of the Land, we on our Parts do give you the strongest assureances of our good Dispositions towards you, and that we are as desirous as you to Brighten the Chain and to put away all hindrances to a perfect good understanding, and in token of our Sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was waved & the Interp^d ordered to give the following

Brother the Governor of Maryland

When you mentioned the affair of the Land Yesterday you went back to old times, and told us you had been in possession of the Province of Maryland above One hundred Years, but what is One hundred Years in comparison to the length of Time since Our Claim began? Since we came out of this ground? For we must tell you, that long before One hundred years Our Ancestors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever since: you came out of the Ground in a Country that lyes beyond Seas, there you may have a just Claim, but here you must allow Us to be your elder Brethren and the Lands to belong to Us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true that above One hundred Years ago the Dutch came here in a Ship and brought with them several Goods such as Awls, Knives, Hatchets; Guns and many other particulars which they gave Us, and when they had taught Us how to use their things, and we saw what sort of People they were, we were so well pleased with them that we lyed their Ship to the Bushes on the Shoar, and afterwards liking them still better the longer they stayd with Us and thinking the Bushes to Slender, we removed the Rope and tyed it to the Trees, and as the Trees were lyable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themselves We from that affection We bore them, again removed the Rope, and tyed it to a Strong and big Rock [Here the Interpreter said they mean the Oneido Country] and not content with this for its further Security We removed the Rope to the Big-Mountain [Here the Interpreter says they mean the Onandaga Country] and there we tyed it very fast and rowled Wampum about it, and to make it still more Secure We Stood upon the Wampum and sat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any hurt coming to it, and did our Best endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever! During all this Time the Newcomers the Dutch acknowledged Our Right to the Lands, and Solicited us from time to time to grant them Parts of Our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with Us, and to become one People with Us.

After this the English came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the Dutch, about two years after the Arrival of the English, an English Governor came to Albany, and finding what great friendship subsisted between Us and the Dutch he approved it mightily, and desired to make as Strong a League and to be upon as good

Terms

Pennsylvania, 1744,

Termes with us as the Dutch were, with whom he was United, and to become one People with Us, and by his further care in Inquiring what had passed between Us he found that the Rope which tyed the Ship to the great Mountain was only fastned with Wampum which was lyable to break and rot and to perish in a Course of Years, He therefore told us that he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much Stronger and last for Ever. Thus we deceived and fastned the Ship with it and it has lasted ever since. Indeed we have had some small Differences with the English, and during these misunderstandings, some of their young men, would by way of Reproach & every now and then telling us, that we should have perished if they had not come into the Country and furnished us with Strouds and Hatchets and Guns and other things necessary for the support of Life, But we always gave them to understand that they were mistaken, that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better, if we may believe what Our Forefathers have told Us. We had then room enough and Plenty of Deer, which was easily caught, and tho we had not Knives, Hatchets or Guns such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows and these served Our Uses as well then, as the English ones do now. We are now Straitned and sometimes in want of Deer, and lyable to many other Inconveniences since the English came among Us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink work, that is going on at the Table [pointing to the Secretary] and we will give you an Instance of this. Our Brother Onas a great while ago came to Albany to Buy the Susquahannah Lands of Us, but our Brother the Governor of New york, who as we suppose had not a Good understanding with Our Brother Onas advised us not to Sell him any Lands, for he would make an ill use of it, and Pretending to be our Good friend, he advised us, in order to prevent Onas's or any other persons imposing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we should want it, to put it into his Hands and told us he would keep it for Our use, and never open his Hands but keep them close Shut and not part with any of it, but at Our request. Accordingly we Trusted him and put Our Land into his Hands and Charged him to keep it Safe for Our Use, but some time after he went away to England, and carried Our Land with him, and there Sold it to Our Brother Onas for a Large Sum of money, and when at the Instance of Our Brother Onas we were minded to sell him some Lands He told us that We had sold the Susquahannah Lands already to the Governor of Newyork, and that he had bought them from him in England: tho when he came to Understand how the Governor of Newyork had deceived Us, he very generously paid Us for our Lands over again. —

Tho we mention this Instance of an Imposition put upon us by the Governor of New York, yet we must do the English the Justice to say we have had their hearty Assistance in Our Wars with the French, who were no sooner arrived amongst us than they began to create us uneasy and to provoke us to War, and we have had several Wars with them, during all which we constantly received Assistance from the English; and by their Means we have been able to keep up Our Heads against their Attacks.

We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds Interpreted to Us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the Conestogoe or Susquahannah Indians had a Right to sell those Lands unto you, for they were then theirs, but since that time We have Conquered them, and their Country now belongs to Us, and the Lands we demand Satisfaction for, are no part of the Lands comprized in those Deeds, they are the Shamokin Lands. Those we are sure you have not possessed One hundred Years; No, nor above Seven Years. And we made our Demand as soon as we knew your people were Settled in those Parts. These have never been sold, but remain still to be disposed of, and we are well pleased to hear you are Provided with Goods, and do assure you of our Willingness to Treat with you for those unpurchased Lands. In confirmation whereof We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego added

That as the three Governors of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania had divided the Lands among, they could not for this Reason tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, so that they were paid by all the Governors for the several Parts each Possessed, and this they left to their Honour and Justice. —

E R[illegible]

Echungoontas, Potomack

Pennsylvania. 1744.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 27th 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Governor &c.
Six Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
(Conrad Weiser Interpreter.)

The Commissioners of Virginia ordered the Interpreter to let the Indians know the Governor of Virginia was going to Speak to them, and then they Spoke as follows. —

Sachems and Warriors of the Six United Nations our Friends and Brethren

At our Desire the Governor of Pennsylvania invited you to this Council Fire, we have waited a long time for you, but now you are come you are heartily welcome, We are very glad to see you we give you this String of Wampum

Which was receiv'd with their Usual Approbation.

Brethren

In the year 1736, four of your Sachems wrote a Letter to James Logan Esq. then President of Pennsylvania to let the Governor of Virginia know that you expected some Consideration for Lands on the occupation of some of the People of Virginia. Upon seeing a Copy of this Letter the Governor with the Council of Virginia took some time to consider of it, they found on Looking into the old Treaties, that you had given up your Lands to the Great King, who has had possession of Virginia above one hundred and sixty years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of Virginia held their Lands, so they thought there might be some Mistake.

Wherefore they Desired the Governor of New York to enquire of you about it. Present His Interpreter to you in May 1743, who told this before you at a Council held at Onondago, to which You answer'd, That if you had any Demand or Pretensions on the Governor of Virginia any way, You would have made it known to the Governor of New York. This corresponds with what you have said to Governor Thomas in the Treaty made with him at Philadelphia in July 1742, for then you only made your Claim to Lands in the Government of Maryland. —

We are so well pleased with this good Faith of you our Brethren of the Six Nations and your Regard to the Treaties made with Virginia, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Request Eight years since

Tell us what Nations of Indians you Conquered any Lands from in Virginia, how long ago it is since, and what Possession you have had, and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of Virginia that the Six Nations have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction. —

Then laid down a String of Wampum which was Accepted with the Usual Ceremony and

Then said

We have a Chest of New goods, and the Key is in our Pockets, You are our Brethren the Great King is our Common Father, and we will live with you as Children do ought to do in Peace and Love —

We will brighten the Chain and Strengthen the Union between Us, so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives us light — In Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the Usual Ceremony. —

Sachanontias Replyd

Brother Onondagoes

You have made a Good Speech to Us, which is very agreeable and for which we return you our Thanks, We shall be able to give you an Answer to every part of it sometime this afternoon, and we shall let you know when we are ready.

RG

In

Pennsylvania, 1744.

In the Court House at Lancaster 27th June 1744 P.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Sachaneontia spoke as follows. —

Brother Onarayuea

Since you have Joined with the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas in kindling this Fire we gladly acknowledge the Kindness you have in coming here and shewing your good Dispositions as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendship as to Enter into further Contracts about Land with Us, and in token of our Satisfaction We Present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onarayuea.

In your Speech this Morning you were pleased to say we had wrote a Letter to James Logan about Seven years ago to demand a Satisfaction for our Lands in the Possession of some of the Virginians. That you held them under the Great King for upwards of one hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right, and that therefore you had desired the Governor of New york to send his Interpreter to us last year to Onondago, which he did; and as you say he in Council at Onondago did declare, that we had no Demand on you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretensions we should have made them known to the Governor of Newyork, and likewise you desire to know if we have any Rights to the Virginia Lands, and that we will make such Rights appear and tell you what parcels of Indians We conquered those Lands from. . . —

Now we Answer, We have the Right of Conquest a Right too dearly purchased and which cost us too much Blood to give up without any Reason at all, as you say We have done at Albany, but we should be obliged to you if you would let us see that Letter, and Inform us who were the Interpreter and whose names are put to the Letter, for as the whole transaction can't be above 4 years standing, it must be present in every Body's Memory and some of their Council would easily remember it, but we assure you and are well able to prove that neither we nor any Part of us have ever relinquished our Right or ever gave such an Answer, as you say is mentioned in your Letter. Could we so few years ago make a formal Demand by James Logan, and not be sensible of Our Right? and hath any thing happened since that time to make us less sensible? No; and as this matter can be easily cleared up we are anxious it should be done, for we are Positive no such thing was ever mentioned to us at Onondago nor any where else. All the World knows we conquered the Several Nations living on Sasquehanna, Shongoronia, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in Virginia; the Conoy-uch-such-roonas, Coch-nian-was-roonan: Tohoa-irough-roonan and Connukskiew-ough-roonan feel the effects of Our Conquests, being now a Part of our Nations and their Lands at our Disposal. —

We know very well it hath often been said by the Virginians, that the Great King of England, and the People of that Colony conquered the Indians that lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the Sachdaughroonan and Drove back the Tusaarroruas, and that they have on that account a Right to some Part of Virginia, but as to what lyes beyond the Mountains we conquered the Nations residing there, and that Land if ever the Virginians get a good Right to it, it must be by Us. And in Testimony of the Truth of our Answer to this Part of your Speech, We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Asparaquea

We have given you a full answer to the first Part of your Speech which we hope will be satisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Chest of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we shall have a good Understanding in all Points and come to an Agreement with you.

We shall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them, we will hide nothing from you, and we hope, if there be any thing still remaining in your Breast that may occasion any Dispute between Us, you will take this opportunity to unbosom your hearts and lay them open to Us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other obstacle in the Road between Us, and in token of Our hearty Wishes to bring about so good an harmony we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Asparaquea

We must now tell you what Mountains we mean, that we say are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember that about twenty years ago, you had a Treaty with us at Albany, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hills and told us that if any of the Warriors of the Six Nations, came on your side of the Middle of the Hill you would hang them, and you gave us liberty to do the same with any of your People who should be found on our sides the middle of the Hills. This is the Hill we mean, and we desire that Treaty may now be confirmed. After we left Albany we brought our Road a great deal more to the West, that we might comply with your Proposal, but tho it was of your own making, your People never observed it, but came and lived on our side of the Hill, which we dont blame you for, as you live at a great distance near the Sea, and can't be thought to know what your People do in the Back Parts, and on their settling contrary to your own Proposal on our new Road, it fell out that Our Warriors did some hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a complaint was made and transmitted to us by our Brother Onas. And we at his Request altered the Road again and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is, and it is impossible for us to remove it any further to the West, these Parts of the Country being absolutely impassable by either Man or Beast.

We had not been long in the Use of this new Road before your People came like Flocks of Birds, and sat down on both sides of it, and tho we never made a Complaint to you, tho you must be sensible those things must have been done by your People in manyest Breach of your own Proposals made at Albany, and therefore as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and desire all these Affairs may be settled, and that you may be stronger induced to do us Justice for what is past, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we in the Presence of the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was Received with the usual Ceremony.

Then Tachanuntie added.

We forgot to say that the Affair of the Road must be looked upon as a Preliminary to be Settled before the Grant of Lands, and that either the Virginia People must be obliged to Remove more Easterly, or if they are permitted to say, that Our Warriors Marching that way to the Southward shall go Sharers with them in what they Plant

E. R.

In the Court House at Lancaster 28th. June 1744 A. M.

Present

The Honourible Georges Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser — Interpreter —

The Governor Spoke as follows —

Pennsylvania. 1744.

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

I am always sorry when any thing happens that may break the least uneasiness between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every obstruction that may be in the way, I must inform you that three of the Delaware Indians lately Murdered John Armstrong an Indian Trader and his two men, in a most barbarous manner, as he was traveling to Allegheny, and stole his Goods of a considerable Value. The Calamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin did well; They seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to Our Settlements, but the Indians who had the Charge of them, afterwards suffered one of them to Escape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the Bloody deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Goal. By our Laws all the Accessaries to a Murder are to be Tryed and Put to Death, as well as the Person who gave the Deadly wound. If they consented to it, encouraged it, or anywise assisted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is just they should be so. If upon Tryal the Persons present at the Murder are found not to have done any of these things, they are set at Liberty. Two of Our People were, not many years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two Indians. We therefore Expect you will take the most effectual Measures to Seize and deliver up to Us the other two Indians present at these Murders to be tryed with the Principal now in Custody. If it shall appear upon their Tryal, that they were not advising, nor any way assisting in the Fact, they will be acquitted and sent home to their Towns. And that you may be satisfied no Injustice will be done to them, I do now Invite you to Depute three or four Indians to be present at their Tryals. I do likewise expect that you will order Strict search to be made for the Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that they may be restored to the Wife and Children of the Deceased. That what I have said may have its due Weight with you I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was accepted with the Yo-hah

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them He expected a very full answer from them, and that they might take their own time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of Virginia and Maryland.

They said they would take it into Consideration and give a full answer.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia let them know by the Interpreter that they would speak to them in the afternoon.

E. A. P.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster Thursday 28 June 1744 A.M.

Present:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland

The Deputies of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians they were going to Speak to them. Mr Weiser acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners Spoke as follows.

Our Good Friends and Brethren of the Six United Nations

We have considered what you said concerning your Title to some Lands now in Our Province, and also of the Place where they lie. Altho we cannot Deny your Right yet we are so resolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the Six Nations, that upon giving us a Release in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, We shall make you a Compensation to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment of part whereof we have brought some Goods, and shall make up the Rest in what manner you think fit.

As

As We intend to say something to you about our Chain of Friendship after this affair of the Lands is settled, we desire you will now Examine the Goods, and make an End of this matter.

We will not omitt acquainting Our good Friends the Six Nations, that notwithstanding We are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of Maryland look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themselves, and as a Breach shall be made between Us, we shall always be desirous of having it clear, that we may from time to time take care that the Links of our Friendship be not rusted. In testimony that Our Words and Our Hearts agree We give you this String of Wampum.

On presenting of which the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Mr. Weiser acquainted the Indians they might now look over the Several Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose, and the Commissioners desired them to tell them if they disliked any of the Goods, or if they were damaged the Commissioners would put a lower price on such as were either discoloured or Damnified. The Indians having viewed and Examined the Goods and seemed Dissatisfyd at the Price and worth of some of them, required time to go down into the Court House in order for a Consultation to be held by the Chiefs of them, concerning the said Goods, and desired that the Interpreter might Retire with them, which he did, accordingly they went down into the Court House, and soon after returned again into the Chamber. Mr. Weiser sat down among the Indians and discoursed them about the Goods, and in some short time after they chose the following Item among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the Six Nations was viz.t

4	Pieces of Strouds	@ 1£	....	28	.. ..	one lb Vermilion	£0 : 18 : 0
2	Pieces D.o	1.5	....	10	.. ..	1000 Flints	0 : 18 : 0
200	Shirts			63	. 12 ..	4 Doz. Jews harps	0 : 14 : 0
3	Pieces half Shirts			11	.. ..	1 Doz. Boxes	0 : 1 : 0
3	Pieces Duffe Blankets	@ 1£		21	.. ..	1 . 2 : 0 Bar. lead	3 : .. : 0
1	Piece D.o			6	. 10 : ..	0 : 2 : 0 Shot	1 : .. ..
17	Guns	2lb		68	. 2 : ..	2 half Barrels of Gun powder	13 : .. : ..
				201	: 4 : 0		£ 19 : 11 : 0
				19	: 11 : 0		
		£		220	: 15 : 0	Pennsylvania Currency	

When the Indians had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specifyd, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this morning by the Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not express the Time when such answer should be made.

At twelve o Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

E. R.o

In the Court House at Lancaster June 28th 1744. P. M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.a
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that their Brother Onas was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the Day before in the forenoon.

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations

We are now come to Answer what you said to us Yesterday, since what we said to you before in the

Part

Part of the Great King our Father has not been satisfactory. You have gone into it as Semes and so must we, It is true, that the Great King holds Virginia by Right of Conquest, and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great sea. —

If the Six Nations have made any Conquest over the Indians that may at any time have lived on the West side of the Great Mountains of Virginia, yet they never possessed any Lands there that we have ever heard. That part was altogether deserted and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of Virginia have done by order of the Great King very justly, as well by an antient Right, as by its being free from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim even of you the Six Nations our Brethren until within these Eight Years. The first Treaty between the Great King in behalf of his Subjects of Virginia and you, that we can find, was made at Albany by Colonel Henry Coursey Seventy years Since. This was a Treaty of Friendship when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

The next Treaty was also at Albany above fifty Eight years ago by the Lord Howard Governor of Virginia. Then you declare yourselves Subjects of the Great King our Father and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made by the governor of Newyork with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you Express yourselves in these words "Brethren you tell us the King of England is a very Great King and why should you not join with us in a very just Cause, when the French join with our Enemies in an unjust cause. Brethren we see the Reason of this for the French would fain kill us all, and when that is done they would carry all the Beaver back to Canada, and the Great King of England would lose the Lands likewise. And therefore, O Great Sachem beyond the Great Lakes awake, and suffer not those poor Indians that have given themselves and their Lands under your Protection, to be destroyd by the French without a Cause."

The last Treaty we shall Speak to you about is that made at Albany by Governor Spotswood, which you have not called as it is, for the White People your Brethren of Virginia, are in no Article of that Treaty Prohibited to goe and Settle to the Westward of the great Mountains. It is the Indians Tributary to Virginia that are restrained, as you and your Tributary Indians are from Taking to the Eastward of the same Mountains or to the Southward of Cohongoroton, and you agree to this Article in these Words "That the Great River of Potowmack and the High Ridge of Mountains, which enter all along the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westwards of the present Settlements of that Colony, shall be for ever the Established Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominions of Virginia, and the Indians belonging and depending on the Five Nations, so that neither our Warriors nor Hunters shall not on any Pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward or Westward of the said Boundaries without having to Produce a Passport under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of Virginia, nor your Indians to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without a Passport in likemanner from the Governor or Commander in Chief of New york"

And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to Walk upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true you have not observed this part of the Treaty and your Brethren of Virginia, have not insisted on it with a due Strictness, which has occasioned some uneasiness. —

This Treaty hath been sent to the Governor of Virginia by Order of the Great King, and is what we must Rely on, and being in Writing is more certain than your Memory. That is the way the white people have of preserving Transactions of every kind, and transmitting them down to their Children's Children for ever, and all Disputes among them are Settled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and must be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors signed some years after the same Governor Spotswood, in the Right of the Great King, had been with some People of Virginia in possession of these very Lands, which you have set up your late Claim to.

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany gave the Deeward the Minutes to you yesterday to the Governor of New york, and he Sent it to the Governor of Virginia. Their names will be given you by the Interpreter. —

Brethren.

Brethren, this Dispute is not between Virginia and you, It is setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Grants the People now complain of are settled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them. They are too powerfull to be removed by any force of you our Brethren. And the Great King as our Common Father will do equal Justice to all his Children, Wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Possessions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occasion for it by making a Peace between You and the Southern Indians a few years since at a considerable Expence to Our Great King, which you confirmed at Albany. It seems by your being at War with the Catawbas, that it has not been long kept between you.

However if you desires a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood, And your People behaving themselves orderly like Friends and Brethren shall be used in their Passage through Virginia with the same kindness, as them are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother Ours. — This we hope will be agreed to by you our Brethren and we will abide by the Promise made to you yesterday.

We may Treat to Settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland and of your Brother Ours: tho' we are informed the Southern Indians claim those very Lands that you do.

We are desirous to live with you our Brethren according to the Old Chain of Friendship to settle all these matters fairly and honestly.

And as a Pledge of Our Sincerity We give you this Belt of Wampum

E. L. P. Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster June the 29th 1744 A. M.

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser — Interpreter —

Mr. Weiser informed the Honourable Commissioners, the Indians were ready to give their answer to the Speech made to them here yesterday Morning by the Commissioners, Whereupon

Canasatego spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board where were some black lines describing the Courses of Potowmack and Susquehanna.

Brethren

Yesterday you Spoke to us concerning the Lands on this side Potowmack River, and as we have deliberately considered of what you said to us on that Matter, we are now very ready to settle the Bounds of such Lands, and Release our Right and Claims thereto. —

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore of all those Lands lying two Miles above the uppermost Fork of Patowmack or Cohongoruton River, near which Thomas Cresap has a Hunting or Trading Cabin; by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania. But in case such Limits shall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of Maryland, then such other Lines and Courses from the said two Miles above the Forks to the outermost Inhabitants or Settlements, as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania, shall be the Limits. And further if any People already have, or shall settle beyond the Lands now described and Bounded, they shall enjoy the same free from any Disturbance of us in any manner whatsoever, and we do and shall accept those People for our Brethren, and as such always Treat them.

We earnestly desire to live with you as Brethren and hope you will shew us all Brotherly kindness. In token whereof We present you with a Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Soon after the Commissioners and Indians departed the Court House Chamber. —

In —

Pennsylvania, 1744.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster June 30th 1744 P. M. —

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canachdon, Speaker for the Indians, in answer to the Commissioners Speech at the last meeting with a strong belt and proper Action, Spoke as follows.

Brother Onondagoes

The World at the first was made on the other side of the Great water different from what it is on this side; as may be known from the different Colours of our Skin and of our Flesh, and that which you call Justice may not be so amongst us; You have — your Laws and Customs and so have we. The Great King might send you over to Conquer the Indians, but looks to Us, that God did not approve of it, if he had, he would not have Placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Onondagoes

The great things are well remembered among Us, yet we cant remember that we were ever Conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employd by that great King to conquer others; if it was so, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by Maryland to Conquer the Conestogo's, and that the second time we were at War with them we carryd them all off

Brother Onondagoes

You charge us with not acting agreable to our Peace with the Catawbas, We will repeat truly to you what was done: The Governor of Newyork at Albany in behalf of Onondagoes, gave us several Belts from the Cherickees and Catawbas, and we agreed to a Peace, if those Nations would send some of their Great men to us to confirm it face to face, and that they would Trade with us, and desired that they would appoint a time to meet at Albany for this Purpose; but they never came.

Brother Onondagoes

We then desired a Letter might be sent to the Catawbas and Cherickees to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Answer came but we met the Cherickees and Confirmed the Peace, and sent some of Our People to live with them, until they returned to their own Country.

The Catawbas refused to come, and sent us word that we were but Women, that they were men and double men, for they had two P—s; that they could make Women of us and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitfull People; Our Brother Onondagoes is deceived by him; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived. —

Brother Onondagoes:

We have confirmd the Peace with the Cherickees, but not with the Catawbas; they have been Treacherous and known it, so that the War must continue till one of Us is destroyed. This we think Proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the Catawbas.

Brother Onondagoes

We will now speak to the Point between us. You say you will agree with us as to the Road. We desire that may be the Road which was last made (the Waggon Road). It is always a Custom among Brethren or Strangers to use each other kindly. You have some very ill natured People living up there, so that we desire the Persons in Power may know that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well when the White People came first here, they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become Rich, and we are now poor. What Gifts we had for the Lands goes soon away, but the Land lasts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pocket. But we have never seen the Chest, nor the Goods that are said to be in it. It may be small and the Goods few. We

want.

want to see them, and are desirous to come to some Conclusion; We have ben sleeping here this Ten Days past, and have not done any thing to the Purpose. —

The Commissioners told them they should see the Goods on Monday —

L. Rec.

In the Court House at Lancastr. June the 30th. 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esquire Governr
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

The three Governments Entertained the Indians and all the Gentlemen in Town with a handsome Dinner; the Six Nations in their order having returned Thanks with the usual Solemnity of Sepas han, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commissioners that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council to take the first opportunity of a large company to present him with one, and as this with them is deem'd a matter of great Consequence and attended with abundance of Forme, the several nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayuga Nation, they had chosen Gachradodon, one of their Chiefs to be their Speaker, and he desired Leave to begin; which being given he in an elevated Part of the Court House, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very Graceful Posture spoke as follows.

"As the Governor of Maryland has Invited them here to treat about their Lands and brighten the Chain of Friendship, the United Nations thought themselves so much oblige to him, that they have come to a Resolution in Council, to give to the great man who is Proprietor of Maryland, a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correspond with him, and as it had fallen to the Cayugas Lot in course to consider of a proper name for that Chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name of Tearry-hogan, Signifying Excellent Excellency, or Living in trade, or Honourable Place betwixt Spaniards and the Brother Coast of whom their Trades might be better carryd on". And then addressing himself to his Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland and to the Gentlemen that present he proceed,

"As there is a Company of Great Men now Assembled, We take this Time and Opportunity to Publish this Matter, that it may be known Tearry-he-gan is our Friend, and that we are ready to Honour him, and that by such Name he may be always called, and known among us. And We hope he will ever bee towards us, according to the Excellency of the Name, we have now given him and enjoy a long and happy life."

The Honourable the Governor and Commissioners, and all the Company present returned the Compliment with three Huzzas, and after drinking Healths to our gracious King and the Nation, the Commissioners of Maryland proceeded to Business in the Court House Chamber with the Indians where Conrad Weiser the Interpreter was present —

The Honourable the Commissioners ordered Mr. Weiser to tell the Indians, that a Deed recovering all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of Maryland, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the use of the Lord Baron of Baltimore Lord Proprietary of that Province was now on the Table and Seal ready fixed thereto — The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as desired, and then gave the Deed to Canaspatego the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal and Delivered it; after which Thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations Executed it in the same manner in the Presence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony and of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

L. Rec.

At the House of Mr. George Sanderson in Lancaster 2d. July 1744. N. M.
Present

The,

Pennsylvania, 1744.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
Several of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations
(Conrad Weiser) Interpreter

The several Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations who has not signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Lands in Maryland tendered to them on Saturday last in the Chamber of the Court House in this Town, did now readily Execute the same and caused Mr. Weiser likewise to sign it: as well with his Indian as with his own proper Name of Weiser as a Witness and Interpreter.
E R P

In the Court House at Lancaster July 2nd 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governr.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Canassatego Spoke as follows

Brother Onas

The other day you were pleased to tell us, you were always concerned when ever any thing happend, that might give you or us Uneasiness, and that we were mutually engaged to preserve the Road open and clear between us, And you informed us of the Murder of John Armstrong, and his two Men by some of the Delaware Indians, and of their taking his Goods to a Considerable value, The Delaware Indians as you Suppose are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for such a vile Proceeding, and to testify that we have the same Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free and open we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas

These things happen frequently, and we desire you will consider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different times at this, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been done by some unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Disturbance We therefore Desire you will consider these things well, and to take the Grief from your Heart We give you this String of Wampum. Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas

We had heard of the Murder of John Armstrong, and in our Journey here We had Conference with our Cousins the Delawares about it, and We proved them severely for it, and charged them to go down to Our Brother Onas, and make him satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed and for the Goods. We understood by them that the principal Actor in these Murders is in your Prison, and that he had done all the Mischief himself, but that besides him you had required and Demanded two others who were in his Company, when the Murders were Committed. We promised faithfully in our Return to renew our Desires, and to charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs with these two young men, but not as Prisoners to be examined by you, and as we think upon Examination you will not find them Guilty, we rely on your Justice not to do them any Harm, but to permitt them to return in safety.

We likewise understand that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the deceased, and that some have been already returned to your People, but that some are still missing. You may depend upon our Giving the Strictest Charge to the Delawares to search again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them or the value of them in Skins. And to Confirm what we have said we give you this String of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brethren Onas.

The Conoy Indians have informed us that they sent you a Message sometime ago to acquaint you that they were ill used by the White People in the place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Resolution of removing to Shamokin, and requested some small Satisfaction for their Land, this as they never have received any Answer from you, they have desired us to Speak for them. We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity, and to weight to our Recommendation we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

The Governor, having conferr'd a little time with the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, made the following Reply.

Brethren

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the necessity of keeping the Road between us clear and open; and the Concern you have expressed on account of the Barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a proof of your Brotherly affection for us. If crimes of this Nature be not Strictly inquired into, and the Criminals severely punished, there will be an end of all commerce between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the power of the French. They will set what Price they please on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins, so it is for your own interest that our Traders should be safe in their Persons and Goods when they Travel to your Towns.

Brethren

I considered this matter well before I came from Philadelphia, and I declare with the Concern more than ever, as I have done since with the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland. I never heard before of the Murder of three Indians at once, has any complaint been made to me of it, and it has appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were five years ago for killing two Indians. You are not to take your own satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will see that Justice be done you; and should any of the Indians rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tryed and Punished in the same manner as White People are. This is the way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your benefit as well as ours. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the Delawares, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon some of their Chiefs to bring down the two Young men that were Present at the Murders. If they are not brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of their guilt. If upon Examination they shall be found not to have been concerned in the Bloody Action, they shall be well used and sent home in Safety. I will take it upon my self to see, that they have no Injustice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and Satisfaction will be made, for such as cannot be found or Skins according to their Promise.

I well remember the coming down of one of the Conoy Indians with a Paper setting forth that the Conoys has come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no complaint to me of ill usage from the White people. The reason he gave for their removal was, that the Selling of the White People all round them had made Deer scarce, and that therefore they chose to remove to Juniata for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they said to be entered in the Council Book; The old Mans Expences were borne and a Blanket given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head, but you may be assured from the favour and Justice they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do every thing that can be reasonably expected of them in this case

E L P

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster July 2nd 1744. P. M.

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Indians being told by the Interpreter that their Brother Aparaquoa was going to Speak to them, he spoke as follows

Pennsylvania, 1744.

Sachems and Warriors our Friends and Brethren

As we have already Said enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you Claim from Virginia, we have no occasion to say any thing more to you on that head, but come directly to the Point. We have openid the Chests and the Goods are now here before you. They cost five hundred Pounds Pennsylvania money and were bought by a Person recommended to us by the governor of Pennsylvania with ready Cash, We orderid them to be laid on their Kinds and we believe they are so. These Goods and five hundred pounds in Gold which now lye now on the Table we will give you for Brethren of the Six Nations, upon Condition That you immediately make a Deed reserveing the Kings Right to all the Lands that are or shall be by his Majesty's Appointment in the Colony of Virginia

As to the Road we agree you shall have one, and the Regulation is to be proper, which the Interpreter now has in his custody to Shew you. The People of Virginia shall perform their Part, & you and your Indians perform theirs. We are your Brethren and will do no hardship to you, but on the Contrary all the kindness we can.

The Indians agreed to what was said, and Canasatego desired they would Represent their Case to the King, in order to have a further Consideration, when the Settlement encreased much farther back. — To which the Commissioners agreed and Promises they would make the Representation faithfully and honestly, and for their further Security, that they would do so they would give them a Writing under their Hands and Seals to that Purpose —

They desired that some Rum might be given them to drink on their way home which the Commissioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpose and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia, Nine pounds thirteen Shillings and three pence Pennsylvania money.

Canasatego further says, That as their Brother Socarry ho gan sent them Provision on the Road here, which kept them from Starving, he hoped their Brother Onaraquea would do the same for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carryd to their usual Place which were agreed to.

After this Conference the Deed was Produced, and the Interpreter Explained it to them and they according to their Rank and Quality put their Marks and Seals to it in the Presence of several Gentlemen of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and when they delivered the Deed Canasatego delivered it for the use of their Father the Great King and hoped he would Consider them, on which the Gentlemen and Indians present gave three Shouts. —

E R D

In the Court House at Lancaster Tuesday July 2nd 1744. — A M

Present.

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Governor —
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows;

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations two years ago, the Road between us was made Clearer and Wider; Our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendship confirmed by an Exchange of Presents, and many other Mutual good Offices. —

We think ourselves happy in having been Instrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, and we persuade ourselves that you on your Parts will always remember it as an Instance of our good will and affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of seeing you sooner, than perhaps we should otherwise have done; and as we

are

are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with Our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us. We take this opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

The Great King of England and the French King have Declared War against each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and the other by Sea. The Great King of England Commanded the Land Army in Person, and gained a Compleat Victory. Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the rest were forced to pass a River with Precipitation to save their Lives. The great God covered the Kings head in that Battle, so that he did not receive the least hurt; for which we as well as we have reason to be very thankfull.

The Engagement at Sea was likewise to the Advantage of the English. The French and Spaniards joined their Ships together and came out to Fight us. The brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships, and many others were so shattered, that they were glad to take the opportunity of a very high wind, and a dark Night to run away and to hide themselves again in their Harbours; had the Weather proved fair, he would in all probability have taken or destroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind how much William Penn and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the Indians; you have long and often experienced their Friendship for you, nor need I repeat to you kindly you were treated, and what valuable Presents were made to you two years ago by the Governor, the Council and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The Sons of William Penn are all now in England, and have left me in their place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the Indians. As a fresh proof of this, I have left my House and am come thus far to see you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendship with you. In testimony whereof I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Sohahs. —

As your Nations have engaged themselves by Treaty to assist the your Brethren of Pennsylvania in case of a War with the French, We do not Doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement so solemnly entered into. If that is now declared, and We expect that you will not suffer the French, or any of the Indians in Alliance with them to March through your Country to attack any of our Settlements. And that you will give us the Earliest and best Intelligence of any Designs that may be formed by them to our Disadvantage, as we promise to do of any that may come to yours. To enforce what I have now sayd to you, in the strongest manner, I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Sohahs —

After a little Pause his Honour the Governor Spoke again, —

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

What I have now sayd to you is in conformity to the Treaties subsisting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I am proceed with the Consent of the Honble the Commissioners for Virginia and Maryland, to tell you, That all Differences having been adjusted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, We are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and establish a Friendship which is not to end, but with the World it self. And in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, I do by this fine Belt of Wampum and a Present of Goods to the Value of Three hundred pounds, confirm and establish the said Treaties of Peace, Union and Friendship, you on your parts doing the same.

Which was received with a loud Sohah

The Governor further added, The Goods bought with the one Hundred Pounds Sterling Put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia, are ready to be delivered when you please. The Goods bought and sent up by the People of the Province of Pennsylvania, according to the List which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themselves, and are likewise ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pause the Commissioners of Virginia Spoke as follows: —

Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations —

Pennsylvania. 1744.

The Way between us being made Smooth by what Passed Yesterday, we desire now to confirm all former Treaties made between Virginia and you, our Brethren of the Six Nations, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendship as bright as the Sun, that it may not Contract any more Rust for ever, that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done and that you and your Children may not forget it We give you One hundred pounds in Gold and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren

Altho we have been Disappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the Catawbas, yet we desire to Speak to you something more about them. We believe they have been unfaithfull to you, and Spoke of you with a foolish contempt; but this may be only the Rashness of some of their Young men. In this Time of War with our common Enemies the French and Spaniards, it will be the wisest way to be at Peace among Ourselves. They, the Catawbas, are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all United by one common Chain of Friendship. We give you this String of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brethren

Our Friends Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; our Children will then want such a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any differences that may happen to arise between them, that like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

The way to have such a Friend is for you to send three or four of your Boys to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to Live in, and a Man on purpose to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Customs of the White People. To this End we kindly Invite you to send some of your Children, and we promise you they shall have the same care taken of them, and be Instructed in the same manner as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you please; and to confirm this we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Then the Commissioners of Maryland Spoke as follows:

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachems of the Six United Nations. —

The Governor of Maryland invited you hither, we have Treated you as Friends and agreed with you as Brethren.

The Treaty now made concerning the Lands in Maryland Will, we hope, Prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account, we will now Bind fast the Links of our Chain of Friendship, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may still be better Secured, we shall present you with One hundred Pounds in Gold.

What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust; whenever you perceive the least Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue as bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it; and, in pledge of the Truth of what we have now Spoken, and our affection to you we give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony —

Canasatego, in return, spoke as follows.

Brother Onas, Ajeraqda, and Twarry hogan

We return you thanks for your several Speeches, which are very agreable to us. They contain matters of great moment, that we propose to give them a very Serious consideration, and to answer them suitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

Your

You tell us you beat the French; if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor, to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

The Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a small Glass, calling it, A French Glass.

In the Court House at Lancaster, July the 4th 1744. A. M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.a —
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

Canassatego Speaker.

Brother Onas,

Yesterday you expressed your satisfaction in having been instrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, We in return assure you that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you had in bringing us together, in order to create a good Understanding, and to clear the Roads; and in token of our Gratitude, We present you with this String of Wampum —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas.

You was pleased Yesterday to inform us "That War had been Declared between the Great King of England and the French King; that two great Battles had been fought one by Land and the other at Sea; with many other particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of England were successfull, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occasion. You then came nearer home and told us, "You had left your House, and were come thus far on behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain and to confirm our Friendship with us" We approve this Proposition, we thank you for it. We own, with Pleasure that the Covenant Chain between us and Pennsylvania is of old Standing, and has never Contracted any Rust, we wish it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and in token of the Sincerity of our Wishes, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the So. haw —

Brother Onas,

You was pleased Yesterday to remind us of our Mutual Obligation to assist each other in case of a War with the French, and to repeat the Substance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a War has been already entered into with the French you called upon us to be alert upon you, and not to suffer the French to March through our Country to disturb any of your Settlements.

In answer, We assure you We have all these Particulars on our Hearts, they are fresh in our Memory. We shall never forget that You and We have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear and one Hand. We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care, we must inform you, that before we came here, we told *Onanthio, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of His People should come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them, there was room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleased, but he should come upon our Land to do any Damage to Our Brethren. And you may depend upon our using our utmost care to see this effectually done; and in token of our Sincerity, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with usual Ceremony

After some little time the Interpreter said, Canassatego had forgot something Material, and desired to mend his Speech, and to do so as often as he should omitt any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added.

The

* Onanthio the Governor of Canada.

The Six Nations have a great authority and Influence over sundry Tribes of Indians in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Praying Indians formerly a part with ourselves, who stand in the very gates of the French; and, to show our further care, we have engaged these very Indians, and other Indian allies of the French for you. They will not goe to the French against you. They have agreed with us before we set out. We have put this Spirit of Antipathy against the French in these People. Our Interest is very Considerable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we shall use it for your service.

The Governor said; Canassatego did well to mend his Speech, he might always do it when ever his Memory should fail him in any Point of Consequence, and he thanks him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Asparagoe

You told us Yesterday, that all Disputes with you being now at an End, you desired to confirm all former Treaties between Virginia and us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very Heartily with you in these Propositions; we thank you for your good Inclinations we desire you will pay no regard to any Idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice, and as the Dispute about the Lands is now entirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future we shall not act towards each other, but as becomes Brethren and Hearty Friends.

We are willing to renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible for us and our Children with you and your Children to the latest Generation; and we desire you will imprint these Engagements on your Hearts in the strongest manner; and in confirmation that we shall do the same, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Tohah from the Interpreter & all the Nations

Brother Asparagoe

You did let us know yesterday, that tho' you had been disappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between Us and the Catawbas, yet you would still do the best to bring such a thing about. We are well pleased with your Design, and the more so, as we hear you know what sort of People the Catawbas are, that they are quite full and Perverse, and have Treated us Contemptuously. We are glad you know these things of the Catawbas; we believe in what you say to be true, that there are, notwithstanding, some amongst them who are Wiser and better; and, as you say they are your Brethren, and belong to the Great King over the Water, we shall not be against a Peace on reasonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to Treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Asparagoe

You told us likewise you had a Great House Provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were several white People and Indians Children there to learn languages and to write and read, and invited us to send some of our Children among you, &c.a

We must let you know we love our Children too well to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not inclined to give their Children learning. We allow it to be good and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Customs differing from yours, you will be so good as to excuse us.

We hope * Tarachawagon will be preserved by the Good Spirit to a good old age; when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no Doubt amongst so many Thousands as there are in the World, one such Man may be found, who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Tarachawagon does; while he lives there is no room to complain. In token of our Thankfulness for your Invitation we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan

You told us yesterday, that since there was now nothing in Controversie between us, and the Affair of the Land was Settled to your satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendship which hath Subsisted between you and us ever since we became

Brethren

* Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiser.

Brethren, we are well pleased with the Proposition, and we thank you for it; we also are inclined to renew the Treaties, and keep a good Correspondance with you. You told us further, if ever we should perceive the Chain had Contracted any Rust, to let you know, and you would take care to take the Rust out, and preserve it bright. We agree with you in this, and shall, on our Parts, do every thing to preserve a good Understanding, and to live in the same Friendship with you as with our Brother Onas and Onarasgoa; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the usual Cry of Yo-hah was given.

Brethren

We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us Yesterday, and shall now proceed to Indian Affairs, that are not of so General a Concern.

Brother Asparagoa:

There lives a Nation of Indians on the other side of your Country, the Susquehannas, who are our Friends, and with whom we held Correspondence; but the Road between us and them has been stopped for some time, on Account of the Misbehaviour of some of our Warriors. We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they shall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Messengers going to the Susquehannas, we desire they may go the old Road. We frequently send Messengers to one another, and shall have more Occasion to do so now that we have concluded a Peace with the Cherokees. To enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Asparagoa,

Among these Susquehannas there live a few families of the Conoy-Indians, who are desirous to leave them, and to remove to the rest of their Nation among us, and the Straight Road from them to us lyes through the Middle of your Country. We desire you will give them free passage through Virginia, and furnish them with Passes; and to enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Brother Onas, Asparagoa and Scarrooyady

At the close of your respective Speeches Yesterday, you made us very handsome Presents, and we should return you something suitable to your Liberality; but, alas, we are poor, and shall ever remain so, as long as there are so many Indian Traders among us. Theirs and the white People's Cattle have eat up all the Grass, and made Deer scarce. However, we have provided a small Present for you; and tho' some of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren we shall leave it to you to divide it as you please.—— And then presented Three Bundles of Skins which were received with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one thing further to say, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict Friendship for one another, and thereby you as well as we will become the Stronger.

Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity between the Five Nations; this has made us formidable; this has given us great weight and Authority with our Neighbouring Nations.

We are a Powerfull confederacy; and by your observing the same Methods our wise Forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another.

The Governor replied:

The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland have desired me to Speak for them; therefore I, in behalf of those Governments, as well as of the Province of Pennsylvania, return you thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the English, and in particular for your having so early engaged in a Neutrality the Several

ral Tribes of Indians in the French alliance. We do not Doubt but you will faithfully Discharge your Promises. As to your Presents, we never estimate those things by their Real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleasure, and put a High value upon them. We are obliged to you for Recommending Peace and Good Agreement amongst ourselves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majesty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our Interest, we shall always be inclined to live in Friendship.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia presented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promise to recommend the Six Nations for further favour to the King; which they received with Yo-hah, and the Paper was given them to Conrad Weiser to keep for them. The Commissioners likewise Promised that their publick Messengers should not be Molested in their Passage through Virginia, and that they would prepare Passes for such of the Conoy Indians as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred pounds in Gold which was likewise received with the Yo-hah

Canassatego said, We mentioned to You Yesterday the Booty you had taken from the French, and asked you for some of the Rum, which we supposed to be part of it, and you gave us some; but it hapned out unfortunately that you gave us it in French Glasses, we desire now you will give us some in English Glasses.

The Governor made Answer, We are glad to hear you have such a Dislike for what is French. They cheat you in your Glasses, as well as in every thing else. You must Consider we are at a Distance from Philadelphia, Annapolis and Philadelphia; where our Rum is, there are Shops that sells by the Small Measure, but we brought up a Good quantity with us, you have almost drank it out, but notwithstanding this, we have enough left to fill our English Glasses, and will shew the Difference between the Narrowness of the French, and the Generosity of the English towards you.

The Indians gave, in their order, five Yo-hahs; and the Honourable Governor the Commissioners, calling for some Rum, and some middle sized Wine Glasses, Drank Health to the Great King of England and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's in which all the Company Joined.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them, with Pleasure to desire the Governor of Virginia to suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia unmolested which was rendred unnecessary by the present Treaty.

Then, presenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying them, that as they had taken away one Part of Conrad Weisers Beard, when frightned their Children, he would please to take away the other, which he has ordered to be done.

The Indians received these two Strings of Wampum with the usual Yo-hahs

The Governor then asked them, what was the reason that more of the Shawanaes, from their Town on Ohio, were not at the Treaty? But seeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another day to give an Answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser upon the Road as they Return home, for he was to set out to Philadelphia the next Morning.—

Canassatego in Conclusion, spoke as follows:

We have been hindred, by a great deal of Business, from waiting on you, to have some private Conversation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of Onas beyond the Water; we desire you will tell them, we have a gratefull Sense of all their Kindnesses for the Indians. Brother Onas told us when he went away, he would not stay long from us; we think it is a great while, and want to know when we may expect him, and desire when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promised to do and then took his leave of them.

The Commissioners of Virginia gave Canassatego a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their leave of them in form, and at the same time delivered their Passes to them, according to their Request.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented Gachradodow with a Broad Gold Lace Hat, and took their leave of them in the same manner.

E R L

Council office.

At the Court House at Lancaster June the 25th 1744 P. M.

Present

The Honorable Thomas Lee Esqr Lieutenant Governor &c

The Honorable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland }

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canasatego Spoke

Brethren

Yesterday you spoke to us in a Manner that gave us Pleasure, and we

[illegible]

Speech of Governor Hamilton to the Commissioners of Virginia, in return for the Belt given to him in the morning by the Governor.

I am the Governor

I Receive your Belt with great Pleasure & Satisfaction, and as to what relates to the Government of Virginia and Maryland, the Governors now present are ready to Treat with you; & have only with, that the Belt [illegible] by the Governor of Virginia, as a Token of his good Disposition [illegible] Governors Town, and ready to be delivered, in Consequence of what [illegible] Evening.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said

Gentlemen

As we are joined, by Instructions from our Respective Governments, to Treat with the Indians; and as you have full Authority from your Respective Governments, to Treat with them; I shall leave that Matter entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw, as you shall think best for your Business.

The Commissioners said, they were all of Opinion, it would be for their Advantage, to have the Governor to stay with them: and therefore, they unanimously desired, he would favour them with his Company at this Business, while they should be in Treaty with the Indians; which, his Honour said, he would, at their Request very readily do, Hoping it might Expedite their Business, and prevent any Jealousy, that Governors might Convene, at this critical Juncture.

The Commissioners of Maryland, ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the Governor of Maryland, that they were ready to Treat with him; and then spoke as follows

Friends & Brethren of the United Six Nations

We are deputed from the Government of Maryland to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in these Provinces, Neither the Lords and Proprietors of those Nations, had little Reason to complain of any Injury from this Province, and that they would have well Continued Peace, or further Disobedience, as he should hear no more of it: But you Spoke again to the Governor of Pensylvania, about two years time, as if you designed to Terrify us —

It was very Considerably Said by you, That you would do yourselves Justice, by going to take Payment yourselves. Such an Attempt, would have entirely Dissolved the Chain of Friendship, subsisting not only between us, but you and the English your —

Were you sure you could Fight with us, and Conquer us, and have time ready in their hands, will not suffer themselves to be [illegible] —

But however the other Nations Present, Immediately met in Council; and upon Considering every Body, your Words Expressions, & your Business, told the Indian Nations, to this Place, that they might Learn of them, what Right they had to the Land in Maryland, and, if they had any, to make them some Reasonable Compensation for it —

Therefore, the Governor of Maryland, has sent us to Visit and Treat with you, about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthening the Chain, which has long Subsisted between us: And as an Earnest of our Sincerity, and Good Will towards you, We present you with this String of Wampum,

Here the Cry of Approbation was given —

Our Great King of England, and his Subjects, have always Enjoyed the Province of Maryland, Free and Undisturbed, from any Claim of the Indian Nations, for above One Hundred Years past, and you not saying any thing to us before, Convinces us, you thought you had no Pretence, to any Land in Maryland: Nor can we yet find out, to what Lands, or under what Title, you make your Claim —

For the Susquehannah's Land, by a Treaty above Ninety Years since, which is another Table, and will be Said to you: Since which Yields to the English Nation, their Rights and Pretensions to the greater part, if not all, of the Land we Possess, from Patuxent River on the West Shore, as well as from Choptank River, on the Eastern Side, of the Great Bay of Chesapeak: And near Sixty Years ago, you Acknowledged to the Governor of New York and Albany, That you had given your Lands, and Submitted yourselves to the King of England —

Therefore Brethren, Attend to what we Say, and mind Enjoy the Peace of Maryland, by Confirming that Right and Property that our King has Justly given us any Deeds whereof you [illegible]

King —

We must not put you in mind of the Treaty, which we suppose you have had from your Fathers, made with the Crowns of Maryland, near Seventy years ago, and Renewed and Confirmed, from time to time.

By those Treaties, we became Brethren, We have always lived as such, and hope always to Continue so.

We have this further to say, that, altho' we are not satisfyd of the Justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous of shewing, our Brotherly Kindness and Affection, and to prevent, by every Reasonable way, every Misunderstanding between the Provinces of Maryland, and you our Brethren of the Six Nations.

For this Purpose, we have brought with us a Quantity of Goods, for our Brethren the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you, as soon as We shall have received your Answer, and made so Bright and Large a Fire, as may Burn Clear and Clear, whilst the Sun, and Moon shall Shine.

We have now truly and openly, laid our Bosoms bare to you, and that you may be the better Confirmed, of the Truth of our Hearts, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Here the usual Cry of Approbation was given.

After a little time Canasatego Spoke.

Brother the Governor of Maryland.

We have heard what you have said to us, and as you have gone back to old times, we cannot give you an Answer now, but we shall take what you have said into Consideration, and return you our Answer, some time to Morrow.

He then sate down, & after some time Spoke again.

Brother the Governor of Maryland.

If you have made any Enquiry into Indian Affairs, you will know, that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets, and Kettles mended, when we came to see our Brethren: Brother Onas, and the Governor of New York, always do this for us; and we give you this early notice, that we may not thereby be delayd, being desirous, as we do, to give all dispatch possible to the Business, so to be Transacted between us.

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said, since it is a Customary, they must give Presents, to have every thing belonging to them mended, that should want it.

At the Court House at Lancaster June 26th 1744 A.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourables { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland }

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Canasatego Spoke as follows

Brother the Governor of Maryland

When you Invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, Canedogwanict was the Place agreed upon; but afterwards, you by your Brother Onas, on second Thoughts, Considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions, and other Accomodations, where there were but few Houses or Inhabitants, desired, we would meet you at Pextang at Lancaster, and at this Instance we very readily agreed to meet you here and are glad of the Change; for we have found Plenty of every thing; and as yesterday, you bid us welcome, and told us, you were glad to see us; so likewise assure you, we are as glad to see you, and in Token of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother the Governor of Maryland

You desire, that what
about Seven years ago, you heard by your Brother Onas, of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you look on Reason of it, believing as you say, that when we should come to treat

that Matter, we should find we had no Right, to make any Complaint of the Lo
of Maryland, and must drop our Demand, : And that, when about two years
ago, we mentioned it again to our Brother Onas, you say we did it in such Terms,
as look'd like a Design to Terrify you : and you tell us further, that we must be besides our
selves, in using such harsh Expressions as to call you " We know how to do ourselves
" Justice, if you should still Oppose ". It is true we did say so, but without any ill Design:
For we must inform you, that when we first Desired our Brother Onas, to use his Influence
with you, to Procure us Satisfaction for our Lands ; we at the same time desired him, in case
you should Disregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who rules over
us for his Children, as well as you, to Compell you to do us Justice : and two years ago, when
we had found you paid no Regard to our Just Demand, nor that Brother Onas had
Concluded our Complaint, to the Great King over the Seas ; We were resolved to use such harsh
Expressions, as would make you Sensible of Our Opposition to your Friends, and we find, it has had
its Effect ; for you tell us that " your Wise Men held a Council together, and agreed to
" Send to us, and to Enquire of our Right, to any of your Lands ; and if it should be found,
" that we had a Right, we were to have a Compensation made for them " : and likewise
you tell us, that " Our Brother the Governor of Maryland, by three Letters of three
" Wise Men ; has sent us to Brighten the Chain, and to assure us of his Willingness to re-
" move, whatever Impedes a full Understanding between us " : This shews, that your Wise
Men, Understood our Expressions, in their true Sense

We had no design to Terrify you, but to put you on the doing us Justice, you
had no long Delay'd, your Wise Men have done well, and as there is no Obstacle, to a Good Under-
standing between us, Except this affair of the Lands : We on our parts, do give you the strongest
Assurances, of our Good Disposition towards you, and that we are as desirous as you, to
Brighten the Chain, and to put away, all hinderances, to a perfect good Understanding :
and in token of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother the Governor of Maryland.

Brethren and Friends;

When you mentioned the Affair of the Land Yesterday, you went back to old Times, and told us, you had been in Possession of the Province of Maryland above One Hundred years; but what is a Hundred years in Comparison of the Length of time, since our Claim began? Since we came out of this Ground. For we must tell you, that long before a Hundred years, our Ancestors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever since.

You came out of the Ground in a Country that lys beyond the Seas, there you may have a Just Claim, but here, you must allow us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you knew any thing of them.

It is true, that above One Hundred years ago, the Dutch came here in a Ship, and brought with them several Goods, such as, Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other Particulars, which they gave us: and when they had Taught us, how to use their Things, and we saw what sort of People they were; we were so well pleased with them, that we ty'd their Ships to the Bushes on the Shoar; and afterwards, liking them still better, the longer they staid with us, and thinking the Bushes too Slender, we removed the Rope, and ty'd it to the Trees, and as the Trees were lyable to be blown down, by high Winds, or to Decay of themselves, from the Affection we bore them, again removed the Rope, and ty'd it to a Strong and big Rock, here, the Interpreter said, they mean the Onnido Country; and not Content with this, for its further Security, we removed the Rope to ye big Mountains, here, the Interpreter says, they mean the Onondago Country, and there we ty'd it very fast, and Rolled Wampum about it; and to make it still more Secure, we stood upon the Wampum, and sat down upon it, to Defend it, and to prevent any hurt coming to it, and did our best Endeavours, that it might remain Unmoved for Ever.

During all this time, the New comers the Dutch, Acknowledged our Right to the Lands, and Solicited us from time to time, to Grant them part of our Country, to enter into Leagues and Covenants with us, and to become one People with us.

After this, the English came into the Country, and as we were told became one People with the Dutch: About two years after the Arrival of the English

An English Governor comes to Albany, and finding what great Friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch, he approved it mightily, and desired to make as strong a League, and to be upon as good Terms with us, as the Dutch were; with whom he was United, and to become one People with us; and by his further Care in looking into what had passed between us, he found, that the Rope which tyed the Ship to the Great Mountain, was only fastned with Wampum, which was lyable to break and Rot, and to Perish in a course of years: He therefore told us, that he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much Stronger, and would last for ever: this we Accepted, and fastned the Ship with it, and it has lasted ever Since.

Indeed, we have had some small differences with the English, and during those Misunderstandings, some of their young Men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us, that we should have Perished, if they had not come into the Country, and furnished us with Brands, Hatchets, Guns, and other things necessary for the Support of Life: But we always gave them to understand, that they were mistaken; that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told us: We had then Room enough, and plenty of Deer, which was easily Caught, and tho' we had not Knives and Hatchets, and Guns, such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone, and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and those serv'd our Uses, as well then, as the English Ones do now: We are now Straightned, and sometimes in want of Deer, and lyable to many more Inconveniencies, since the English came among us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink Work, that is going on at the Table; of which we will give you an Instance of this.

A Brother Onas, a great while ago came to Albany, to buy the Susquehanna Lands of us, but our Brother the Governor of New York, who as we suppose, had not an Good Understanding with our Brother Onas, advised us not to sell him any Land, for he would make an ill use of it, and pretending to be our Good Friend, he advised us, in Order to prevent Onas, or any other Person Imposing upon us, and that we might always have our Land when we should want it, to put it into his hands; and told us, he would keep it for our Use, and however, put it into his hands, that he kept them close Shut, and not part with any of it, but at our Request.

Accordingly we mustered them, and put our Land into his hands, and charged him to keep it safe for our Use: But some time after, he went away to England, and carried our Land with him, and there sold it to our Brother Onas, for a large Sum of Money; and when, at the Instance of our Brother Onas, we were minded to sell him some Land, he told us, we had sold it the Susquehannah Lands already, to the Governor of New York, and he had Bought them from him, in England; tho' when he came to understand, how the Governor of New York had dealt with us, he very Generously, paid us for our Lands over again.

Tho' we mention this Instance of an Imposition, put upon us, by the Governor of New York; yet we must do this English the Justice, to say; We have had their Friendly Assistance, in our Wars with the French; who never no sooner arrived amongst us, than they began to render us Uneasy, and to provoke us to War; and we have had several Wars with them, during all which, we constantly received Assistance from the English; and by their means, we have always been able, to keep up our Heads against their Attacks.

We now come to your Words: We have had your Deeds Interpreted to us, and we Acknowledge them to be Good and Valid, and that the Conestogo Susquehannah Indians, had a Right to Sell those Lands to you, for they were then theirs, but since that time, we have Conquered them, and their Country now, belongs to us, and the Lands you Demanded Satisfaction for, are no part of the Lands Comprized in those Deeds, they are the Cohongoronton Lands; Brother, we are sure you have not Possessed One Hundred Years, No, nor above Ten Years, and immediately our Demand, as soon as we knew your People, were settled in those parts; Those have never been Sold, but remain still to be disposed off; and we are well Pleased to hear, you are well provided with Goods, and do assure you of our willingness to Treat with you, for those Unpurchased Lands: In Confirmation whereof, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canasatego added, that as the three Governors of Virginia, Maryland & Pensylvania had Purchased the Lands among them, they could not for their Honour deal with any Person about it, as they were paid by all the

Governour, for the several Parts each Objected, and this they left to their Honour and Justice.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 27th. 1744 A.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia, ordered the Interpreter to let the Indians know, the Governour of Virginia was going to Speak to them, and then Spoke as follows.

Speech of Warrass of the Six United Nations

Our Friends and Brethren

At our desire, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Invited you to this Council Fire; We have waited a long time for you; but now you are come, you are heartily Welcome, and we are very glad to see you: We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

We have a Chest of Nine Goods for you, and the Key is in our Pockets: You are our Brethren; the Great King is our Common Father; and we will Live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love.

We will Brighten the Chain, and Strengthen the Union between us, so, that we shall never be Divided, but Remain Friends and Brethren; as long as the Sun gives us Light.

In Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

All the Indians present, gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Tachanoontida Replyd.

Brother Issaraqua

You have made a Good Speech to us, which is very Agreable, and for which, we return you our Thanks: We shall be able to give you an Answer, to every part of it, some time this Afternoon; and we will let you know when we are ready.

In the Court House at Lancaster

June the 27th. 1744. P: M:

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland.

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Tachanoontias Speech to the Governor

Brother Asaraquoa

Since you have Treated with the Governor of Maryland & Brother Onas, in Kindling this Fire; we gladly Acknowledge the Pleasure we have, in seeing you here, and observing your good Dispositions, as well to Confirm the Treaties of Friendships, as to enter into further Contracts about Land, with us; and in Token of our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum.

With which he Treated with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Asaraquoa

In your Speech this morning, you were Pleased to say, we had wrote a Letter to James Logan, about Eight years ago, to Demand a Consideration for our Lands, in the Possession of some of the Virginians, that you held them under the Great King, for upwards of One Hundred and Sixty years, and that we had already given up our Right; and that therefore, you had desired the Governor of New York, to send his Interpreter to Us, last year to Onondago, which he did, and has yet stay; We in Council at Onondago, did believe, that we had no Demand on you for Lands, and that, if we had any Pretensions, we should have made them known to the Governor of New York.

And likewise you Desire to know, If we have any Right to the Virginia Lands, and that we will make such a Right appear, and tell you, what Nation of Indians we conquerd the Lands from.

Now we Answer.

We have the Right of Conquest, a Right too dearly Purchas'd, and which cost us too much Blood, to give up, without any Reason at all, as you say, we have done with Albany. But we should be obliged to you, if you would let us see that Letter, and to Inform us, who was the Interpreter, and whose names are put to the Letter; for as the rule of Transactions, and to be of long standing, it must be fresh in every Body's Memory, and even if our Councils must Easily remember it.

Brother, we assure you, and are ready to prove; that neither We, nor any part of us, have ever Relinquished our Right, or ever gave such an Answer, as you say is mentioned in your Letter.

Could we, so many years ago, make a formal Demand by James Logan, and not be sensible of our Right? and hath any thing happened, since that time, to make us less sensible? No, and as this matter can be easily cleared up, we are desirous it should be done: for we are Positive, no such thing was ever mentioned to us at Onondago, nor any where else.

All the World knows, we Conquered the Several Nations, living on Susquehannah, Cohongoronta, and on the back of the great Mountains in Virginia, the Conoy-uch-sugh--roonas, Coch-naw-was-roonan, Tohod-irough-roonon and Canuts-hun-deg-roonan- fed the Effects of our Conquest, being now a part of our Nations, and their Land at our Disposal.

We know very well, it hath often been said, by the Virginians; that the Great King of England, and the People of that Colony, Conquer'd the Indians, who live there; but it is not true: We will allow, they have Conquerd the Sachdag-ioh--roonan, and drove back the Tuscaroras, and that they have on that Account, a Right to some part of Virginia: but, as to what lyes beyond the Mountains, we Conquer'd those Nations residing there; and that Land, if ever the Virginians got a Good Right to it, it must be by us: And in Testimony of the Truth of our Answer, to this part of our Speech, We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Assaragoa

We have given you a full Answer, to the first part of your Speech, which we hope will be Satisfactory: We are glad to hear, you have brought with you, a big Chest of new Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pocket; We do not doubt, but we shall have a Good Understanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you: We shall open our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you: and we hope, that if you have any thing still remaining in your Breast, that may occasion any Dispute hereafter, you will in like manner, freely, to us unfold your Hearts, and lay them open to us, that both we and you may leave no Cause of Grief behind us.

And in Token of our Hearty Wishes, to bring about so good a Harmony, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Sgaradgod

We must now tell you, what Mountains we mean, that we say are the Boundaries, between you and us. You may remember, that about Twenty Years ago, you had a Treaty with us at Albany, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fire with it on the middle of this Hill, and told us, that if any of the Warriors of the six Nations, came on your sides of the middle of the Hill, you would hang them; and you gave us Liberty to do the same with any of your People, who should be found on our Sides of the middle of the Hill; this is the Hill we mean; and we Desire that Treaty may now be Confirmed.

After we left Albany, we brought our Road a great deal more to the West, that we might Comply with your Proposal, but tho' it was of your own making, your People never observed it, but came and lived on our side of the Hill; which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great Distance near the Sea, and can't be thought to know, what your People do in the back parts: And on their Settling, contrary to your own Proposal, on our new Road, to settle, that our Warriors, did some hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a Complaint was made, and Transmitted to us, by our Brother ONAS; and we, at his Request, altered the Road again, and brought it to the foot of the Great Mountains, where it now is; and it is Impossible for us, to remove it any further to the West, those parts of the Country, being absolutely Impassable, by either Man or Beast.

We had not been long in the use of this new Road, before your People committed Flocks of Birds, and Sat down on both sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you— Tho' you must be sensible, that no Wrongs must have been done, by your People, in Manifest Breach of your own Proposal made at Albany.

And therefore, as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid Complaining; and desire all these Affairs may be settled; and that you may be the Stronger Friends, to Love Justice for what is past; and to consult a thorough Settlement for the future: We in the Presence of the Governor of Pensylvania and Brother ONAS, present you with this Belt of Wampum.

which was received with the usual Ceremony.

[illegible]

He forgot to say, that the Affair of the Road, must be looked upon, as a Preliminary, to be settled before the Grant of Lands: and that either the Virginia People, must be obliged to remove more Easterly, or if they are permitted to stay; that our Warriors, marching that way to the Southward, shall go Shares with them, in what they Plant.

At the Court House at Lancaster

June the 28th. 1744. A: M:

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

I am always Sorry, when any thing happens, that may give you the least Uneasiness; but as we are mutually Engaged to keep the Road between us, Clear and Open, and to Remove every Obstruction that may lye in the way: I must Inform you, That Henry the Delaware Indians, lately Murdered John Armstrong

an Indian Trader, and his two Men, in a most Barbarous manner, as he was Traveling to Alligany, and Stole his Goods of a Considerable Value.

Shikalamy, and the Indians settled at Shomokin; did well, they Seized two of the Murderers, and sent them down to our Settlements; but the Indians, who had the Charge of them, afterwards Suffered one of them to Escape, on a pretence, that he was not concern'd in the Bloody Deed; the other is now in the Philadelphia Goal.

By our Law, all the Accessaries to a Murder, are to be tried, and put to Death, as well as the Person, that gave the Deadly wound; if they Consented to it, Encouraged it, or any other ways Assisted in it, they are to be put to Death; and it is Just, it should be so.

If, upon Tryal, the Persons present at the Murder, are found not to have done, any of those Things, they are set at Liberty.

Two of our People, very not many years ago, Publickly put to Death, for killing two Indians. We therefore Expect, you will take the most Effectual Measures, to Seize, and deliver up to us, the other two Indians, present at those Murders, to be tried with the Principal now in Custody. If it shall appear, upon their Tryal, that they were not advising, or any ways Assisting in this Horrid Fact, they will be Acquitted, and sent Home to their Towns: and that you may be Satisfied, no Injustice will be done to them, I do now Invite you, to Depute, Three or more Indians, to be present at their Tryals.

I do likewise Expect, that you will order Strict Search to be made, for the Horses of the Murdered People, that they may be restored to their Wife and Children of the Deceased.

That what I have said, may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum. which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell them, He expected every full Answer from them, and that they might take Six or Seven days to give it, for he did not Desire to Interfere with the Business of Virginia or Maryland.

They said they would take it into Consideration, and give a full Answer.

The Commissioners of Virginia bid them known by the Interpreter, that they would speak to them in the Afternoon.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster

June the 25th 1744.

Present

The Honorable the Commissioners of Maryland.

William Marsh Secretary.

The Indians of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians, they were ready to Speak to them. Mr. Weiser acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners Spoke as follows.

Our Good Friends & Brethren, the Six United Nations

We have Considered what you said, con-
cerning your Title, to Lands we are in our Province, and also of that Purchase lately
made in conjunct admit your Right, yet we are so Resolved to live, in Brotherly Love & Affection
with the Six Nations; that upon your giving us a Release in Writing, of all your Claim to any
Lands in Maryland, we shall on the part of Lord Proprietary, make you a Compensation, to the Value of Three Hundred pieces
of Eight Current, for the Purpose of part whereof, we have brought some Goods, and shall open
upon the Spot, in such manner you shall like.

As we intend to be perfectly Just to you, about our Chains of Friendship, & to
Every one of you, and to Settle Peace & Quiet with our Neighbours, and to make an end
of this Matter

We will not omit acquainting our Brethren of Virginia the Six Nations; that notwithstanding we were chiefly to come to a new Agreement, about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of Maryland, look on you to be, as one to deal with Only with themselves: and as a broad Road will be made between us, we shall also be desirous of keeping it Clear, that we may from time to time take Care, that the Links of our Friendship be not Rusted. In Testimony that our Words and Hearts Agree, we give you this Belt of Wampum. On presenting of which, the Indians made the usual Cry of Approbation.

Mr. Weiser acquainted the Indians, that they might now look over the Several Goods, placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose; and the Honourable Commissioners bid him tell them; if they disliked any of the Goods, or if they were Damaged, the Commissioners would put a less Price on such, that were either Disliked or Damnified.

The Indians having view'd and Examined the Goods; and seeming Dissatisfied at the Price and Worth of some of them; Required time to go down into the Court House, in order for a Consultation to be had by the Chiefs of them, concerning the said Goods, and likewise; that the Interpreter might Returne with them, which he did; accordingly they went down into the Court House, and soon after returned again into the Chamber.

Mr. Weiser sat down among the Indians, and Discoursed them about the Goods, and in some short time after they Chose the following, from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them, by the Six Nations was, Viz.t

A 7/8 of Strouds	75	£28 0 0	100 Vermilion £0 0 10 0
2 P.s Ditto	5 £	10 0 0	1000 Flints 0 0 13 0
200 Shirts		60 0 12 0	1 Doz.: Jews Harps 0 0 14 0
3 P.s Half Thicks		11 0 2 0	1 Doz.: Boxes 0 0 1 0
3 P.s Duffle Blankets ...	7 £	21 0 0 0	1/2 Cwt.: Bare Lead 3 0 0 0
1 P.r D.o		6 0 10 0	1/2 Cwt.: Shott 1 0 0 0
17 Guns	25/	21 2 0	2 half Barr.s Gun Powder 13 0 0 0
		£ 201 0 2 0	£ 19 0 11 0
		19 0 11 0	
		£ 220 0 13 0	Pennsylvania Money

When the Indians had agreed to take these Goods, at the Rates above Specified, they Informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Answer, to the Speech on the Morning, by the Honourable

the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not Express the time when such Answer should be made

Adjourned Sundry of Publick Business by order of the Honourable Commissioners pre-

pared for, and given to the Indians

12 o' Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

At the Court House at Lancaster

June the 28th 1744 P. M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter, to let the Indians know,

that their Brother Canassatego was now going to give his Reply, to their Answer, to his Speech,

Speech, delivered to them Thursday before, in the Forenoon.

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations

We are now come to Answer, what

you said to us yesterday, Answer that we did to you before, on the part of the Great King and

Further you said to us yesterday

You have given us Advice, but I do not like it. It is true that they

"Side the Great River Potomack, and the high Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along the
"Frontiers of Virginia, to where they join the present Settlements of that Colony, shall be for
"ever, the Established Boundaries, between our Indians, Subject to the Dominion of Virginia, and the
"Indians belonging to, and Depending on the five Nations; so that neither our Indians shall,
"not at any pretence whatsoever, pass to the Northward, or Westward of the said Boundaries,
"without having to produce a Passport, under the hand and Seal of the Governor, or Commander
"in Chief of Virginia; nor your Indians pass to the Southward or Eastward, of the said
"Boundaries, without a passport in like manner, from the Governor, or Commander in Chief of
"New York".

And what Right can you have to Lands, that you have no Right to walk upon, but on certain Conditions; it is true, you have not observed this part of the Treaty; and your Brethren of Virginia, have not Insisted on it, with a due Strictness, which has occasioned some Mischief.

This Treaty has been sent to the Governor of Virginia, by order of the Great King, and is what we must Rely on, and being in Writing, is more certain than your Memory; that is the way the White People have, of Preserving Transactions of every kind, and Transmitting them down to their Childrens Childrens forever; and all Disputes among them, are Settled by this Faithfull kind of Evidence, and must be their Rule, between the Great King and you.

This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors Signed; Some years after the same Governor Spotswood, in the Right of the Great King, had been with some of the People of Virginia, in Possession of those very Lands, which you have set up your late Claim to.

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany, gave the Account you mentioned to you yesterday, to the Governor of New York, and have sent it to the Governor of Virginia, their Names will be given you by the Interpreter.

Brethren, This Dispute is not between Virginia and you, it is Setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Friends, the People you Complain of are settled: Nothing but a Command from the Great King, can Remove them, they cannot Remove Peaceably, to be Forced, by any Force of you our Brethren

And the Great King, our common Father, will do equal Justice to all his Children: wherefore, we do believe, that they will be Confirmed, in their Possession.

As to the Road you mention; we intended to prevent any occasion for it, by making a Peace between you, and the Southern Indians, a few years since, at a Considerable Expence to our Great King, which you Confirmed at Albany: It seems by your being at War with the Catawbas, that it has not been long kept between you.

However; If you desire a Road, we will agree to One, on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood; and your People behaving themselves Orderly, like Friends, and Brethren, shall be used in their Passage through Virginia, with the same Kindness, as they are, when they pass thro' the Lands of your Brother Onas.

This we hope, will be Agreed to, by you our Brethren, and we will abide by this Promise, made to you Yesterday.

We may proceed to Settle, what we are to give you, for any Right you may have, or have had, to all the Lands to the Southward, and Westward, of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland, and of your Brother Onas.

Tho' we are Informed, that the Southern Indians Claim, these very Lands, that you do.

We are desirous to Live with you our Brethren, according to the old Chain of Friendship, to Settle all Misunderstandings, Fairly and Honestly: And as an Pledge of our Sincerity, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On presenting of which, the usual Cry of Approbation was given, by all the Indians

then Present.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancas.

June the 29th. 1744. A: M:

Present

The Honourable The Commissioners of Maryland

William Marsh Secretary

to the Treaty

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Mr. Weiser Informd the Honourable Commissioners; the Indians were ready to give their Answer, to the Speech made to them here, yesterday morning by the Commissioners; whereup Canasatego Spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board, whereon were drawn blak Lines, Describing the Courses of Potomack and Susquehannah Rivers

Brethren, yesterday you Spoke to us, concerning the Lands on this side Potomack River, and as we have Deliberately Considered, of what you said to us, on that Matter we cannot any ways Sell unto you any of such Lands, and Release our Right and Claim thereto

We are willing to Renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore, of all those Lands lying two miles above the Upper most Fork of Potomack, or Cohongoronta River, near where Thomas Cresaps has a Hunting or Trading Cabbin, by a North Line to the Head of Pennsylvania: Provided Cresaps Line, shall not Include every Settlement, or Inhabitant of Maryland, that are above the said two Miles above the Fork, to Hancocks and Chesapeak Creeks, from thence said two Miles above the Fork, to Hancocks and Chesapeak Creeks, shall Include, every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence a North Line, to the Bounds of Pennsylt, shall Strike the Line to

from the Ground. Colour of our Skin, and of our Flesh, and that which you call Sanities, may not be so easily got as : you have your Laws and your Customs, and so have we ; the Great King might send you over to Conquer the Indians, but it looks to us, that God did not approve of it ; If he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between Us and you ——

Brother Assaraquoa

Tho' Great Things are well Remembred among Us, yet we don't Remember, that we were ever Conquer'd by the Great King ; or that we have been Employ'd by that Great King, to Conquer others ; if it was so, it is beyond our Memory. We do Remember, we were Employ'd by Maryland, to Conquer the Conoytogas, and that the Second time we was at War with them, we carried them all off. ——

Brother Assaraquoa

You charge us, without Ground, with not Acting agreeable to our Peace with the Catawbas ; we will Repeat truly to you, what was done. The Governor of New York at Albany, in behalf of Assaraquoa, gave Us Several Belts from the Cherrokees and Catawbas ; and we agreed to a Peace ; If those Nations would send some of the Great Men to Us, to Confirm it face to face ; and that they would Trade with Us ; and desired, that they would appoint a time, to meet at Albany for this Purpose — but they never came ——

Brother Assaraquoa

When desired, a Letter might be sent to the Cherokees and Catawbas, to desire them to come and Confirm the Peace ; it was long before any Answer came ; but we met the Cherokees and Confirmed the Peace, and some of our People to take Care of them, until they returned to their own Country ——

The Catawbas refused to come, and sent us word, that we were but Women, that they was Men, and Died like men for the Lands those People, that they could make Women fast, and would help put Work with us : They are a Druidfull People ; our Brother Assaraquoa gives us Ground by them ; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is dead ——

Brother Asaraquoa

to have Confirmd the Peace with the Cher-
rokees, but not with the Catawbas, they have been Treacherous, and know it, so that
the Warr must Continue, till one of us is Destroy'd; this we think proper to tell you, that you
may not be troubled, at what we do to the Catawbas.

Brother Asaraquoa

I will now Speak to the point before us: you say
you will Agree with us, as to the Road; We desire that may be the Road, which was last made,
the Waggon Road: It is always a Custom among Brothers or Strangers, to use each other Kindly
you have some very ill natur'd People living up there; so that we desire, the Persons im-
Power may know, that we are to have Reasonable Victuals, when we are in want.

You know very well, when the White People came first here, they were Poor; but now
they have got our Lands, they are become Rich, and we are now Poor; what little we have
had for the Lands, goes soon away, but the Land Lasts for ever. You told us, you had
brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pocket; but we have
never seen the Chest, nor the Goods that are said to be in it, it may be small, and the Goods few;
we want to see them, and are as Desirous to come to some Conclusion, as you are; we have been
Sleeping here, these two days past, and have not done any thing to the Purpose.

The Honourable Commissioners told them, they should see the Goods on
Monday, and Ordered some Punch, sufficient for the Number of Indians then Present.

N. B. This is a Figure by which, the Indians Express Strength,
or Power. So when the Governor of Canada designs to explain
to the Indians, the Power and Strength of the Grand Monarch,
he tells them his P—k is as large as he can Span, with both his
hands.

At the Court House at Lancaster June 30th 1744. P.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland

The Chiefs of the Six Nations Entertained the Indians, and all the Gentlemen in Town, with a handsome Dinner; the Six Nations in their Order, having returned Thanks, with the usual Solemnity of Joa-hano: The Interpreter Informed the Governor and Commissioners, that as the Lord Proprietar and Governor of Maryland, was not known to the Indians, by any particular Name, they had Agreed in Council, to take the first Opportunity of a large Company, to present him with one; and as this was to be Deemed a Matter of very great Consequence, and attended with abundance of Form; the Several Nations had drawn Lots, for the Performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayuga Nation, they had chosen Gachraddodon one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker; and he desired leave to begin, which being given: He, on an Elevated part of the Court House, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very Graceful Posture, Spoke as follows &c.

As the Governor of Maryland had Invited them here, to Treat about their Lands, and Brighten the Chain of Friendship; the United Nations, thought themselves so much Obliged to him, that they had come to a Resolution in Council, to give to that Great Man who is Proprietar of Maryland, a particular Name, by which they might hereafter Correspond with him; and as it had fallen to the Cayugas Lot in Council, to Consider of a proper Name, for that Chief Man, they had Agreed to give him the Name of Tocarry-hogan, Denoting Precedency, Excellency or being an Head Over Many, which is Mayaguoa, their Brother Onas

by reason their Treaties might be better carried on; and then addressing himself to the Gover-
nor of Pennsylvania, the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
and Maryland, and to the Gentlemen then present, he Proceeded.

As there is a Company of Great Men now Assembled,
we take this time and opportunity, to Publish this Matter, that it may be known Tocarry-hogan
is our Friend, and that we are ready to Honour him, and that by such Name, he may be always
called and known among us; and we hope, he will ever Act towards Us, according to the Excellency
of the Name, we have now given him, and Enjoy a long and Happy Life.

The Honourable the Governor & Commissioners,
and all the Company present, returned the Compliments with three Huzza's; and after Drinking
Health to our Gracious King and Six Nations; the Commissioners of Maryland
proceeded to Business in the Court House Chamber, with the Indians, where Conrad Weiser Interpreter
was present.

The Honorable the Commissioners, ordered Wm. Weiser, to tell the Indians
that a Deed releasing all their Claim and Title, to certain Lands lying in the Province of Mary-
land, which by them was agreed to be given and Executed, for the use of the Lord Baron
of Baltimore Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table, and Seals ready
fixed thereto.

Then Interpreter acquainted them therewith, as desired, and then gave
the Deed to Canasateego the Speaker, who made his mark and put his Seal, & Delivered
it; after which, Thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations, Executed it in the same
manner, in the presence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia, and divers other
Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Province of Pennsylvania & Maryland.

Plenty of Wine and Punch was given to the Indians

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland drank Health to the Great King and
the Lord Baltimore, the Six Nations and the several Chiefs, who drank and
returned the same Health, and Toast of the said Commissioners.

At the House of Mr. Geo: Sanderson in

Lancaster. July 2d. 1744. A: M:

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland

William Mancke Secretary by Treaty

Several of the Chiefs of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, who had not Signed the Deed of Release of their Claims to some Lands in Maryland, tendred to them on Saturday last, in the Chamber of the Court House of this Town, did then readily Execute the same, and Caused Mr. Weiser likewise to Sign it, as well with his Indians, as his own proper Name of Weiser, as a Witness and Interpreter

The Honourable Commissioners, drank Healths to the Six Nations and the Chiefs of each of them present, in their turn, drank Healths to the Great King over the Water, thereby meaning his most Sacred Majesty King of Great Britain, and also to Tocarry-hogan, meaning the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietor of the Province of Maryland & Afterwards the Honourable Commissioners and the Chiefs Separated

In the Court House at Lancaster July 2d. 1744 A.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia / The Commissioners of Maryland }

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canasatego Spoke as follows

Brother Onas

I spoke the other day, you see we are pleased to hear, you were always concerned, whenever any thing happened, that might give you or us Uneasiness, and that we were mutually Engaged, to preserve the Road open, and clear between us, and you Imparted to us the Murder of John Armstrong, and how two Men, by some of their Delaware Indians, and of their Shooting his Goods to a Considerable Value. The Delaware Indians, as you suppose, are under our Power. We shall inquire upon your Concern, for such a vile proceeding, and to Satisfy, that we have the same Intentions with you, to keep the Road, Clear, Free, and Open, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas

I have things happen frequently, and we desire you will Consider them well, and not be too much Concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different times at Tohio

And we never mentioned any of them to you, Imagining it might have been Occasioned by some Unfortunate Quarrels, and were unwilling to Create a Disturbance: We therefore desire you will Consider these things well, and to take the Grief out of your Hearts, we give you this String of Wampum. Which was receivd with the Usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas

We had heard of the Murder of John Armstrong, and in our Journey hither, we had a Conference with our Cousins the Delawares about it, and Reproved them Severely for it; and Charged them, to go down to our Brother Onas, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killd, and for the Goods.

We Understood by them, that the Principal Actor in these Murders, is in your Prison, and that he had done all the Mischief himself; but besides him, you had Seizd, and Demanded two others, who were in his Company, when the Murder was Committed.

We Promise Faithfully, in our Return, to Renew our Reproofs, and to Charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs, with these two young Men, but not as Prisoners, to be Examined by you and as we think upon Examenation, you will not find them Guilty, we rely on your Justice, not to do them any harm, but to permit them to Return Home in Safety: We likewise understand, that Search has been made for the Goods, belonging to the Deceas'd, and that some have been already returnd to your People, but that some are still missing; you may Depend upon our giving the Strictest Charge to the Delawares, to Search again with more Diligence, for the Goods, and to Return them, or the Value of them in Skins; and to Confirm what we say, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was receivd with your usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas

The Canay Indians have Informd us, that they sent you a Message some time ago, to advise you, that being ill Used by the White People, in the Place where they have their Land, & that they had come to a Resolution of Removing to Shamokin, and Requested some small Satisfaction for their Lands: And as they never have received any Answer from you; they have desired us, to Speak for them: We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity, and to give weight to our Recommendation, we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

The Governor having Conferd with the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, made the following Reply —

Brethren

I am Glad to find, that you Agree with me, in the Necessity of keeping the Road between us, Clear and Open; and the Concern you have Expressd on account of the Barbarous Murders mentioned to you, is a Proof of your Brotherly Affection for us —

If Crimes of this Nature, be not Strictly enquir'd into, and the Criminals Severely Punished, there will be an end of all Commerce, between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the French; they will set what Price they Please on their Goods, and give you, what they think fit for your Skins; so it is for your own Interest, that our Traders, should be safe in their Persons and Goods, when they Travel to your Towns —

Brethren. I Considered this matter well, before I came from Philadelphia, and I advised with the Council there, upon it, as I have done here, with the Hon.ble the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland; I never heard before, of the Murder of three Indians at Kohio: Had Complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared, to have been Committed, by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were, some years ago, for killing two Indians —

You are not to take your own Satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will see, that Justice be done you; and should any of the Indians, Rob, or Murder, any of our People; I do Caput, that you will deliver them up, to be Try'd and Punished in the same manner, as white People are: This is the way, to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your Benefit, as well as Ours —

I am well Pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Proofs you have given, to your Cousins the Delawares; and I do Caput, you will lay your Commands on some of their Chiefs, to bring down the two Young Men, that were present at the Murders: If they are not brought down, I shall look upon it, as a Proof of their Guilt; If upon Examination, they shall be found, not to have been Concerned, in the Bloody Action, they shall be well used, and sent Home in Safety; I will take it upon my self, to see that they have no Injustice done them —

An Inventory is taken, of the Goods already Restor'd, and Compleat Satisfaction will be made, for such as cannot be found, in Kind, according to their Promise.

I well Remember, the coming down, of one of the Conoy Indians, with a Paper, setting forth, that the Conoys, had come to a Resolution, to leave the Land, reserved for them by the Proprietors; but he made no Complaint to me, of ill Usage from the White People; the Reason he gave for their Removal was; that the Settling of the White People all round them, had made Deer Scarce, and that therefore, they Chose to remove to Joniatta, for the Benefit of Hunting: I ordered what they said, to be entred into the Council Book, the Old Mans Expences were born, and a Blanket given him, at his return Home.

I have not heard from the Proprietors yet, on this head; but you may be assured, from their Favour and Justice, they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do every thing, that can be Reasonably Expected of them, in this Case.

At a Council held in the Court House Chamber at Lancaster
July the 2d. 1744 P: M:

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia

William Black Secretary to the Treaty

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Indians being told by the Interpreter, that their Brother Issaraqua was going to Speak to them, Spoke as follows

Tachims & Warriors our Friends and Brethren.

As we have already, said enough to you, on the Subject of the Title to the Lands, you Claim from Virginia; we have no occasion, to say any thing more to you on that head, but come directly to the point.

We have opened the Chest, and the Goods are now here before you; they Cost Two Hundred Pounds Pennsylvania Money, and were bought by a Person Recommended to Us, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, with ready Cash: We ordered them to be Good in their Kinds, and We believe they are so: Those Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds in Gold, which by now on the Table, We will give you our Brethren of the Six Nations, upon Condition, that you Immediately make a Deed, Recognizing the Kings Right, to all the Lands that are, or shall be, by his Majesty's Appointment, in the Colony of Virginia.

As to the Road, We agree you shall have one, and the Regulations are in a Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his Custody to show you: The People of Virginia, shall perform their part, If you, and your Indians perform theirs: We are your Brethren, and will do no Hardships to you, but on the Contrary all the Kindness we can.

The Indians agreed to what was said, and Canasatego Desired, that they would Represent their Case to the King, in order to have a further Consideration, when the Settlements Increased, much further back: To which, the Commissioners Agreed, and promised, they would make such a Representation, Faithfully and Honestly, and for their further Security, that they would do so, they would give them a Writing, under their Hands and Seals, for that purpose.

They Desired that some Rum might be given them, to Drink on their way Home, which the Commissioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpose, and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia.

Canasatego further said, that as their Brother Tocarry-hogan, sent them Provisions on the Road here, which kept them from Starving; he hop'd their Brother Assaraqua, would do the same for them back, and have their Goods he gave them, carried to the usual Place. Which the Commissioners Agreed to, and ordered Provisions and Carriages to be provided accordingly.

After this Conference, The Deed was Produced, and the Interpreter Explained it to them, and according to their Rank and Quality, they put their Marks and Seals to it, in the Presence of the Commissioners of Maryland, and of several Gentlemen of Virginia, Maryland & Pennsylvania as Witnesses; and when they Delivered the Deed, Canasatego delivered it, to the Commrs of Virg.a for the use of their Father the Great King, and hoped he would Consider them, on which the Gentlemen and Indians present, gave three Shouts —

Canasatego, Tachanoontia, Shickcalamy and several others said, they hoped something would be given them to Drink, for they were very dry —

The Commissioners ordered a Sufficient Quantity of Wine and Water, to be mixed, and Drank Health to the Great King and the Six Nations their Brethren, and Departed with the rest of Gentlemen from the Chamber

In the Court House at Lancaster

July the 3d. 1744. A: M:

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honourable { The Commissioners of Virginia
The Commissioners of Maryland

The Indians of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows

Friends & Brethren of the Six Nations

At a Treaty held with

many of the Chiefs of your Nations, two years ago, the Road between us, was made Clearer and wider;

Our Fire was Enlarged, and our Friendship Confirmed, by an Exchange of Presents, and many other

mutual Good Offices.

We think ourselves Happy, in having been Instrumental to your meeting, with our

Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, and we persuade ourselves, that you, on your parts

will always remember it, as an Instance of our Good Will and Affection for you: This has given us, an

Opportunity of seeing you, sooner than perhaps we should otherwise have done; and as we are under

mutual Obligations by Treaties; We to hear with our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for

us; we take this Opportunity to Inform you, of what very nearly Concerns us both

the Great King of England, and the French King, have Declared War against each other: Two Battles have been Fought, One by Land, and the other by Sea; the Great King of England, Commanded the Land Army in Person, and Gained a Compleat Victory; Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the rest were forced to pass a River with precipitation, to Save their Lives: The Great God covered the Kings head in that Battle, so, that he did not receive the least Hurt, for which you, as well as we, have Reason to be very Thankfull.

The Engagement at Sea, was likewise, to the Advantage of the English: The French and Spaniards, Joined their Ships together, and came out to Fight us: The Brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships; and many others were so Shattered, that they were glad to take the Opportunity, of a very high Wind, and a dark Night, to run away, and to hide themselves again in their Harbours: Had the Weather proved fair, he would in all probability, have taken or Destroyed them all.

I need not put you in mind, how much William Penn and his Sons, have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the Indians: you have long and often Experienced their Friendships for you; nor need I Repeat to you, how kindly you were Treated, and what Valuable Presents were made to you, two years ago, by the Governor, the Council, and the Assembly of Pensylvania, The Sons of William Penn, are all now in England, and have left me in their Place, well knowing, how much I Regard you, and all the Indians: As a fresh Proof of this, I have left my House, and am come this far to see you, to Renew our Treaties, to Brighten the Covenant Chain, and to Confirm our Friendships with you: In Testimony Whereof, I present you with this Belt of Wampum. Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

As your Nations have Engaged themselves by Treaty, to assist us your Brethren of Pensylvania, in Case of a War with the French; we do not doubt, but you will punctually perform an Engagement so Solemnly entred into: a War is now Declared, and We Expect you will not Suffer the French, or any of the Indians in Alliance with them, to March through your Country, to Disturb any of our Settlements, and that you will give us the Earliest and best Intelligence, of any Designs, that may be formed by them, to our Disadvantage; as we promise to do of any, that may be to yours: To Enforce what I have now said to you, in the strongest manner, I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

After a little pause, his Honour the Governor Spoke again.

Friends & Brethren of the Six Nations

What I have now said to you is in Conformity to that Treaties, Subsisting between the Province, of which I am Governor, and your Nations — I now proceed with the Consent of the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, to tell you: That all Differences having been adjusted, and the Road between Us and you, made quite Clear and Open: We are ready to Confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and Establish a Friendship that is not to end, but with the World itself: And in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, I do, by this first Belt of Wampum, and a Present of Goods, to the Value of Three Hundred Pounds, Confirm and Establish, the said Treaties of Peace, Union, and Friendship; you on your parts doing the same.

The Governor further added,

The Goods bought with the Hundred Pounds Sterling, put into my hands by the Governor of Virginia, are ready to be Delivered when you Please: The Goods Bought, and sent up by the People of Pennsylvania, according to the List, which the Interpreter will Explain, are laid by themselves, and are likewise ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little time, the Commissioners of Virginia spoke as follows

Sachims & Warriors of the Six Nations

The way between Us, being made smooth by what past yesterday: We desire now to Confirm all former Treaties, made between Virginia and you our Brethren of the Six Nations, and to make our Chain of Union & Friendship, as bright as the Sun, that it may not Contract any more Rust, for Ever; that our Childrens Children may Rejoice at, and Confirm what We have done; and that you, and your Children, may not forget it, We give you One Hundred Pounds in Gold, and this Belt of Wampum. On the Presenting of which; the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Friends & Brethren

Altho' we have been Disappointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the Catawbas; yet we desire to Speak to you something more about them: We believe they have been Unfaithfull to you, and Spoke of you

with a Foolish Contempt, but this may be only the Rashness of some of their young Men.

In this time of War, with our Common Enemies, the French & Spaniards, it will be the Wisest Way, to beat Peace among our selves; they the Catawbas, are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire, you will agree, that we may Endeavour, to make a Peace between you and them, that so we may be all United, by one Common Chain of Friendship. Therefore, We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brethren

Our Friend Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; Our Children will then want such a Friend, to go between them and your Children, to Reconcile any Differences, that may happen to arise between them, that like him, may have the Ears and Tongues, of our Children, and yours.

The way to have such a Friend is, for you to send, three or four of your Boys, to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to Live in, and a Man on Purpose, to Teach the Children of you our Friends, the Religion, Language, & Customs, of the White People.

To this Place, we kindly Invite you, to send some of your Children; and we promise you, that they shall have the same Care taken of them, and be Instructed in the same Manner, as our own Children; and be Returned to you again, when you Please: and to Confirm this, We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the Cry of Approbation

Nicat Spoke the Commissioners of Maryland.

Friends & Brethren the Chiefs or Sachems of the Six United Nations

The Governor of Maryland Invited you hither; We have Treated with you, as Friends, and Agreed with you, as Brethren.

As the Treaty now made Concerning the Lands in Maryland, will, we hope, forever Effectually, every future Misunderstanding, between us on that Account; we will now bind fast the Links of our Chains of Friendship, by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may still be the better Secured, we shall present you with One Hundred Pounds in Gold.

What we have further to say to you, is, let not our Chain Contract any Rust, whenever you perceive the least Spuk, tell us of it, and we will make it Clean; this we also expect from you, that it may always Continue so Bright, as our Generations may see their Faces in it: and in Pledge of the Truth of what we have now Spoken, and our Affection to you, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

Canasatego in Return Spoke as follows

Brother Onas, Ajsaraquoa and Tocarry-hogan

We Return you Thanks for your Several Speeches, which are very Agreeable to us; they contain Matters of such Great Moment, that we propose to give them a very Serious Consideration, and to Answer them Suitably, to their Worth and Excellence, and this will take till to Morrow Morning, and when we are ready, we shall give you due Notice.

You tell us you have beat the French, if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that hot Liquor, to make us Rejoice with you in the Victory.

The Governor and Commissioners ordered a Dram of Rum, to be given to each in a small Dram Glass, which the Governor called a French Glass.

were Successful, and take part with you, in your Joy on this Occasion ~

You then came nearer Home, and told us, you had left your Houses, and was come this far, on behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania, to see us, to Renew your Treaties, to Brighten the Covenant Chain, and to Confirm your Friendship with us: We approve this Proposition, we Thank you for it. We own with Pleasure, that the Covenant Chain between us and Pennsylvania, is of old Standing, and has never Contracted any Rust; we wish it may always Continue, as Bright, as it has done hitherto; and Token of the Sincerity of our Wishes, we present you with this Belt of Wampum ~

Which was received with the Jo-hah ~

Brother Onas

You was pleased yesterday, to remind us, of our Mutual Obligation to assist each other, in Case of a Warr with the French, and to Repeat the Substance of what we ought to do, by our Treaties with you; and that, as a Warr had been already intred into with the French, you call'd upon us to assist you, and not to suffer the French to march through our Country, to Disturb any of your Settlements ~.

In Answer, we assure you, we have all those Particulars in our Hearts, they are fresh in our Memory; we shall never forget, that you and we have, but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand; We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the Care we can, to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care, we must Inform you, that before we came here, we told Onantio, our Father, as you are pleased to call him, That neither he, nor any of his People, should come thro' our Countrys, to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was room enough at Sea to Fight, there he might do what he Pleased, but he should not come upon our Land, to do any Damage to our Brethren: and you may Depend upon our using our utmost Care, to see this Effectually done: And in Token of our Sincerity, we present you with this Belt of Wampum ~.

Which was received with the Jo-hah ~

After some little time, the Interpreter said, Canasatego had forgot something material and Desired to mind his Speech, and to do so, as often as he should Omit any thing of Moment and thereupon he added ~.

¶ The Governor of Canada ~

The Six Nations had a Great Authority and Influence, over Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Praying Indians, formerly a part of Our Selves who stand in the very Gates of the French; and to shew our further Care, we have Engag'd those very Indians, and other Indian allies of the French, for you; they will not Join with the French against you; they have agreed this with Us, before we set out; We have put the Spirit of Antipathy, against the French, in those People; our Interest is very Considerable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it Extends, we shall use it for your Service.

The Governor said, Canasatego did well, to mind his Speech, he might always do it, when ever his Memory should fail him, in any point of Consequence; and he thank'd him for the very Agreeable Addition.

Brother Assaraquoa

You told us yesterday, that all Disputes with you, being now at an end; you Desired to Confirm all former Treaties, between Virginia and us, and to make our Chain of Union, as Bright as the Sun.

We agree very heartily with you in these Propositions, we thank you for your Good Inclinations; we desire you will pay no Regard, to any Idle Stories, that may be told to our Prejudice; and as the Disputes about the Land, is now entirely over, and we perfectly Reconcil'd, we hope, for the future, we shall not Act towards each other, but as becometh Brethren & hearty Friends.

We are very willing to Renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible, for us and our Children, with you and your Children, to the latest Generations: and we Desire you will Imprint these Engagements on your Hearts, in the strongest manner, and in Confirmation, that we shall do the same, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah from the Interpreter, and the Six Nations

Brother Assaraquoa

You did let us know yesterday, that tho' you had been Disappointed in your Endeavours, to bring about a Peace, between us and the Catawbas, yet you would still do your best, to bring such a thing about: We are well pleased with your Design, and the more so, as we have you know, what sort of People the Catawbas are, that they are Spitefull and Offensive.

And have treated us Contemptuously: We are glad you know these things of the Cataw bas: We believe what you say to be true, that there are some amongst them, who are Wise and Brave; and as you say, they are your Brethren, and belong also to the Great King over the Water, we shall not be against a Peace on Reasonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to Treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say, and to Encourage you in your Undertaking, We give you this String of Wampum. which was received as before.

Brother Assaraquoa

you told us likewise, you had a Great House provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were several White People and Indians Children there, to learn Languages, and to Write and Read, and Invited us, to send some of our Children amongst you &c.

We must let you know, We Love our Children too well, to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not Inclined, to give their Children Learning: We allow it to be Good, and we thank you for the Invitation; but our Customs differing from yours, you will be so Good as to Excuse us.

We hope † Tarauchia Waggon, will be preserved by the Good Spirit, to a Good old Age, and when he is gone under Ground, it will be Soon time enough, for us to Join with you, to look out for another; and no doubt, but among so many Thousands, One fit and proper Man, such as he, may be found; and while he is alive, we have no Reason to Complain.

Here they laid down a String of Wampum, which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan

you told us yesterday, that since there was now, nothing in Controversy between us, and the Affair of the Lands Settled to your Satisfaction; you would now Brighten the Chain of Friendship, which had Subsisted between you & us, ever Since We became Brethren: We are well pleased with the Proposition, and we Thank you for it: We are also Inclined to Renew all Treaties, and keep good Correspondence with you — you told us further, if ever we should perceive the Chain had Contracted any Rust, to let you know, and you would take Care to take the Rust out, and preserve it Bright: We Agree with you in this; and shall on our parts, do every thing to preserve a Good Understanding, and to Live in the same Friendship with you, as with o

† Conrad Weiser Indian Name

Brother Onas and Asaraquoa. In Confirmation Whereof, We give you this Belt of Wampum, on which the usual Cry of Jo-hah was given.

Brethren

We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us yesterday, and shall now proceed to Indian affairs, that are not of so General a Concern.

Brother Asaraquoa

There lives a Nation of Indians, on the other side of your Country, the TUSCARORAS, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correspondence; but the Road between Us and them, has been stopped for some time, on account of the Misbehaviour of some of our Warriors: We have opened a new Road for our Warriors, and they shall keep to that Road, but as that, would be very Inconvenient, for Messengers, going to the Tuscaroras, We desire they may go the old Road: We frequently send Messengers to one another, and shall have more Occasion to do so, now that we have Concluded a Peace with the Cherokees; To Enforce our Request, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Asaraquoa

Among those Tuscaroras there Lives a few Familys of the Conoy Indians, who are desirous to leave them, and to remove to the rest of their Nation, among us; and the Straight Road from them to Us, lys through the middle of your Country: We desire you will give them free Passage thro Virginia, and furnish them with Passes; and to Enforce our Request, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas, Asaraquoa and

Tocarry-hogan

At the close of your Respective Speeches yesterday, you made us very handsome presents, and we should Return you something Suitable

to your Generosity: But Alas, We are Poor, and shall ever remain so, as long as there are so many Indian Traders among us; Theirs, and the White Peoples Cattle, have eat up all the Grass, and made Dear Seare: However, we have provided a small Present for you; and tho some of you gave us more, than others, yet as you are all equally our Brethren; We shall leave it to you, to Divide them as you Please. And then Presented Three Bundles of Skins

Which was received with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one thing further to say, and that is; We heartily Recommend Union and a Good Agreement between you our Brethren; never Disagree, but Preserve a Strict Friendship for one another, and thereby, both you, as well as we, will become the Strongest

Our Wise Forefathers, Established, Union, and Amity, between the five Nations, this has made us Formidable, this has given us, Great Weight and Authority, with our Neighbouring Nations: We are a Powerfull Confederacy; and by your Observing the same Methods, our Wise forefathers have taken; you will acquire Fresh Strength & Power: Therefore, whatever befalls you, never fall out, one with another.

The Governor Reply'd.

The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, having desired me to Speak for them; I on the part of these Governments, as well as on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, Return you Thanks, for the many Proofs, you have given in your Speeches, of your Zeal, for the Service of your Brethren the English; and in particular, for your having so early Engaged, in a Neutrality, the several Tribes of Indians, in the French Alliance: We don't doubt, but you will Faithfully Discharge your Promises.

As to your Presents; we never Estimate these things, by their real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver: In this Light, we accept them with Great Pleasure, and put a high Value on them: We are Obliged to you, for Recommending Peace, and a Good Agreement, amongst Ourselves; We are all Subjects; as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water, and in Duty to his Majesty, and from the Good Affection, we bear each other, as well as from a Regard to our own Interest, we shall always be Inclined to Live in Friendship.

Then the Commissioners for Virginia, presented their Hundred Pound in Gold, together with a Paper, containing their Promises, to Recommend the Six Nations, for further Favour, to the King Which they received with the Jo-hah; and the Paper was given by them, to Conrad Weiser to keep for them.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred Pound in Gold, Which was likewise received with the Jo-hah.

Canasateego said.

We mentioned to you yesterday, the Booty you had taken from the French, and ask'd you for some of the Rum, which we suppos'd to be a part of it, and you gave us some, but it fell out Unfortunately, that you gave it us in French Glasses; We now desire you will give us some in English Glasses

The Governor made Answer.

We are glad to hear you have such a dislike for what is French, they Chea[illegible] in your Glasses, as well as in every thing else: You will Consider, we are at a Dista[illegible] from Williamsburg, Annapolis and Philadelphia, where our Rum is, and that tho we brought up a Good Quantity with us, you have almost drank it out; but notwithstanding this, we have enough left, to fill our English Glasses, and this will serve to show the Difference, between the narrow Inclinations of the French, and Generous Dispositions of your Brethren the English towards you.

The Indians gave in their Order, first Jo-hahe, and then Honourable the Governor and Commissioners, calling for some Rum, and some middle Sized Wine Glasses, drank Health to the Great King of England, and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty, by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company Joined.

In the Evening, the Governor went to take his Leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in Return, for one he had Received from them, and all Messages, to Desire the Governor of Virginia, to Suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia

To all people to whom these presents shall come Canassatego, Tachanuntie, Johnuhat, Taxhayion

Tenuchdadon, Nielcharrybah, and Poliaraiowel to Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Onondagoes, Saquechsenyent, Gachradodow, Ruta saly=ation, Kowhanhioo, Oseehguah, Sequyntes, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Cahugas, Swadany alias Shukie= Leny, Onichnaqua, Onach=Sallydawy alias Wakalubia, Sohashwannaronnes, Aroghhoelthiaw, and Tier Haavery Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Oneydos, Sidenna, Attiusqu, Juwaiadachqua, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Tuscaroos, Tanasaregos and Tanichwantus Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Senikes and Greeting Whereas the six united Nations of Indians laying Claim to some Lands on Potomack and Susquehannah River in the province of Maryland signified their Willingness to enter into a Treaty concerning the same Whereupon Edmund Jennings, Philip Thomas, Robert King and Thomas Colvill Esquires were deputed by the Governor of the said province as Commissioners to treat with the said six Nations or their Deputies, Sachems or Chiefs as well of and concerning their Claim as to renew the Covenant Chain between the said Province and the said six Nations And the said Commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lancaster County and as a Foundation for a stricter Amity and peace at this Juncture agreed with the said Sachems or Chiefs of the said six Nations for a Disclaimer and Renunciation of all their Claim or pretence of Right whatsoever of the said six Nations to the Land contained within the Lines hereafter expressed. NOW

(3)

Know Ye that for and in Consideration of the Sum of three hundred pounds Current Money of Pennsylvania paid and delivered to the above named Sachems or Chiefs partly in Goods and partly in Gold Money by the said Commissioners, They the said Sachems or Chiefs on Behalf of the said six Nations DO hereby renounce and disclaim to the Right honourable the Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietary of the said province of Maryland his Heirs and Assigns All pretence of Right or Claim whatsoever of the said six Nations of in or to any Lands that lye on Potomack alias Cohongaroutan or Susquehannah Riviere or in any other place

between the great Bay of Chesapeak and a Line beginning at about two Miles above the Upper or North Fork of Potomack on the North Branch of the said North near which Fork Capt Thomas Cresap has a hunting Cabbin and from thence by a North Course to the Boundaries of the province of Pennsylvania and so with the Bounds of the said province of Pennsylvania to Susquehannah River but in case such limits shall not include the present Inhabitants or Settlers then such and so many other Line or Lines Course or Courses from the said two Miles above the Fork to the outermost Inhabitant or Settlement as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant of Maryland and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of the province of Pennsylvania shall be deemed and construed the limits intended by these presents any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said Sachems or Chiefs do hereby on Behalf of the said six united Nations declare their Consent and Agreement to be, that Every person or persons whatsoever who now is or shall hereafter settled or seated in any part of the said Province so as to be out of the Limits aforesaid shall nevertheless continue in their peaceable possession free and undisturbed and be esteemed as Brethren by the said six Nations In Witness whereof the said Sachems or Chiefs for themselves and on Behalf of the people of the six Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty four

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of the Reasons and Interlineation being first made

Thomas Lee — Walter Dulaney
Ben Berkley — Phil. Lud Lee
Richard Peters — Dulaney Junr

Onichnaxqua his mark (Seal) — Saquechsenyent (Seal)
Canassatego + his mark (Seal) — Swadaany alias Shickelimy (Seal)
Gachradodow (Seal) — Tacanuntie + his Mark (Seal)
Uonish Kalldawy (Seal) — Ta Horalyaston by him & in behalf of the rest of the Warriors (Seal)

James Pallon

William Marshe.

Wm Madison

James Hamilton

Danl Dulany

Wm Logan

Benedict Calvert

Thomas Cockburn

Edward Dorsey

James Logan Junr

Edward Tayloe

Andrew Hamilton

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Schautat his Mark

Tohawwangeuros

Oroghquah his Mark

Cachayon his Mark

Hayughtwatha

Sidowane his Mark

Sorayhadon his Mark

Tier Hawerry +

Sawayadrighta his Mark

Nee Hayghark his Mark

Sanassregon

Atteyge his Mark

Kolina wucka his Mark

Sanichiarchon

The Treaty at
Lancaster
1744

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Ye Adreh ain
Howanhehsm

Cuehnorasy his Mark

Sayughia Haggen

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CALVERT
PAPERS.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come Canassatego, Tachanuntie, Johnehal, Saxhagion, Conechidaden, Weitohamykah, and Potiorawmetho, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Onondagoes, Saquesenyunt, Hachradde Edow, Hulwalyeaken, Howanhenise, Oseeliquah, Seayeattes, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Cahugas, Swadany alias Shikelimy, Enechcawqua, Onoen Kallydaroy, alias Watsatsha, Tohashwanraroron, Arughhoothhaw, and Tior-Hasserey Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Oneidos, Sidowaye, Ottinaqe, Twaaidachqua, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Twearoes, Tanaranega, and Sariehiunthe, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Senichers, send Greeting Whereas the Six united Nations of Indians laying Claim to some Lands on Potomack and Suquehanna River in the Province of Maryland signified their Willingness to enter into a Treaty concerning the same, Whereupon Edmund Jennings, Philip Thomas, Robert Strig, and Thomas Colvill Esquires were deputed by the Governor of the said Province as Commissioners to treat with the said Six Nations or their Deputies, Sachems or Chiefs as well of and concerning their said Claim as to renew the Covenant Chain between the said Province and the said Six ~~united~~ Nations, and the said Commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lancaster County and as a foundation for a stricter Amity and Peace at this Juncture Agreed with the said Sachems or Chiefs of the said Six Nations for a Disclaimer & Renunciation of all their Claim or Pretence of Right whatsoever of the said Six Nations to the Land contained within the Lines hereafter expressed NOW KNOW Ye that for & in Consideration of the Sum of three hundred Pounds Current Money of Pennsylvania paid and delivered to the above named Sachems or Chiefs partly in Goods and partly in Gold Money by the said Commissioners, They the said Sachems or Chiefs on Behalf of the said Six Nations do hereby renounce & disclaim to the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland his Heirs and Assigns All Pretence of Right or Claim whatsoever of the said Six Nations of in or to any Lands that lye on Potomack alias Cohongoroota or Suquehannah River or in any other Place between the Great Bay of Chesapeake and a Line beginning at about two Miles above the uppermost Fork of Cohongoroota or Potomack on the North Branch of the said Fork near which Fork Captain Thomas Cresap has a Hunting or Trading Cabbin and from thence by a North Course to the Boundaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and so with the Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania to Suquehannah River, but in case such Limits shall not include the present Inhabitants or Settlers then such and so many other Line or Lines Course or Courses from the said two Miles above the Fork to the uttermost Inhabitant or Settlement as shall include every Settlement & Inhabitant of Maryland and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania shall be deemed and Limits of the Limits intended by these Presents any Thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said Sachems or Chiefs do hereby on Behalf of the said Six united Nations Declare their Consent and Agreement to be that every Person or Persons whatsoever who now is or shall be hereafter settled or seated in any part of the said Province so as to be out of the Limits aforesaid shall nevertheless continue in their peaceable Possessions free & undisturbed and be esteemed as Brethren by the said Six Nations In Witness whereof the said Sachems or Chiefs for themselves & on Behalf of the People of the Six Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty four.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
The Words & Interlineations being first made
Thomas Lee

Canassatego + his mark
Tacanuntie + his mark

Wheeler
Richard Fuller
Hal. Sligle
(Phil: Lud: Lee)
Rigbie Jun.
James Mason
William Marbe
Madison
Jno. Hamilton
Dan. Swan
Wm. Lyall
Daniel Carroll
Thos. Cockeden
Thos. Cradock
Robert Brooke Jr.
Jnº. Hoga Jun.
Thos. Thayer

Johnnihot his Mark — Seal
Oxhayion his Mark — Seal
Tanaghdidan — his Mark — Seal
Tottohanghrea — his Mark — Seal
Kotinaouchta — his Mark — Seal
Ochnotary — his Mark — Seal
Saquehsonyant — Seal
Jackendoro — Seal
Johodahyadon — Seal
by their Friend Conrad Weiser
Caughquath his Mark — Seal
Sidoroxe his Mark — Seal
Vaxayadachqua — his Mark — Seal
Otiongo his Mark — Seal
Oneda alias — Seal
Nowanhohion
Onohmaxqua — Seal

Andrew Hamilton
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Nuttawny alias — Seal
Shickellemy
Uniehkaldawy — Seal
Schaswangaroos — Seal
Ohanghhochtha — Seal
Tiber Hanserry — Seal
Tanaxanegos — Seal
Tanichinentus — Seal

Tartughsaurogan

MARYLAND CALVERT PAPERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

65
1721
400

Indian Treaties

To all People to whom these Presents shall come Canassatego, Sachanunkie, Johnuhal, Caxhayon, Torachdadon, Nielokamyhak, and Ralleramuchto Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Onondagoes, Saquehsonyunt, Sachnaddodow, Shikasalyeakon, Nowanhehisa, Osochquah, Seayentlies, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Cahugas, Swadaany alias Shikaliamy, Onichuarqua, Conah-Kallydaany alias Wakaluha, Sohachwanrarowas, Arughhorkthaw, and Sier-Haasery Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Oneydoes, Sidowäes, Atkinsqu, Juwaiadachqua, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Tuscaroras, Tanasanegos and Tanichiuntus Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Senikers send Greeting Whereas the six united Nations of Indians laying Claim to some Lands on Potomack and Susquehanna River in the Province of Maryland signified their Willingness to enter into a Treaty concerning the same When upon Edmund Jennings Philip Thomas, Robert King and Thomas Colvill Esquires were deputed by the Governor of the said Province as Commissioners to treat with the said six Nations or their Deputies, Sachems or Chiefs as well of and concerning their said Claim as to renew the Covenant Chain Between the said Province and the said six Nations, and the said Commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lancaster County and as a Foundation for a Lasting Amity and Peace at this Juncture Agreed with the said Sachems or Chiefs of the said six Nations for a Disclaimer and Renunciation of all their Claim or Pretence of Right whatsoever of the said six Nations to the Land contained within the Limits hereafter expressed Now Know Ye that for and in Consideration of the Sum of three hundred pounds current Money of Pennsylvania paid and delivered to the above named Sachems or Chiefs partly in Goods and partly in Gold Money by the said Commissioners, they the said Sachems or Chiefs on Behalf of the said six Nations Do hereby renounce and disclaim to the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland his Heirs and Assigns All Pretence of Right or Claim whatsoever of the said six Nations of, in to any Lands that lye on Potomack alias Cohongaroutan or Susquehannah River or in any other Place between the great Bay of Chesapeak and a Line beginning at about two Miles above the uppermost Fork of Cohongaroutan or Potomack on the North Branch of the said Fork near which Fork Captain Thomas Cresap has a hunting or trading Cabben and from thence by a North Line to the Boundaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and so with the Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania to Susquehannah River, but in case such Limits shall not include the present Inhabitants or Settlers then such and so many other Line or Lines, Course or Courses from the said two Miles above the Fork to the uttermost Inhabitant or Settlement as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant of Maryland and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania shall be deemed and construed the Limits intended by these Presents any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said Sachems or Chiefs do hereby on Behalf of the said six united Nations declare their Consent and Agreement to be that they their Persons or Posterity whatsoever who now are or shall be hereafter settled or seated in any Part of the said Province tho' are to be out of the Limits aforesaid shall nevertheless continue in their peaceable Possessions free and undisturbed and be esteemed as Brethren by the said six Nations In Witness whereof the said Sachems or Chiefs for themselves and on Behalf of the People of the six Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty four.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
(The Figures and Interlineation being first made)
Thomas Cresap
Edward Beverley
Richard Peters
Nat. Taylor

Onichnaxe qua his Mark (Seal)
Swadaany alias Shikellamy (Seal)
Onichshalldaany (Seal)
Tohachwangarow (Seal)
Arughhorkthaw (Seal)

Thos. Hassenty

Q. Wyche jun.

James Ballon

William Harshe

L. Madison

Thos. Hamilton

Dan. Sweer

Wm. Logan

Benedict Calvert

Tho. Cookson

Tho. Snowden

Joseph Knowles

James Logan jun.

Hor. Sayer

Andrew Hamilton

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Thos Hassenty — his Mark

Q. Wanawayea — his Mark

Wanichimatho — his Mark

Saquetwenyiant — his Mark

Yachardadeo — his Mark

Ochos alyatan — his Mark

by their Interpreter Conrad Weiser

Quoghquah his Mark

Tilowaw his Mark

Cawayadechqua — his Mark

Shingu his Mark

Q. Adack alias Rowanhehsan — his Mark

Canasatego — his Mark

Tacamunta — his Mark

Johnnicol his Mark

Carehayon his Mark

Tenghdedon — his Mark

Nelokanyhack — his Mark

Kelinnewechdu — his Mark

Cachnawasy — his Mark

Narrughia Haggon

MARYLAND CALVERT PAPERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1044

Treaty at Lancaster

disturbed the peace of the Country where we
live — That the French have always tried
to set your Tribes at War with one another
& occasion bloodshed between you — K's Govt
Subjects have tried to maintain Union & peace
as much as may be between us & their Tribes
The Fr. are so few compared with K G his subjects
in N Y & the Maj. that if they can't make
the Indians war with us they dare not do
it themselves. — It has always been the French
Practice to persuade the East. Indians to come
out of the Woods to cut the throats of Women
& Children in cruel Manner & then run back
into the Woods — but if that shd happen
now the least Bloodshed wd rest the Chain
wch we are endeavd to strengthen — If the
neighb Tribes of Ind. wch used to be influenced by

will go to ſee Dey Sett.ts there to let
'em know w.t they expect as to Negs
Peace — & to tell 'em if they join w.t
French that if y.e Warr with them
they shall be obliged by the Treaty to
join with us in warring against them
— If then they don't come to Terms
provide again & be able to carry 'em down
to Albany & some of the Comm.rs
will go with 'em & they shall be treated
with all the Respect they can
shew 'em

Hendrick We are glad to come hither to see
one another — & heartily glad to see the
Gov.r & Assembly in health — They have
before all y.e has been said to 'em, they
have nothing more to the Govr of Canada to

Interpreter, if you want any thing you
must let the Commrs know at
Albany We don't know whether our
one being at their House
liked

They'll be well enough because they know the
you expects they'll be well treated. they will be
paid by the Govt
There used to be a Flag put up at Albany w.
we came there. & it will be proper here
I shall order the same here — Tell them
if the Sabbath, & I shall direct some Persons to attend
you to Church

I can't be free because I have a great deal of Business
I hope you will be able to give me an Answer on
Monday 11 a Clock & then I will go with you
to the Castle
Any We have nothing further to say at present.

break them

Gov.r This Place I propose that we go to it a strong Place, hay & Gun, if all the Ind.n Indians we go to take it they wo.d not be able, & the Comm.rs will go with you & they have a great many Soldiers at that Fort

Ind.s We are not afraid of those Indians

Gov.r I will not insist upon an Answer from you now but you may consider of it till Monday

Ind.s It is a pretty while to wait

Gov.r If you chuse to go now they may & the Comm.rs will go with you & shall have a Guard also

Ind.s If we go now perhaps those Indians may be coming here & so we shall miss of em

Gov.r If that shd happen I wd keep em here till you return & we will consider of it

Gov.r I drink the Gt King George his health & you

Ind.s Onondick — I drink my Service to King George

Gov.r I went to the Eastward 2 Years ago with great Ease it is but about a day & half's Sail with good wind they all by water quite to the Fort, if they have Guns at Fort it wd bring them to the Fort

to the Fort — — W^th the Indians present at
the Fort may be depended on as much as if
it was here — It is the place where Peace
are generally made — Have you any par-
-ticular Mess^s to me from the 6 Nations
Indians. W^t we had to say we d^d to Com^r — Our Mess^s to
the Eastern Indians
Govr. Drink Prosperity to the 6 Nations
Govr. You d^d just now your Mess^s was to the W^t Indians
I shd be glad to know w^t that Message is
Indians. Our Message is all the West^rn Indians & the
Canada Indians & all are desirous to be quiet & let
the Fr & E fight their own Battles, & to insist
upon the East^n Indians all being peaceable, & keep
their Promises
Govr. We hope to tell the W^t Indians if they break the
Peace with the English, that as the 6 Nations & we
are Friends, the 6 Nations will join with us, have
you Power to say that to them
Indians. If they break Peace we'll try to make it up
between the Nations 3 Times, then they say we
find they don't love Peace, & he shall die
that makes War
If it not like the
War with Fr: & English, for they are soon at Peace
again, but when once we begin we never end
without scalping & eat our Enemies, We had
rather have their Indians Scalps & their Furrs, the Fr
of Canada must begin with us,

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Gov: [illegible] with their Allies, that if one
brother is assaulted, the other Ally takes it to be
an injury done him, & takes his part

Ind: If we see one another we shall talk together
& if they refuse Peace, we shall join with the English

Gov: & the Indians We have made this Alliance, If the Gov: of
Canada makes War on the 6 Nations we shall think our-
selves as much obliged to revenge it as if it was
done agt ourselves

Indian There has been formerly a good Path wch is now
much broken but we are in hopes it will be made
clear again by your Excy, it wd be a good Way
to keep the Path between thy & Albany clean &
if your Excys Govt shd be assaulted you may
send to us & we will send to assist you & we
expect the same of your Excy wn we are assaulted

Gov: That is exactly my Sentiments, & shd be glad to
know if you can declare of to the Eastern Indians

Ind: [illegible] We can [illegible] & there are
to make peace with [illegible] will fall on
they must die

Gov: & drink to the brightning & strengthning of the
Chain between us

Gov: Hope you like the Entertainment you have

Six Nations of Indians

2 Copy: Deed

to

George the second

1744,

Recd the above 5th. Copy

To all People to whom these presents shall come - Canassatego
Tachanoentia Tonihat Carhaujon Tsachedaden Nerrokamyhak Ti-
Keinaawehlo Sachems or chiefs of the nation of the Onondagoes,
Layeichoongwat Gachradadeon, Hiscarady-a-ron, Kawanhehiss, Quehgeak,
Tagyenlie Sachems or chiefs of the nation of the Cayugas - Tewaddany alias
Shickelimy Onichwanyia, Onoot - Kally Kany alias Wetsthus, Tohachan-
-nerron, Ringhoothkaw, and Tior - Hanseny Sachems or chiefs of the nation
of the Tuscaroras - Tunnasawegon, and Tonichiumbe Sachems or chiefs of the
nation of the Senikers send greeting Whereas the six United Nations of
Indians laying claim to some lands in the Colony of Virginia, signified
their willingness to submit to a hearing concerning the same. Whereupon
Thomas Lee Esq. a member in ordinary of his Majesties honourable
council of that and one of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature
in that Colony, and William Beverley esq. Colonel and county Lieut. of the
county of Spotsylvania and one of the representatives of the people in the house
of Burgesses of that colony, were deputed by the governor of the said colony,
as commissioners to treat with the said six nations or their deputies, -
Sachems or chiefs in all of and concerning the said claims, as to invite
their command chain to leave the said colony & the said six nations and
the said commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lancaster county -
and province of Pensylvania, and on a foundation for an absolute amity and
peace at this juncture agreed with the said Sachems or chiefs of the said six
nations for a disclaimer and renunciation of all their claim or pretence
of right whatsoever of the said six nations, and an acknowledgment of
the right of our sovereign the King of Great Britain to all the land in
the said Colony of Virginia. Now know ye that for and in consideration
of the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Pensylvania paid
and delivered to the above named Sachems or chiefs partly in goods and
partly in Gold money by the said commissioners, they the said sachems or
chiefs on behalf of the said six nations do hereby renounce and disclaim
not only all the right of the said six nations, but also recognize and
acknowledge the right and title of our sovereign the King of Great
Britain to all the lands within the said colony as it is now or hereafter
may be peopled and bounded by his said Majesty our sovereign Lord

the

the King his heirs & successors. In witness whereof the several Sachems or chiefs for themselves and on behalf of the people of the six nations aforesaid have hereunto set their hands & seals the second day of July in the eighteenth year of the reign of Sovereign Lord George the second King of Great Britain &c. & in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & forty seven.

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of (being first interlined with the words the King)

Edmd Jennings
Philemon
King
Lewis
Tho Colvil
James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Hilleary Logan
John Inglis junr
(Phil: Lud: Lee
Presly Thornton
Nat Rigbie
N Rigbie junr
Benedict Calvert

James Pullen
James Logan junr
Thos Cookson
Thomas Cracraft
Richd Brooke junr
Jos Addison
William Black
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter
Edward Jnoat
William Marshe

Tahamagarroroones (LS)
Orruchhochin (LS)
Jenhiasery (LS)
Sidoceaxi (LS)
Allimska (LS)
Jayaithadarhigua (LS)

Thamehia Waggon

Jamickinhus (LS)
Onuchmaxgeia (LS)
Shickelimy (LS)
Wahatchia (LS)
Canasatego his mark (LS)
Jochiancondia his mark (LS)
Johnnat his mark (LS)
Canagora his mark (LS)
Jonachisaron his mark (LS)
Kiscahamack his mark (LS)
Robinsmelto his mark (LS)
Jaughsaikgua (LS)

Saquehoonyant (LS)
Gachradodon (LS)
Kastaniyakont (LS)
Kowantahiso (LS)
Oseghquah (LS)
Soayontun (LS)
Jawasanego (LS)

Virginia ss. At a General Court held at the Capitol, October the 25th 1744.

This deed poll was proved by the oaths of Edmund Jennings esquire, Philip Ludwell Lee & William Black, three of the witnesses thereto & by the court ordered to be recorded.

Test. Ben: Waller Cl: Cur:

A copy Test

Wilson Allen. C. G. C.

To all people to whom these presents shall come Conassatie-
go, Tachanoontia, Sonnhat, Canhayion, Tonachdadow, Ne-
rohanyah, and Roiiszawarikto, Sachims or Chiefs of the
Nation of the Onondagoes, Saquihoongint, Gash[illegible]dow,
Siwaraly-akon, Rowanhohiro, Osoghquah, Sigentier, Sa-
chims or Chiefs of the Nation of the Cahugas, Swadany alias
Shikketiny, Onisquaqua, Onoth Sallydawy, alias Walsa-
kiha, Tohathiwaunororow, Tonghorhhawand Tiorkadowy,
Sachims or Chiefs of the Nation of the Tuscaroras, Tanne-
ego and Tanickwantas Sachims or Chiefs of the Nation of
the Senekas send Greeting — Whereas the Six united Nati-
ons of Indians laying Claim to some Lands in the Colony
of Virginia signified their willingness to enter into a Trea-
ty concerning the same — Whereupon Thomas Lee Esqr
a Member in Ordinary of his Majestys Honourable Council
of State and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judica-
ture in that Colony and William Beverly Esqr Colonel
and County Lieutenant of the County of Orange and one
of the representatives of the people in the House of Burgesses
of that Colony were Appointed by the Governor of the said
Colony as Commissioners to treat with the said six Na-
tions or their Deputies Sachims or Chiefs, as well of
and concerning their said Claim, as to renew their
Covenant Chain between the said Colony and the said

Six

2 Six Nations, and the said Commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lancaster County and province of Pennsylvania and at a Foundation for a Sure & Lasting Amity and peace at this juncture, agreed with the said Sachems or Chiefs of the said six Nations for a Disclaimer and Renunciation of all their Claim or pretence of Right whatsoever of the said six nations, and an acknowledgements of the Right of our Sovereign the King of Great Britain to all the Land in the said Colony of Virginia. Now Knowye that for and in consideration of the Sum of four hundred pounds Current money of Pennsylvania paid and delivered to the above named Sachems or Chiefs, partly in Goods & partly in Gold Money by the said Commissioners, they the said Sachems or Chiefs on behalf of the said six Nations Do hereby renounce and Disclaim not only all the Right of the said six Nations, but also recognize and acknowledge the Right and Title of our Sovereign the King of Great Britain to all the Land within the said Colony as it is now or hereafter may be peopled and bounded by his said Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successors. In Witness whereof the said Sachems or Chiefs for themselves and on behalf of the people of the six Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their hands & Seals the Second day of July in the 18th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain and in the year of our Lord 1744

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of
Edm. Jennings

Signed by all the above named Chiefs

at a Genral Court held at the Capitol Oct. 25th 1744

Present

This Deed Poll was proved by ye oaths of Edm.d Jennings
Esq.r Philip Ludwell Lee Esq.r and William Black
three Witnesses thereto and by the Court ordered to be
recorded

Test signed Ben Waller C.l Cur.

Whereas the Six United Nations of Indians have for a Consideration in a Deed made by them to his Majesty this day, Recognized the Right and Title of our most Gracious Sovereign in and to the Colony of Virginia as it now is, or hereafter shall be bounded, and whereas it may be for the Service of his Majesty, and the Peace & Safety of the Inhabitants of the said Colony. We do at the Desire and Request of the said Six Nations of Indians, Promise to move the Governor & Council of Virginia to Represent their Case to our Sovereign Lord the King to the end his Majesty may Extend his further Grace & Favour to the said Six Nations.

Given under our Hands at Lancaster in Pennsylvania this Second Day of July in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second Annoq Domini 1744

Thomas Lee

Weiser

Wm Jennings Letter July
8th 1764

MARYLAND
CALVERT
PAPERS
HISTORICAL

My Lord

On our treaty of peace the federal army and the
three governments of the united states [illegible]
[illegible] to their [illegible] [illegible]
attempt against the [illegible] the governor of [illegible]
added the treaty to [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] from him [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

I shall therefore [illegible] [illegible]
particular details of our whole negotiation I shall
have only the honour to [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Annapolis July 8. 1784

[illegible]

[illegible]

P.S.

[illegible] to address [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] Governor also [illegible]
the news of the [illegible] and many other [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

My Lord.

Last night I returned from the Indian Treaty, to which I had been appointed a Commissioner (together with Mr Thomas, Conrad Weiser & Colonel) instead of Mr Delany.

I have inclosed a Copy of the Treaty made with them containing the Limits our first proposed & hoped to procure a Disclaimer of their Right to all the Lands to the Eastward of Allegheny Mountains but this we might have obtained had the Treaty been in any other place than the Province of Pennsylvania (fixed by Lot & Gale) Where we had the insinuations & ill offices of a hostile Faction to head against us, & were they wanting (by what the Commissioners from their open Conversations, & the Indians Behaviour) in their Practices; since the Indians not only receded from their first inclinations to an Agreement with us on our then Terms & in our own Words; but even stopt short in the very Act of Signing That, to which we have now made, after Twelve Days Debating it. This, was positively opposed by the Iroquois Sen, who was sent thither by his Father with a — Recommendation to the Indians, That the Treaty take Care of their Interest, since the Govt was Common

As I might hope your Lordship will the several Steps and Difficulties we had to encounter; I shall only now say, That in Spite of every Effort Against us, We Hope Our Treaty will as fully answer your Lordships purposes, as if it had been in ye very Province of your first Letter; since We Believe we have as perfect possession of every part of the Province as well within the — Limits are taken Care of, as not to be Disturbed by the Inhabitants: Should they hereafter attempt to Act Contrary to the terms of this Treaty it would be a Casus Belli, And put such a Rupture with them on a Quite Different Foot, from what

MARYLAND
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PAPERS.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is Intended their Claim of Land is: It must be the Country Quarrels and not the Peoples Dispute about Lands.

We Have purchased this Treaty for ye Lands by a present of £300 Sterling Money, And ye Revenue of our Duties of Peace for £100 of ye like Money, so that the whole sum is 400 Sterling Money & not less of ye Money than ye 300 Sterl^g collected by the Assembly: By this means we shall be under no Embarrassment about the payment.

In our Treaty of Peace the Indians Have agreed to, And the Governm^t of Virg^a & Pensylv^a & their Dependencies to Hinder their People from making any Attempt against the — Subjects: The Govr of Pensylv^a Attended the Treaty, but received Many personal Civilitys from him, But am not thoroughly satisfied He did it in Their Govr Officer Character, Suspected He might by their — influence with the Indians.

I Must therefore Intreat your Lordship will Excuse Particulars Details of Our Private Negotiations; But I Have only the Agreeable Task of Saying Thus much, And that I am

My Lord

(1116)

Annapolis July 5. 1744. Your Lordships most obliged

(Duplicate) & Faithfull Hble Servt

Cha: Calvert

P.S. I forgot to address your Lordship by the Name of Tee Cary Hogan Gooch how ye Govr of Maryland by the Indians Since We had Peace before. And Every Other Year Embassadors and Interpreters Have Come. The meaning is: President, Chief or Elected, And is the highest Title of Honour the Six Nations Have. Tee Hore Gowanus Lord by Courtesy

Duplicate

MARYLAND
CALVERT
PAPERS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1117

Last night I returned from the Indian Treaty, to which I had been appointed a Commissioner instead of Mr Dulany.

I now inclose a Copy of the treaty concerning the Lands Our first Proposal & Hope was to procure a Confirmation of this right to all the Lands within the Province of Pennsylvania And this we might have obtained, had the treaty been on any other place than the Province of Pennsylvania fixed by Old Established Laws. We had the unanimous Vote & Ill offices of a whole Committee to move Against it: And were they moved by what we could judge from their Own Conversation & the Indians behaviour in their Speeches, that the Indians not only wanted from their first Intimations to be on Agreement with us on our own Terms, & Our own words; But even Hoped Short in the very Act of Signing That which we have now made, after Twelve days Consideration: This was publickly opposed by Mr Logan who has sent Wampum by his Brother with a Recommendation to the Indians, That he would take Care of their Interests since he could not Come Himself.

As I might see your Lordships with the Second Hope, I shall now add the Difficulty we had to encounter, I shall only say, That in Spite of every Effort against us, we Hope our Treaty will as fully answer your Lordships Purposes, as if it had been entered into in the very Terms of Our first Plan: For the Future as well as present Possessions in every part of the

[illegible] without [illegible] the Lands of [illegible]
[illegible] Case of [illegible] not to be Disturbed by this [illegible]
[illegible] Country in the Hands of the Treaty
it would be a Casus Fœderis, And put such a rupture into
the mind a quite different Feel, from what it is now pretended
to be, by our Lower Ranks: It would be a Country Cause etc
And not this Shopy's Dispute about Lands.

He Have purchased this Treaty for the Lands by a
present of 2300 pounds Sterling And his Treaty of Peace
etc [illegible] to that the whole Sume is 10 Thousand
pounds Sterling Lands & 2000 Yearly allowed by the assembly, which
I think means the Lands be under no Encumbrance in this
Country.

In Our Journals of the Treaty of Peace, the Indians
Have agreed to of their Resolution to Hinder the French from
making any attempt against the English: The Governor
Pensylvania attended this Treaty: He received many personal
[illegible] from them: [illegible] have not known the like by them
ever offered, I am obliged here as in Duty bound to
make his Excuse.

I shall Despatch Your Lordships with the
Journals of our Proceedings: But I have the Opportunity of

Sayeng Thus much Our Thal Sam

for Us

Your Lordships

Annapolis July 8. 1744.

Most Obliged & Humble Servts

(Duplicate)

Tom Jennings

Q. I forgot to inform your Lordships of the Salary Sam
E. Cary began now given to his Governr. of —
Maryland, since he had new Letters Cred. Lord Baltimore
Governr. & Commander in Chief. The Meaning is, President
Chief or Head; And in the Highest Title of Honour
the Six Nations have; their Governr. has being by
Kings but Consuls.

Manuscrit

Message que Kagsirré Sauvage du Village de Gannasaglé Est chargé de rendre au Gouverneur de Canada Scavoir

Lucas que le Gouverneur de Canada, toutes les Loix de la guerre observées parmy toutes les nations Civilisées ait L'Inhumanité d'envoyer les gens soit Français, soit Sauvages de son Gouvernement ou dépendances, — — massacrer et détruire de sang froid, — ou faire expirer dans les tortures Femmes et Enfans, ou Tuer et — détruire des prisonniers pour avoir leurs Chevelures, comme il S'est pratiqué par les Français et Sauvages

dans les guerres précédentes
les Gouvernements d'Angleterre
de l'Amerique ont tous d'un
commun accord pris la résolution
d'en user de la même maniere
à l'égard des sujets du Roy de
France dans l'Amerique
Septentrionale ».

all Opportunitys, as far as depends upon me, to distress and Annoy the French, in their Settlements, Trade and Commerce, His Majesty having already issued his Royal Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes taken by his Ships of War or Privateers, I do invite all His Majestys Subjects under my Government, to receive the Benefit of this His most gracious Declaration, by fitting out such Privateers, Which will not only be greatly for his Majestys Service, but may bring great advantages to the Adventurers themselves. And being my self most heartily disposed to do every thing that may be for his Majestys Honour, and the Interest of this Province, I do hereby Declare, that I will most readily give all the Encouragement and Assistance that in me lyes, to every such undertaking.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia the Eleventh day of June, in the Eighteenth Year of His Majestys Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty four.

By command,
Richard Peters Secry

Geo: Thomas.

E R 6

God save the King.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the Eighteenth day of June 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor.
Samuel Hasell
Ralph Asheton
Robert Strettle
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor
} Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were Read and Approved.

The Governor invited the Council to accompany him to the Indian Treaty at Lancaster, and having Prepared Draughts of the several matters he intended to speak to the Indians upon, the same were read and approved.

E R 6

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 24th day of July 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor.
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
William Till
Abraham Taylor
Robert Strelle
} Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before this Board the Minutes of the Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster and the same was ordered to be inserted in the Council Book and is as follows:

A Treaty

Held at the Town of Lancaster in Pennsylvania by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland With the Indians of the Six Nations in June 1744.

In the Court House in the Town of Lancaster on Friday the 22d June 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

The Honourable Thomas Lee Esqr
Colonel William Beverly
} Commissioners of Virginia

The Honourable Edmund Jennings Esqr
Philip Thomas Esqr
Colonel Robert King
Colonel Thomas Cresap
} Commissioners of Maryland

Pennsylvania

The Deputies of the Onandagoes, Senecas, Cayogoes, Onidas and Tuscaroras.
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter.

The Governor and the Commissioners took some of the Indian Chiefs by the Hand and after they had seated themselves the Governor bid them Welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them; the Governor and the Several Commissioners drank Health to the Six Nations, and Canassatego, Tachanoontia and some other Chiefs returned the Compliment drinking the Healths of Onas, *Asaraquoa and the Governor of Maryland.

After they were all served with Wine, Punch, Pipes and Tobacco the Governor told the Indians that as it was customary and indeed necessary they should have sometime to rest after so long a Journey, and as he thought three days would be no more than sufficient for that purpose he proposed to speak to them on monday Next, after which the Honourable Commissioners would take their own time to deliver what they had to say.

Canassatego answered the Governor, We thank you for giving us time to rest, we are come to you, and shall leave it intirely to you to appoint the time when we shall meet you again.

We likewise leave it to the Governor of Maryland, by whose invitation we came here to appoint a time when he will please to mention the reason of his inviting us. As to Our Brother Asaraquoa we have at this present time nothing to say to him, not but we have a great deal to say to Asaraquoa, which must be said at one time or another, but not being satisfied whether He or We should begin first, We shall leave it wholly to Our Brother Onas to adjust this between Us and to say which shall begin first.

E R P

In the Court House at Lancaster June the 25th 1744 A.M.
Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows

Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland

And Brethren Sachems or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations.

At a Treaty held by me two Years ago in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania with a Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, I was desired by them to write to the Governor of Maryland, concerning some Lands in the Back Parts of the Province, which they claim a Right to from their Conquests over the Antient Possessors, and which have been settled by some of the Inhabitants of that Government without their Consent, or any Purchase made from them. It was at that time understood, that the Claim was upon Maryland only, but it has since appeared by some Letters formerly wrote by the Hon. President Logan to the late Governor of Maryland, that it related likewise to some Lands in the Back parts of Virginia. The Governors of those Colonies soon manifested a truly equitable Disposition to come to any Reasonable Terms with the Six Nations, on account of those Lands; and Desired, that for that End, a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them. But before this could be effected an unfortunate Skirmish happen'd in the Back Parts of Virginia, between some of the Militia there, and a Party of the Indian-Warriors of the Six Nations with some loss on both sides. Who were the

*Onas the Governor of Pennsylva. Asaraquoa the Governr. of Virginia.

the Agressors is not at this time to be discussed, both Parties having agreed to bury that affair in oblivion; and the Government of Virginia having in token of the continuance of their Friendship, presented the Six Nations, through my hands, with Goods to the value of One hundred pounds sterling. To prevent further Hostilities, and to heal this Breach, I had before the Present was given, made a tender of my Good offices, which both Parties accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay down their Arms: since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually Preserved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon, through my Intervention, for accommodating all Differences and for setting a firm Peace, Union and Friendship as well between the Government of Virginia as that of Maryland and the Indians of the Six Nations.* The Honourable the Commissioners for these two Governments and the Deputies of the Six Nations are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains therefore for me to say that if my farther good Offices shall be thought usefull for the accomplishment of this Work, you may Rely most assuredly upon them.

But, I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners, it will not be taken amiss if I go a little further and Briefly represent to you, how especially necessary it is at this Juncture, for His Majesty's Service, and the Good of all His Colonies in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace and Friendship be Established between your Governments and the Indians of the Six Nations

These Indians, by their Situation, are a Frontier to some of them, and from thence If Friends are Capable of Defending their Settlements, If Enemies, of making Cruel Ravages upon them, If Neuters, they may deny the French a Passage through their Country and give us timely Notice of their Designs. These are but some of the Motives for cultivating a good Understanding with them; but from hence the Disadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every advantage you gain over them in War will be a Weakening of the Barrier of these Colonies and Consequently will be in Effect Victories over your selves and your Fellow Subjects. Some allowances for their Prejudices and Passions, and a Present now and then for the Relief of their Necessities, which have in some measure been brought upon them by their Intercourse with us, and by our Yearly extending our Settlements will probably tye them more closely to the British Interest. This has been the Method of NewYork and Pennsylvania and will not put you to so much Expence in Twenty Years, as the carrying on a War against them will do in one. The French very well know the Importance of these Nations to us, and will not fail by Presents and their other usual Arts to take advantage of any Misunderstandings we may have with them.

But I will detain You Gentlemen no longer. Your own Superior knowledge will suggest to You more than I can say on this Subject.

To Friends and Brethren. Sachems or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations

These Your Brethren of Virginia and Maryland are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almost gone out, and to make it burn clearer; to brighten the Chain which had contracted some rust, and to renew their Friendship with you; which it's their desire may last so long as the Sun, the Moon and the Starrs shall give light. Their Powers are derived from the Great King of England, your Father, and whatever conclusions they shall come to with you, will be as firm and Binding, as if the Governors of these Provinces were themselves here. I am your Brother, and which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know from Experience that I am so, I will now give you a few words of Advice. Receive these your Brethren with open Arms, Unite yourselves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body and one Soul. —— I make no doubt but the Governor of Canada has been taking pains to widen the Breaches between these your Brethren of Virginia and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the French have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly on the contrary you have been treated, and how faithfully you have been protected by the Great King of England and his Subjects, you will not be at a loss to see into the Designs of that Governor. He wants to divide you from Us, in order the more easily to destroy you, which he will most certainly do, if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by him.

As to what relates to the Friendship established between the Government of Pennsylvania and your Nations, I will take another day to speak to you upon it.

To enforce what has been said, the Gover-
nor

* Thus was allowd at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners to be a just state of the Transactions preceding the Treaty.

The two preceding Paragraphs were allowd by the Commissioners of Virginia, whilst they were at Philadelphia to be very Proper to be spoken by the Governor of Pennsylvania at the opening of the Treaty; but taking up an Opinion from what passed at the first Friendly Interview with the Indians, that they would estimate any Claim upon Lands within the Government of Virginia, the Governor consented to decline speaking to them on the Treaty of the Indians.

Penns[illegible]1744.

ner laid down a Belt of Wampum upon which the Indians gave the *Jo-hah

After a Short Pause the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians, that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed time for meeting the Commissioners, he recommended to them to use all the Expedition possible in giving their Answer to what had been said, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the respective Commissioners on the Business they came about.

Then Canassatego repeated to the Interpreter the substance of what the Governor had Spoke in order to if he had understood him right [a method generally made use of by the Indians] and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true sense, Canassatego proceeded to return the Thanks of the Six Nations for the Governors kind advice, promising to follow it as far as lay in their Power, but as it was their Custom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take time till the afternoon to provide one and would then give their answer.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 23d 1744. P.M.
Present
The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Governor &c(a)
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser ... Interpreter.

Canassatego's Answer to the Governors Speech Delivered in the Morning.

Brother Onas.

You spoke in the Presence of Aparaquoa and the Governor of Maryland to Us, advising Us to receive them as our Brethren, and to Unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body and one Soul. We have always considered them as Our Brethren and as such shall be willing to brighten the Chains of Friendship with them; But since there are some Disputes Arisen Us respecting the Lands possessed by them, which formerly belonged to Us, We according to Our Custom, propose to have those differences first adjusted, and then We shall Proceed to confirm the Friendship subsisting between Us, which will meet with no Obstruction after these matters are settled.

Here they presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the Governor and the Interpreter was ordered to return the Jo-hah.

Then the Governor in Reply Spoke as follows.

I receive your Belt with great kindness and affection, and as to what relates to the Governments of Virginia and Maryland the Honourable Commissioners now Present are ready to Treat with you. I shall only add that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia as a token of his Good Dispositions to preserve friendship with you, are now in Town and ready to be delivered, in consequence of what was told you by Conrad Weiser when he was last at Onandago.

Then the Governor turning to the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland said Gentlemen I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the Indians, and as you have full Authority from your respective Governments to Treat with them I shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw as you shall think it most for Your Service.

*The Jo-hah denotes Approbation being a kind shout or cry consisting of a few Notes pronounced by all the Indians in a very Musical Manner in the manner of our Huzza.

The Commissioners Sayd, they were all of Opinion it would be for their Advantage that the Governor should Stay with them, and therefore they unanimously desired he would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence whilst they should be in Treaty with the Indians, which His Honour Said he would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Business and prevent any Jealousy the Indians might conceive at his Withdrawing.

The Commissioners of Maryland order'd the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that the Governor of Maryland was going to Speak to them, and then Spoke as follows.

Friends and Brethren of the United Six Nations

We who are Deputed from the Government of Maryland by a Commission under the Great Seal of that Province now in Our Hands (and which will be Interpreted to You) bid you welcome, and acquaint that We are very glad to See you here as Brethren, We give you this String of Wampum.

Upon which the Indians gave the Yo hah.

When the Governor of Maryland received the first Notice about Seven years ago, of your Claim to some Lands in that Province, He thought our Good friends and Brethren of the Six Nations had little reason to complain if any Injury from Maryland, and that they would be so well convinced thereof on further Deliberation, as he should hear no more of it; but you Spoke of that Matter again to the Governor of Pennsylvania about Two years since as if you designed to Terrify us.

It was very inconsiderately sayd by you, that you would do yourselves Justice by going to take Payment yourselves, such an Attempt would have entirely dissolved the Chain of Friendship subsisting not only between us, but perhaps the other English and you.

We assure you Our People who are numerous, courageous and have Arms ready in their Hands will not suffer themselves to be hurt in their Lives and Estates.

But however the Old and Wise People of Maryland immediately met in Council, and when considering very coolly your rash Expressions, agreed to invite their Brethren the Six Nations to this place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the Land in Maryland, and if they has any to make them some reasonable Compensation for it. Therefore the Governor of Maryland hath Sent Us to meet and Treat with you about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthening the Chain, which hath long subsisted between us, and as an Earnest of Our Sincerity and Good will towards you We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

On which the Indians gave the Yo hah.

Our Great King of England and his Subjects have always possessed the Province of Maryland free and undisturbed from any Claim of the Six Nations, for above One hundred Years past. And your not saying any thing to us before, convinces us, you thought you has no Pretence to any Lands in Maryland, nor can we yet find out to what Lands, or under what Title you make your Claim! For the Susquehannah Indians by a Treaty above Ninety Years since (which is on the Table and will be Interpreted to you) Give and Yield to the English Nation their Heirs and Assigns for ever, the Greatest part (if not all) of the Lands we possess from Patuxent River on the Western, as well as from Choptank River on the Eastern side of the Great Bay of Chesapeak, and near Sixty Years ago you acknowledged to the Governor of New York at Albany, That you had given your Lands and Submitted yourselves to the King of England.

We are that Great Kings Subjects, and We possess and enjoy the Provinces of Maryland by virtue of His Right and Sovereignty thereto. Why then will you Stir up any Quarrel between you and ourselves, who are as one Man under the Protection of that Great King?

We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we suppose you have had from your Fathers) made with the Province of Maryland near Seventy Years ago, and renewed and Confirmed twice since that time.

By these Treaties we became Brethren: we have always lived as such and hope always to continue so.

We

We have this further to say, that altho We are not satisfyd of the Justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous in shewing Our Brotherly kindness and affection and to prevent (by any reasonable way) every misunderstanding between the Province of Maryland and you Our Brethren of the Six Nations. —

For this Purpose we have brought hither a quantity of Goods for our Brethren the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you as soon as we shall have received your Answer, and made as bright and large a Fire as may burn Pure and clear whilst the Sun and Moon shall Shine. We have now freely and openly laid our Bosoms bare to you, and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, We give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was receivd with the Yo-hah.

After a little time Canassatego, Spoke as follows:

Brother the Governor of Maryland

We have heard what you have sayd to Us, and as you have gone back to Old Times, We cannot give you an Answer now, but shall take what you have sayd into consideration, and return You Our answer sometime to Morrow. We then sat down and after sometime We spoke again

Brother the Governor of Maryland

If you have made any Enquiry into Indian Affairs you will know that we have always had Our Guns, Hatchets and Kettles mended when we come to see our Brethren, Brother Onas and the Governor of New York always do this for Us, and We give you this Early notice, that we may not thereby be delayed, being desirous as well as You to give all possible Dispatch to the Business to be Transacted between Us.

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland sayd since it was customary they would give orders to have every thing belonging to them mended that it should want it.

E. R. P.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 26th 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqure Lieutenant Governor &c

The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia

The Honourable Commissioners of Maryland

The Deputies of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Canassatego Spoke as follows

Brother the Governor of Maryland

When you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with You (Conedogwainet was the Place agreed upon) but afterwards you by Brother Onas, upon second thoughts considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other Accommodations where there were but few houses or Inhabitants, desired we would meet our Brother at Lancaster, and at his Instance we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change, for we have found plenty of every thing, and as yesterday you bid us Welcome, and told us you were glad to see Us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you, and in token of Our Satisfaction, we present you with this String of Wampum. —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother the Governor of Maryland

You tell us that when about Seven years ago you heard by Our Brother Onas of Our Claims to some Lands in your Province, you took no notice of it,

believing

believing as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that matter, we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of Maryland and would drop our demand. And that when about two years ago we mentioned it at Onas to Our Brother Onas you say We did it in such Terms as looked like a Design to Terrify you, and you tell us further that we must be besides ourselves in using such a rash expression as to tell you, we knew how to do ourselves Justice if you should still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill design, for we must inform you, that when we first desired Our Brother Onas to use his influence with you, to procure us Satisfaction for Our Lands, We at the same time desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own Us for his Children as well as you, to compell you to do us Justice: and two years ago, when we found that you paid no regard to Our just demand, nor that Brother Onas had conveyed our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were resolved to use such Expressions as would make the greatest Impressions on your Minds, and we find it has its effect, for you tell Us That your Wisemen held a Council together and agreed to Invite us and to enquire of Our Right to any of your Lands, and if it should be found that we had a Right we were to have a Compensation made for them, and likewise you tell us, that Our Brother the Governor of Maryland, by the Advice of these wisemen has sent you to brighten the Chain and to assure Us of his willingness to remove whatsoever impedes a good understanding between us. This shews that your wise men understood our Expressions in their true Sense. We had no design to Terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Justice you had so long delayd. Your wise men have done well, and as there is no obstacle to a good understanding between Us, except this affair of the Land, we on our Parts do give you the strongest assureances of our Good Dispositions towards you, and that we are as desirous as you to Brighten the Chain and to put away all hindrances to a perfect good understanding, and in token of our Sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received & the Interp^d ordered to give the following Answer

Brother the Governor of Maryland

When you mentioned the affair of the Land Yesterday you went back to old times, and told us you had been in possession of the Province of Maryland above One hundred Years, but what is One hundred Years in comparison to the length of Time since Our Claim began? Since we came out of this ground? For we must tell you, that long before One hundred years Our Ancestors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever since: you came out of the Ground in a Country that lyes beyond Seas, there you may have a just Claim, but here you must allow Us to be your elder Brethren and the Lands to belong to Us long before you knew any thing of them. It is true that above One hundred years ago the Dutch came here in a Ship and brought with them several Goods such as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns and many other particulars which they gave us, and when they had taught Us how to use their things, and we saw what sort of People they were, we were so well pleased with them that we took their Ship to the Bushes on the Shoar, and afterwards liking them still better the longer they stayd with Us and thinking the Bushes to Slender, we removed the Rope and tyed it to the Trees, and as the Trees were lyable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themselves We from the affection We bore them, again removed the Rope, and tyed it to a Strong and big Rock [Here the Interpreter said they mean the Oneido Country] and not content with this, for its further Security We removed the Rope to the Big-Mountain [Here the Interpreter says they mean the Onandaga Country] and there we tyed it very fast and rowled Wampum about it, and to make it still more Secure We stood upon the Wampum and sat down upon it, to defend it, and to prevent any hurt coming to it, and did our Best endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever. During all this Time the Newcomers the Dutch acknowledged Our Rights to the Lands, and Solicited us from time to time to grant them Parts of Our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with Us, and to become one People with Us.

After this the English came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the Dutch, about two years after the Arrival of the English, an English Governor came to Albany, and finding what great friendship subsisted between Us and the Dutch he approved it mightily, and desired to make as Strong a League and to be upon as good

Terms

Terms with us as the Dutch were, with whom he was United, and to become one People with Us, and by his further care in Inquiring what had passed between Us he found that the Rope which tyed the Ships to the great Mountain was only fastned with Wampum which was lyable to break and rot and to perish in a Course of Years, he therefore told us that he would give us a Silver Chain, which would be much Stronger and last for Ever. This we accepted and fastned the Ship with it and it has lasted ever since. Indeed we have had some Differences with the English: and during these misunderstandings, some of their young men, would by way of Reproach, in every now and then telling us, that we should have perished if they had not come into the Country and furnished us with Strouds and Hatchets and Guns and other things necessary for the support of Life, But we always gave them to understand that they were mistaken, that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better, if we may believe what Our Forefathers have told Us. We had then room enough and Plenty of Deer, which was easily caught, and tho we had not Knives, Hatchets or Guns such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows and these served Our Uses as well then, as the English ones do now. We are now Straitned and sometimes in want of Deer, and lyable to many other Inconveniences since the English came among Us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink work, that is going on at the Table [pointing to the Secretarys] and we will give you an Instance of this. Our Brother Onas a great while ago came to Albany to Buy the Susquahannah Lands of Us, but Our Brother the Governor of New york, who as we supposed had not a Good understanding with Our Brother Onas advised us not to Sell him any Lands, for he would make an ill use of it, and Pretending to be Our Good friend, he advised us, in order to prevent Onas's or any other persons imposing upon us, and that we might always have Our Land when we should want it, to put it into his Hands and told us he would keep it for Our use, and never open his Hands but keep them close shut and not part with any of it, but at Our request. Accordingly we Trusted him and put Our Land into his Hands and Charged him to keep it Safe for Our Use, but some time after he went away to England, and carryed Our Land with him, and there Sold it to Our Brother Onas for a Large Sum of money, and when at the Instance of Our Brother Onas we were minded to Sell him some Lands He told us that We had sold the Susquehannah Lands already to the Governor of Newyork, and that he had bought them from him in England; tho when he came to Understand how the Governor of Newyork had deceived Us, he very generously paid Us for our Lands over again. —

Tho we mention this Instance of an Imposition put upon us by the Governor of New York, yet we must do the English the Justice to say we have had their hearty Assistance in Our Wars with the French, who were no sooner arrived amongst us than they began to create us uneasy and to provoke us to War, and we have had several Wars with them, during all which we constantly received Assistance from the English; and by their Means we have been able to keep up Our Heads against their Attacks.

We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds Interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the Onestogoe or Susquahannah Indians had a Right to Sell those Lands unto you, for they were then theirs; but since that time We have Conquered them, and their Country now belongs to Us, and the Lands we demand Satisfaction for, are no part of the Lands comprized in those Deeds; they are the Shongers Lands. Those we are sure you have not possessed One hundred Years; No, nor above Ten Years. And we made our Demand so soon as we knew your People were Settled in those Parts. These have never been sold, but remain still to be disposed of. And we are well pleased to hear you are Provided with Goods, and do assure you of our Willingness to Treat with you for those unpurchased Lands. In confirmation whereof We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego added

That as the three Governors of Virginia Maryland and Pennsylvania had divided the Lands among they could not for this Reason tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, so that they were paid by all the Governors for the Several Parts each Possessed, and this they left to their Honour and Justice.

E R

Cohungroontas, Potomack

Pennsylvania, 1744.

In the Court House at Lancaster June 27th 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Governor &c.
Six Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
(Conrad Weiser Interpreter.)

The Commissioners of Virginia ordered the Interpreter to let the Indians know the Governor of Virginia was going to Speak to them, and then they Spoke as follows. –

Sachems and Warriors of the six United Nations our Friends and Brethren

At our Desire the Governor of Pennsylvania invited you to this Council Fire, we have waited a long time for you, but now you are come you are heartily welcome, We are very glad to see you here upon this String of Wampum

Which was received with their Usual Approbation.

Brethren

In the year 1736, four of your Sachems wrote a Letter to James Logan Esq. then President of Pennsylvania to let the Governor of Virginia know that you Expected some Consideration for Lands in the occupation of some of the People of Virginia. Upon seeing a Copy of this Letter the Governor with the Council of Virginia took some time to consider of it, they found on Looking into the old Books, that you had given up your Lands to the great King, who has had possession of Virginia above One hundred and Sixty years, and under that Great King the Inhabitants of Virginia held their Lands, so they thought there might be some Mistake.

Wherefore they Desired the Governor of New York to enquire of you about it. Present His Interpreter to you in May 1743, who told this before you at a Council held at Onondago, to which You answer" That if you had any Demands or Pretensions on the Governor of Virginia any way, You would have made it known to the Governor of New York". This corresponds with what you have said to Governor Thomas in the Treaty made with him at Philadelphia in July 1742, for then you only made your Claim to Lands on the Government of Maryland &c.

We are so well pleased with that good Faith of You our Brethren of the Six Nations and your Regard of the Treaties made with Virginia that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Message Eight years since

Tell us that Nations of Indians you Conquered any Lands from in Virginia, how long it is since, and what Possession you have had, and if it does appear, that there is any Land on the Borders of Virginia that the Six Nations have a Right to, we are willing to make you Satisfaction. – –

Then Laid down a String of Wampum which was Accepted with the Usual Ceremony and then added

We have a Chest of New goods, and the Key is in our Pockets, You are our Brethren the Great King is our Common Father, and we will live with you as Children do ought to do in Peace and Love

We will brighten the Chain and Strengthen the Union between Us, so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives us Light – – – In Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the Usual Ceremony. –

Sachanontha Replyd
Brother Onnaraqusa

You have made a Good Speech to Us, which is very agreable and for which we return you our Thanks, We shall be able to give you an Answer to every part of it sometime this afternoon, and we shall let you know when we are ready.

RP

In

PP, 309-364.

Pennsylvania, 1744,

In the Court House at Lancaster 27th June 1744 P.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

Sachanoontia Spoke as follows. —

Brother Onas

Since you have Joined with the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas in kindling this Fire we gladly acknowledge the pleasure we have in seeing you here, and hearing your good Disposition as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendship as to Enter into further Contracts about Land with Us, and in token of our satisfaction We Present you with five Strings of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremonies

Brother Onas

In your Speech this Morning you were pleased to say we had wrote a Letter to James Logan about Seven years ago to demand a Consideration for our Lands in the Possession of some of the Virginia's. That you held them under the Great King for upwards of one hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right, and that therefore you had desired the Governor of New York to have him Interpret to us last Year to Onondago, which he did; and as you say he in Council at Onondago did declare, that we had no Demand on you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretensions we should have made them known to the Governor of Newyork, and likewise you desire to know if we have any Rights to the Virginia Lands, and that we will make such Rights appear and tell you what Nations of Indians We conquered those Lands from. — —

Now we Answer, We have the Right of Conquest a Right too dearly purchased and which cost us too much Blood to give up without any Reason at all, as you say We have done at Albany, but we should be obliged to you if you would let us see that Letter, and Inform us who were the Interpreter and whose names are put to the Letter, for as the whole transaction can't be above 4 years standing, it must be fresh in every Body's Memory and some of our Council would easily remember it, but we observe you and are well able to prove that neither we nor any Part of Us have ever relinquished our Right or ever gave such an Answer, as you say is mentioned in your Letter. Could we so few years ago make a formal Demand by James Logan, and not be sensible of our Right? and hath any thing happened since that time to make us less sensible? No; and as this matter can be easily cleared up we are anxious it should be done, for we are positive no such thing was ever mentioned to us at Onondago, nor any where else. All the World knows we conquered the Several Nations living on Sasquehanna, Cohongoronta, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in Virginia; the Conoy-uch-such-roonas, Cach-naw-was-roonan: Tohoa-irough-roonan and Connuhkinough-roonan feel the effects of Our Conquests, being now a Part of our Nations, and their Lands at our Disposal. — —

We know very well it hath often been said by the Virginians, that the Great King of England, and the People of that Colony conquered the Indians that lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the Sachdaughroonan and Drove back the Tusaarroruas, and that they have on that Account a Right to some Part of Virginia, but as to what lyes beyond the Mountains we conquered the Nations residing there, and that Land if ever the Virginians get a good Right to it, it must be by Us. And in Testimony of the Truth of Our Answer to this Part of your Speech, We give you this String of Wampum.

Which was recived with the usual Ceremony.

Pennsylvania, 1744.

Brother Assaraquea

We have given you a full answer to the first Part of your Speech which we hope will be satisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Chest of New Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we shall have a good Understanding in all Points and come to an Agreement with you.

We shall open all our Hearts to you, that you may know every thing in them, we will hide nothing from you, and we hope, if there be any thing still remaining in your Breast that may occasion any Dispute between Us, you will take this opportunity to unbosom your hearts and lay them open to Us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt, nor any other Obstacle in the Road between Us, and in token of Our hearty Wishes to bring about so good an harmony we present You with this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Assaraquoa

We must now tell you what Mountains we mean that we say are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember that about Twenty years ago, you had a Treaty with us at Albany, when you took a Belt of Wampum, and made a Fence with it on the middle of the Hills and told us that if any of the Warriors of the Six Nations, came on your side of the Middle of the Hills you would hang them, and you gave us liberty to do the same with any of your People who should be found on our sides the middle of the Hills. This is the Hills we mean, and we desire that Treaty may now be confirmed. After we left Albany we brought Our Road a great deal more to the West, that we might comply with your Proposal, but tho it was of your own making, your People never observed it, but came and lived on our side of the Hills, which we dont blame you for, as you live at a great distance near the Sea, and cant be thought to know what your People do in the Back Parts, and on their settling contrary to your own Proposal on our new Road, it fell out that Our Warriors did some hurt to your Peoples Cattle, of which a complaint was made and transmitted to us by our Brother Onas. And we at his Request altered the Road again and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain, where it now is, and it is impossible for us to remove it any farther to the West, these Parts of the Country being absolutely impassable by either Man or Beast.

We had not been long on the Use of this new Road before other People came like Flocks of Birds and sat down on both sides of it, and tho we never made a complaint to you, tho you must be sensible those things must have been done by your People in manifest Breach of your own Proposals made at Albany, and therefore as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid complaining, and desire all those Affairs may be settled, and that you may be stronger induced to do us Justice for what is past, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we in the Presence of the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was Received with the usual Ceremony.

Then Tachanuntia added

We forgot to say that the Affair of the Road must be looked upon as a Preliminary to be Settled before the Grant of Lands, and that either the Virginia People must be obliged to Remove more Easterly, or if they are permitted to say, that Our Warriors Marching that way to the Southward shall go Sharers with them in what they Plant

S. L. C.

In the Court House at Lancaster 28th. June 1744 A. M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Governor &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser — Interpreter

The Governor Spoke as follows —

Pennsylvania. 1744.

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

I am always sorry when any thing happens that may break the least uneasiness between us; but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between us clear and open, and to remove every obstruction that may be in the way, I must inform you that three of the Delaware Indians lately Murdered John Armstrong an Indian Trader and his men, in a most barbarous manner, as he was traveling to Allegheny, and stole his Goods of a considerable Value. The Calamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin did well; They seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to Our Settlements, but the Indians who had the charge of them, afterwards suffered one of them to Escape, on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the Bloody deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Goal. By our Laws all the Accessaries to a Murder are to be Tryed and Put to Death, as well as the Person who gave the Deadly wound. If they consented to it, encouraged it, or anywise assisted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is just they should be so. If upon Tryal the Persons Present at the Murder are found not to have done any of these things, they are set at liberty. Two of Our People were, not many years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two Indians. We therefore Expect you will take the most effectual Measures to Seize and deliver up to Us the other two Indians present at these Murders to be tryed with the Principal now in Custody. He shall expect upon their Tryal, that they were not advising, nor any way assisting in the Horrid Fact, they will be acquitted and sent home to their Towns. And that you may be satisfied no Injustice will be done to them, I do now Invite you to Depute three or four Indians to be present at their Tryals. I do likewise expect that you will order Strict search to be made for the Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that they may be restored to the Wife and Children of the Deceased. That what I have said may have its due Weight with you I give you this String of Wampum.

Which was excepted with the Yo-hah -

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them He expected a very full answer from them, and that they might take their own time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of Virginia and Maryland.

They said they would take it into Consideration and give a full answer.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia let them know by the Interpreter that they would Speak to them in the afternoon.

2 o'Clock P.M.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster Thursday 28 June 1744 P.M.

Present:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland

The Deputies of the Six Nations

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians they were going to Speak to them. Mr Weiser acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners Spoke as follows.

Our Good Friends and Brethren of the Six United Nations

We have considerd what you said concerning your Title to some Lands now in Our Province, and also of the Place where they lie. Altho we cannot admitt your Right yet we are so resolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the Six Nations, that upon giving us a Releas in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, We shall make you a Compensation to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment of Part whereof we have brought some Goods, and shall make up the Rest in what manner you think fit.

As-

We intend to say something to you about our Chain of Friendship after this affair of the Land is settled, we desire you will now Examine the Goods, and make an End of this matter.

We will not omitt acquainting Our Good Friends the Six Nations that notwithstanding We are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of Maryland look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themselves, and as a bread hand will be made between us we shall always be desirous of having it clear, that we may from time to time take care that the Ancient Friendship be not broke. In testimony that Our Words and Our Hearts agree We give you this String of Wampum.

On presenting of which the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Mr Weiser acquainted the Indians they might now look over the Several Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose, and the Honourable Commissioners ordered them to tell them if they Disliked any of the Goods, or if they were damaged the Commissioners would set a different price on such as were either dislikked or Damnified. The Indians having viewd and Examined the Goods and Seemed Satisfyd as to the Price and worth of some of them, required time to go down into the Court House in order for a Consultation to be had by the Chiefs of them, concerning the said Goods, and likewise that the Interpreter would Retire with them, which he did, accordingly they went down into the Court House, and soon after returned again into the Chamber. Mr Weiser sat down among the Indians and discoursed them about the Goods, and in some short time after they chose the following from among the others, and the Price agreed to be given for them by the six Nations was viz.t

Four Pairs of Strouds	à 17/	28	one lb Vermillion	£0	18 : 0
2 Pieces D.o	£5	10	1000 Flints	0	18 : 0
200 Shirts		63 12	4 Doz: Jews harps	0	14 : 0
3 Pieces half Thicks		11	1 Doz: Boxes	0	1 : 0
3 Pieces Duffle Blankets	5/	21	1 2 0 Barr.d lead	3	0 : 0
1 Piece D.o		6 10	0 2 0 Shot	1	0 : 0
10 Guns	2lb	68 2	2 half Barrels of Gunpowder	13	0 : 0
		£ 201 : 4 : 0		£	36 : 10 : 0
		19 : 16 : 0			
	£	220 : 0 : 0	Pennsylvania Currency		

When the Indians had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specifyd, they informed the Interpreter, that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this morning by the Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not express the Time when such answer should be made. About twelve a Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

2 R.o

In the Court House at Lancaster June 28th 1744. P. M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.a
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that their Brother Hardyman was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the Day before in the forenoon.

Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations

We are now come to answer what you said to us Yesterday, since what we sayd to you before in the Part

Part of the Great King our Father has not been satisfactory. You have gone into Old Jemes and
se must we; It is true, that the Great King holds Virginia by Right of Conquest, and the
Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great Sea. —

If the Six Nations have made any Conquest over the Indians that may at any
time have lived on the West side of the Great Mountains of Virginia, yet they never possessed
any Lands there that we have ever heard. That part was altogether deserted and free for any
People to enter upon; as the People of Virginia have done by order of the Great King very justly,
as well by an antient Right, as by its being freed from the possession of any other, and from any
Claim even of you the Six Nations our Brethren until within these Eight Years. The first
Treaty between the Great King in behalf of his Subjects of Virginia and you, that we can
find, was made at Albany by Colonel Henry Coursey Seventy years Since. This was a Treaty of
Friendship when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

The next Treaty was also at Albany above fifty Eight years ago by the Lord Howard
Governor of Virginia. Then you declare yourselves Subjects of the Great King our Father
and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you own in a Treaty made
by the Governor of Newyork with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you Express
yourselves in these words "O Brethren you tell us the King of England is a very Great
"King and why should you not join with us in a very just Cause when the French join
"with their Enemies in an unjust Cause. O Brethren we see the Reason of this for the French
"would soon kill us all, and when that is done they would carry all the Beaver & Trade to
"Canada, and the Great King of England would lose the Lands likewise. And therefore
"O Great Nation beyond the Great Lakes awake, and suffer not those poor Indians and
"your Brethren beyond the Great Lakes awake, and suffer not those poor Indians and
"have given themselves and their Lands under your Protection, to be destroyd by the French
"without a Cause"

The last Treaty we shall Speak to you about is that made at Albany by
Governor Spotswood, which you have not varied as it is; for the Whole People of your Brethren
of Virginia, are in no Article of that Treaty Prohibited to pass and Settle to the Westward
of the great Mountains. It is the Indians Tributary to Virginia that are restrained, as
you and your Tributary Indians are from Passing to the Eastward of the same Mountains
or to the Southward of Cohongoreton, and you agree to this Article in these Words "That
"the Great River of Tahnoach and the High Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along
"the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westwards of the present Settlements of that Colony, shall
"be for ever the stabished Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominions of
"Virginia, and the Indians belonging and depending on the Five Nations, so that neither
"shall not, nor shall any of them on any Pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward or Westward of the said
"Boundaries without having to Produce a Passport under the Hand and Seal of the
"Governor or Commander in Chief of Virginia, nor your Indians to pass to the Southward
"or Eastward of the said Boundaries without a Passport in likemanner from the Gover-
"nor or Commander in Chief of New york"

And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to Talk
upon, but upon certain Conditions? It is true you have not observed this part of the Treaty
and your Brethren of Virginia, have not insisted on it with a due Strictness, which has
occasioned some Jealousies.

This Treaty hath been sent to the Governor of Virginia by Order of the Great
King, and is what we must Rely on, and being in Writing is more certain than your
Memory. That is the way the white people have of preserving Transactions to every
kind, and transmitting them down to their Children's Children for ever, and as Disputes
among them are Settled by this faithfull kind of Evidence, and must be the Rule between
the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachems and Warriors signed some years after
the same Governor Spotswood, in the Right of the Great King, had been with some People of
Virginia in possession of these very Lands, which you have set up your late Claim to.

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany gave the account We mentioned
to you yesterday to the Governor of New york, and he Sent it to the Governor of Virginia.
Their names will be given you by the Interpreter. —

Brethren,

Treaty Minutes 1744.

Brethren, this Dispute is not between Virginia and you, It is setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Grants the People you complain of are settled? Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them? They are too Powerfull to be removed by any force of you our Brethren And the Great King as our Common Father will do Equal Justice to all his Children, Wherefore we do believe they will be confirmed in their Possessions.

As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occasion for it by making a Peace between You and the Southern Indians a few years since at a considerable Expence to Our Great King, which you confirmed at Albany, It seems by your being at War with the Catawbas, that it has not been long kept between You.

However if you desire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood, And your People behaving themselves orderly like Friends and Brethren shall be used in their Passage through Virginia with the same kindness, as they are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother Onas. — This we hope will be agreed to by you our Brethren and we will abide by the Promise made to you yesterday.

We may Proceed to Settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have, or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland and of your Brother Onas: tho' we are informed the Southern Indians claim those very Lands that you do. —

We are desirous to live with you our Brethren according to the Old Chain of Friendship to settle all these matters fairly and honestly.

And as a Pledge of our Sincerity We give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony. — —

L. L. P.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster June the 29th 1744 A. M.

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser — Interpreter —

Mr. Weiser informed the Honourable Commissioners, the Indians were ready to give their answer to the Speech made to them here yesterday Morning by the Commissioners, Whereupon

Canasatego spoke as follows, having on a Deal Board where were some Black lines describing the Courses of Potowmack and Susquehanna.

Brethren

Yesterday you Spoke to us concerning the Lands on this side Potowmack River, and assured us deliberately considered of what you said to us on that matter, we are now very ready to settle the Bounds of such Lands, and Release our Right and Claims thereto. —

We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore of all those Lands lying between the Rivers above the uppermost S. Fork of Patowmack or Cohongoruton River, near which Thomas Cresap has a Hunting or Trading Cabben; by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania. But in case such Limits shall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of Maryland, then such other Lines and Courses from the said two Miles above the Forks to the outermost Inhabitants or Settlements, as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania, shall be the Limits. And further if any People already have, or shall settle beyond the Lands now described and Bounded, they shall enjoy the same free from any Disturbance of us in any manner whatsoever, and we do and shall accept those People for our Brethren, and as such always Treat them.

We earnestly desire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will shew us all Brotherly kindness;

In token whereof We present you with a Belt of Wampum

which was received with the usual Ceremony

Soon after the Commissioners and Indians departed the Court House Chamber. —

In

Pennsylvania, 1744.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster June 30th 1744 A. M. —

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Deputies of the Five Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter &c.

Canachaden, Speaker for the Indians, in answer to the Commissioners Speech at the last meeting with a strong long and Proper Action, Spoke as follows.

Brother Onondagoes

The World at the first was made on the other side of the Great water different from what it is on this side; as may be known from the different Colours of Our Skin and of our Flesh, and that which you call Justice may not be so amongst us: You have — your Laws and Customs and so have we. The Great King might send you over to Conquer the Indians, but looks to Us, that God did not approve of it, if he did, he would not have Placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you.

Brother Onondagoes

The great things are well remembered among Us, yet we cant remember that we were ever Conquered by the Great King, or that we have ben employd by that great King to conquer others, if it was so, it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by Maryland to Conquer the Conestogo's, and that the Second time we were at War with them we carryd them all off

Brother Onondagoes

You charge us with not acting agreable to our Peace with the Catawbas, We will repeat truly to you what was done: The Governor of New York at Albany on behalf of Onondagoes, gave us several Belts from the Cherokees and Catawbas, and we agreed to a Peace, if those Nations would send some of their Great men to us to confirm it face to face, and that they would Trade with us, and desired that they would appoint a time to meet at Albany or the Forrest; but they never came.

Brother Onondagoes

We then desired a Letter might be sent to the Catawbas and Cherokees to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Answer came but we met the Cherokees and Confirmed the Peace, and sent some of Our People to take care of them, until they returned to their own Country.

The Catawbas refused to come, and sent us word that we were but Women, that they were men and double men, for they had two P—s; that they could make Women of us and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitfull People; Our Brother Onondagoes is deceived by him; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived. &c —

Brother Onondagoes

We have confirmed the Peace with the Cherokees, but not with the Catawbas, they have been Treacherous and known it, so that the War must continue, till one of the is destroyed. This we think Proper to tell you, that you may not be troubled at what we do to the Catawbas.

Brother Onondagoes

We will now Speak to the Point between us. You say you will agree with us as to the Road. We desire that may be the Road which was first made, the Nearest Road. It is always a Custom among Brethren or Strangers to use each other kindly. You have some very ill natured People living up there, so that we desire the Persons in Power may know that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in want.

You know very well when the White People came first here, they were poor; but now they have got our Lands, and are by them become Rich, and we are Now poor. What Cattle we had for the Land goes soon away, but the Land lasts for ever. You told us you had brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pocket, But we have never seen the Chest, nor the Goods that are said to be in it. It may be small and the Goods few. We want.

want to see them, and are desirous to come to some Conclusion; We have been sleeping here this Ten Days past, and have not done any thing to the Purpose. ——
The Commissioners told them they should see the Goods on Monday ——

S. No 2.

In the Court House at Lancaster June the 30th. 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esquire Governr
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter ——

The three Governments Entertained the Indians and all the Gentlemen in Town with a handsome Dinner, the Six Nations in their order having returned Thanks with the usual Solemnity of Sakahan, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commissioners that as the Lord Proprietor the Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council to take the first opportunity of a large company to present him with one, and as this with them is deemed a matter of great Consequence, and attended with abundance of Forms, the several nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayuga Nation, they had chosen Canehendodon, one of their Chiefs to be their Speaker, and he desired leave to begin, which being given he in an elevated part of the Court House, with all the Dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very Graceful Posture spoke as follows.

"The Governor of Maryland had Invited them here to treat about their Lands and brighten the Chain of Friendship the United Nations thought themselves so much oblige to him, that they have come to a Resolution on Council, to give to the great man who is Proprietor of Maryland, a particular Name by which they might hereafter correspond with him, and as it had fallen to the Cayugas Lot to consider of a proper name for that Chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name of Tearry-hogan, signifying Assistant Excellency or Living in trade, or Honourable Place between Strangers, and most Brother Sons of warm Hearts might be better carryd on". And then addressing himself to the Honourable the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland and to the Gentlemen then present he proceed.

"As there is a Company of Great Men now Assembled We take this Time and Opportunity to Publish this Matter, that it may be known Tearry-hogan is our Friend, and that we are ready to Honour him, and that by such Name he may be always called, and known among us. And We hope he will ever act towards us, according to the Excellency of the Name, we have now given him and enjoy a long and happy life."

The Honourable the Governor and Commissioners, and all the Company present returned the Compliment with three Huzzas, and after drinking Healths to Our gracious King and the Nations, proceeded to Business in the Court House Chamber with the Interpreter to tell the Indians, that a Deed recieving the Province of Maryland which by them was signed, sealed and delivered at Philadelphia the 25th. of June last, was now on the Table and Seals ready fixed thereto ——

The Honourable the Commissioners ordered Mr. Weiser to tell the Indians, that a Deed recieving their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of Maryland which by them was signed, to be given and executed for the use of the Lord Baron of Baltimore Lord Proprietary of that Province as desired, and then gave the Deed to Canaseteyo the Speaker, who made his Mark, and put his Seal and Delivered it; after which thirteen other Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations Executed it in the same manner in the Presence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony and of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

S. No 2.

At the House of Mr. George Sanderson in Lancaster 2d. July 1744. P. M:
Frenchs

The

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Pennsylvania 1744. —

The Honorable the Commissioners of Maryland
Several of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations
(Conrad Weiser) Interpreter

The several Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations who have not signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Lands in Maryland tendered to them on Saturday last in the Chamber of the Court House in this Town, did now readily Execute the same and caused Mr. Weiser to write to sign it as well with his Indian as with his own proper Name of Weiser as a Witness and Interpreter.

E R P.

In the Court House at Lancaster July 2nd 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

Canassatego Spoke as follows

Brother Onas —

The other day you was pleased to tell us, you were always concerned when ever any thing happend, that might give you or us Uneasiness, and that we were mutually engaged to preserve the Road free and clear between Us. And you informed us of the Murder of John Armstrong, and his two Men by some of the Delaware Indians, and of their Seizing his Goods to a Considerable value. The Delaware Indians as you Suppose are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for such a vile Proceeding, and to testify that we have the same Sentiments with you to keep the Road clear, free and open we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas

These things happen frequently, and we desire you will consider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different times at Otho, and we never mentioned any of them to you; imagineing it might have been occasioned by some unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Disturbance. We therefore Desire you will consider these things well, and to take the Grief from your Heart. We give you this String of Wampum. Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brother Onas

We had heard of the Murder of John Armstrong, and on our Journey here we had Conference with our Cousins the Delawares about it, and Disproved them severely for it, and charged them to go down to our Brother Onas, and make him Satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed and for the Goods. We understood by them that the principal Actor in these Murders is in your Prison, and that he had done all this Mischief himself, but that besides him you had required and Demanded two others who were on his Company when these Murders were committed. We promises faithfully on our Return to renew our Request, and to charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs with these two young men, but not as Prisoners to be examined by you, and as we think upon Examination you will not find them Guilty, we rely on your Justice not to do them any Harm, but to permitt them to return in safety. —

We likewise understand that Search has been made for the Goods belonging to the deceased, and that some have been already returned to your People, but that some are still missing. You may depend upon our giving the Strictest Charge to the Delawares to Search again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them or the value of them in Skins. And to Confirm what we have said we give you this String of Wampum —

Which was received with the usual Ceremony —

Brother Onas.

The Conoy Indians have informed us that they sent you a Message sometime ago to acquaint you that they were ill used by the White People in the Place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Resolution of removing to Shamokin, and requested some small Satisfaction for their Land, but as they never have received any Answer from you, they have desired Us to Speak for them. We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity, and to weight to our Recommendation we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferr'd a little time with the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, made the following Reply.

Brethren

I am glad to find that you agree with me in the necessity of keeping the Road between us clear and open, and the Concern you have expressed on account of the Barbarous Murders mentioned to you, as a proof of your Brotherly affection for us. If crimes of this Nature be not Strictly inquired into, and the Criminals severely punished, there will be an end of all commerce between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the French. They will set what Price they please on their own Goods, and give you what they think fit for your Skins, so it is for your own interest that our Traders should be safe in their Persons and Goods when they Travel to your Towns.

Brethren

I consider this matter well before I came from Philadelphia, and I address'd myself to Connecticut more than once, as I have done here with the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland. I never heard before of the Murder of three Indians at once, but complaint been made to me of it, and it has appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were two years ago for killing two Indians. You are not to take your own satisfaction, but to apply to me, and I will see that Justice be done you; and as to any of the Indians that murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tryed and Punished in the same manner as White people are. This is the way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your benefit as well as ours. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the Delawares, and do expect that you will lay your Commands upon some of their Chiefs to bring down the two Young men that were Present at the Murders. If they are not brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt. If upon Examination they shall be found not to have been concerned in the Bloody Action, they shall be well used and sent home in Safety: I will take it upon my self to see, that they have Justice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and I expect Satisfaction will be made, for such as cannot be found on them according to their Promise.

I well remember the coming down of one of the Conoy Indians with a Paper reciting that the Conoys has come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no complaint to me of ill usage from the White people. The reason he gave for their removal was, that the Selling of the White people all round them had made Deer scarce, and that therefore they chose to remove to Juniata for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they said to be entered in the Council Book; The old Mans Expences were borne and a Blanket given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this Head, but you may be assured from the favour and Justice they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do every thing that can be reasonably expected of them in this case

E. P.

In the Court. House Chamber at Lancaster July 2nd 1741. P. M.

Present

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Indians being told by the Interpreter that their Brother Aparaquoa was going to Speak to them, he spoke as follows

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Sachims and Warriors our Friends and Brethren

As we have already Said enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you Claim from Virginia, we have no occasion to say any thing more to you on that Head, but come directly to the Point. We have opend the Chests and the Goods are now here before you. They cost Five hundred Pounds Pennsylvania money, and were bought by a Person recommended to Us by the governor of Pennsylvania; with ready Cash, We ordered them to be good in their kinds and we believe they are so. These Goods and Five hundred pounds in Gold, which now lye now on the Table we will give you Our Brethren of the Six Nations, upon Condition that you immediately make a Deed, reconizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are or shall be by his Majesty's Appointment in the Colony of Virginia

As to the Road we agree you shall have one, and the Regulation is in the Paper, which the Interpreter now has in his custody to Show you. The People of Virginia shall perform their Part, if you and your Indians perform theirs. We are your Brethren and will do no hardship to you, but on the Contrary all the kindness we can.

The Indians agreed to what was Said, and Canasatego desired they would Report their Case to the King, in order to have a further Consideration, when the Settlement encreased much farther back. — To which the Commissioners agreed and Promised they would make a Representation faithfully and honestly, and for their further Security, that they would do it they would give them a Writing under their Hands and Seals to that purpose —

They desired that some Rum might be given them to drink on their way home which the Commissioners agreed to, and paid them in Gold for that Purpose and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia Nine pounds thirteen Shillings and three pence Pennsylvania money.

Canasatego further says, That as their Brother Socarry ho gan sent them Provision on the Road here, which kept them from Starving, he hoped their Brother Onaraquea would do the same for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carried to their usual Place which were agreed to. —

After this Conference the Deed was Produced, and the Interpreter Explained it to them and they according to their Rank and Quality put their Marks and Seals to it in the presence of several Gentlemen of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and when they delivered the Deed Canasatego delivered it for the use of their Father the Great King and hoped he would Consider them, on which the Gentlemen and Indians present gave three Shouts. —

E R

In the Court House at Lancaster Tuesday July 2nd 1744. — A. M.

Present.

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Governor —
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

The Governor Spoke as follows;

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations two years ago, the Road between us was made clearer and Wider; Our Fire was enlarged, and our Friendship confirmed by an Exchange of Presents, and many other Mutual good Offices. —

We think ourselves happy in having been Instrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, and we perswade ourselves that you on your Parts will always remember it as an Instance of our good will and affection for you. This has given us an Opportunity of seeing you sooner, than perhaps we should otherwise have done; and as we

are

are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with Our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us. We take this opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.—

The Great King of England and the French King have Declared War against each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and the other by Sea. The Great King of England commanded the Land Army in Person, and gained a Compleat Victory. Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the rest were forced to pass a River with Precipitation to save their Lives. The great God covered the Kings head in that Battle, so that he did not receive the least hurt; for which we as well as we have reason to be very thankfull.

The Engagement at Sea was likewise to the Advantage of the English. The French and Spaniards joined their Ships together and came out to Fight us. The brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships, and many others were so Shatterd, that they were glad to take the opportunity of a very high wind and a dark Night to run away and to hide themselves again in their Harbours, had the Weather proved fair, he would in all probability have taken or destroyed them all.—

I need not put you in mind how much William Penn and his Sons have been your Friends, and the Friends of all the Indians; you have long and often experienced their Friendship for you, nor need I repeat to you kindly you were treated, and what valuable Presents were made to you two years ago by the Governor, the Council and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The Sons of William Penn are all now in England, and have left me in their place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the Indians. As a fresh proof of this, I have left my House and am come thus far to see you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendship with you. In testimony whereof I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yohah.—

As your Nations have engaged themselves by Treaty to assist the your Brethren of Pennsylvania in case of a War with the French, We do not Doubt but you will punctually performe an Engagement so solemnly entered into. A War is now declared, and We expect that you will not suffer the French, or any of the Indians in Alliance with them to March through your Country to disturb any of our Settlements. And that you will give us the Earliest and best Intelligence of any Designs that may be formed by them to our Disadvantage, as we promise to do of any that may come to yours. To enforce what I have now said to you, in the strongest manner, I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the Yo-hah—

After a little Pause his Honour the Governor Spoke again.—

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations

What I have now said to you is in conformity to the Treaties subsisting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations, I now proceed with the Consent of the Honble the Commissioners for Virginia and Maryland, to tell you, That all Differences having been adjusted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, We are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and establish a Friendship which is not to end, but with the World it self. And in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, I do by this fine Belt of Wampum and a Present of Goods to the Value of Three hundred pounds, confirm and establish the said Treaties of Peace Union and Friendship, you, on your parts doing the same.

Which was received with a loud Yo-hah

The Governor further added, The Goods bought with the one Hundred Pounds Sterling Put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia, are ready to be delivered when you Please. The Goods bought and sent up by the People of the Province of Pennsylvania, according to the List which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themselves, and are likewise ready to be delivered to you at your own time.

After a little Pause the Commissioners of Virginia Spoke as follows.—

Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations—

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Penns[illegible] 1744.

The Way between us being made Smooth by what Passed Yesterday, we desire now to confirm all former Treaties made between Virginia and you, our Brethren of the Six Nations, and to make our Chain of Union and Friendship as bright as the Sun, that it may not Contract any more Rust for ever, that our Childrens Children may rejoice at, and confirm what we have done and that you and your Children may not forget it We give you One hundred pounds in Gold and this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Friends and Brethren

Altho we have been Disapointed in our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the Catawbas, yet we desire to Speak to you something more about them. We believe they have been wrong'd by you, and Spoke of you with a foolish contempt; but this may be only the Rashness of some of their Young men. In this Time of War with our common Enemies the French and Ilinois, it will be the wisest way to be at Peace among Ourselves. They, the Catawbas, are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire you will agree, that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be United by one common Chain of Friendship. We give you this String of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Brethren

Our Friend Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the other World, as our Fathers have done; our Children will then want such a Friend to go between them and your Children, to reconcile any differences that may happen to arise between them, that like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

The way to have such a Friend is for you to send three or four of your Sons to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to Live in, and a Man on purpose to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language and Customs of the White People. To this Place we kindly Invite you to send some of your Children, and we promise you they shall have the same care taken of them, and be Instructed in the same manner as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you please; and to confirm this we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

Then the Commissioners of Maryland Spoke as follows:

Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachems of the Six United Nations. —

The Governor of Maryland invited you hither, we have Treated you as Friends and agreed you as Brethren.

the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in Maryland Will, we hope, Prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faster the Links of our Chain of Friendship, by a Renewal of all our former treaties; and that they may still be better Secured, we shall present you with One hundred Pounds in Gold.

What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust; whenever you perceive the least Speck, tell us of it, and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue so bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it; and, in pledge of the Truth of what we have now Spoken, and our affection to you we give you this Belt of Wampum

Which was received with the usual Ceremony —

Canasatego, in return, spoke as follows —

Brother Onas, Ssaraydo, and Twarry hogon,

We return you thanks for your several Speeches, which are very agreable to us. They contain matters of a great moment, that we propose to give them a very Serious consideration, and to answer them Suitably to their Worth and Excellence; and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

You

You tell us you beat the French; if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor, to make us rejoice with you in the Victory.

The Governor and Commissioners order'd a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a small Glass, calling it, A French Glass.

In the Court-House at Lancaster, July the 4th 1744. A.M.

Present,

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Governor &c.a —
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations
Conrad Weiser Interpreter —

Canassatego Speaker. —

Brother Onas,

Yesterday you expressed your satisfaction in having been instrumental to our meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, We in return assure you that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you had in bringing us together; in order to create a good Understanding, and to clear the Roads; and in token of our Gratitude, We present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas.

You was pleased Yesterday to inform us "That War had been Declared between the Great King of England and the French King, that two great Battles had been fought, one by Land and the other at Sea, with many other particulars." We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of England were successfull, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occasion. You then came nearer home and told us, "You had left your House, and were come thus far on behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain and to confirm your Friendship with us" We approve this Proposition, we thank you for it. We own, with Pleasure that the Covenant Chain between Us and Pennsylvania is of old Standing and has never Contracted any Rust; we wish it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and in token of the Sincerity of our Wishes, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Onas,

You was pleased Yesterday to remind us of our Mutual Obligation to assist each other in case of a War with the French, and to repeat the Substance of what we ought to do by our Treaties with you; and that as a War had been already entered into with the French you called upon us to be alert, and not to suffer the French to March through our Country to disturb any of your Settlements.

In answer, We assure you We have all these Particulars in our Hearts, they are fresh in our Memory. We shall never forget that You and We have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear and one Hand. We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care, we must inform you, that before we came here, we told *Onantio, our Father, as he is called, that neither he, nor any of His People should come through our Country, to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them, there was room enough at Sea to fight, there he might do what he pleased, but he should come upon our Land to do any Damage to Our Brethren. And you may depend upon our using our utmost care to see this effectually done; and in token of our Sincerity, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with usual Ceremony

After some little time the Interpreter said, Canassatego had forgot something Material, and desired to mend his Speech, and to do so as often as he should omitt any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added.

The

* Onantio the Governor of Canada.

The Six Nations have a great Authority and Influence over sundry Tribes of Indians in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Praying Indians, formerly a part with ourselves, who stand in the very gates of the French; and, to shew our further care, we have engaged these very Indians, and other Indian allies of the French for you. They will not join the French against you. They have agreed with us before we set out. We have put this Spirit of Antipathy against the French in these People. Our Interest is very Considerable with them, and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends, we shall use it for your Service.

The Governor said; Canassatego did well to mend his Speech, he might always do it when ever his Memory should fail him in any Point of Consequence, and he thanks him for the very agreeable Addition.

Brother Asparagoe

You told us Yesterday, that all Disputes with you being now at an End, you desired to confirm all former Treaties between Virginia and Us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

We agree very Heartily with you in these Propositions; we thank your good Inclinations; we desire you will pay no regard to any Idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice, and as the Dispute about the Lands is now entirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope, for the future, we shall not let towards each other, but as becomes Brethren and Hearty Friends.

We are willing to renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible for us and our Children with you and your Children to the latest Generation, and we desire you will imprint these Engagements on your Hearts in the Strongest manner; and in confirmation that we shall do the same, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

Which was received with Yo-hah from the Interpreter & all the Nations

Brother Asparagoe

You did let us know yesterday, that tho' you had been disappointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between Us and the Catabbas, yet you would still do the best to bring such a thing about. We are well pleased with your Design, and the more so, as we hear you know what sort of People the Catawbas are, that they are spiteful and Revengeful and have Treated us Contemptuously. We are glad you know these things of the Catawbas; we believe what you say to be true, that there are notwithstanding, some amongst them who are Wiser and better; and, as you say they are your Brethren, and belong to the Great King over the Water, we shall not be against the Peace on reasonable Terms, provided they will come to the Northward to Treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremonys.

Brother Asparagoe

You told us likewise you had a Great House Provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were several White People and Indians Children there to learn languages and to write and read, and invited us to send some of our Children among you, &c.ª

We must let you know we love our Children too well to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not inclined to give their Children learning. We allow it to be good and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Customs differing from yours, you will be so good as to excuse us.

We hope * Tarachawagon will be preserved by the Good Spirit to a good old age, when he is gone under Ground, it will be then time enough to look out for another; and no Doubt amongst so many Thousands as there are in the World, one such Man may be found, who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Tarachawagon does; while he lives there is no room to complain. In token of our Thankfulness for your Invitation we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Brother Tocarry-hogan

You told us yesterday, that since there was now nothing in Controversie between us, and the Affair of the Land was Settled to your satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendship which hath Subsisted between you and us ever since we became

Brethren

* Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiser.

Brethren; we are well pleased with the Proposition, and we thank you for it; we also are inclined to renew
ch Treaties and keep a good Correspondance with you. You told us further, if ever we should perceive the
Chain had Contracted any Rust; to let you know, and you would take care to take the Rust out, and pre-
serve it bright. We agree with you in this, and shall, on our Parts, do every thing to preserve a good
Understanding, and to live in the same Friendship with you as with our Brother Onas and
Canassatego; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this Belt of Wampum.

On which the usual Cry of Yo-hah was given

Brethren

We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us Yesterday, and shall now proceed
to Indian Affairs, that are not of so General a Concern.

Brother Asparaquoa.

There lives a Nation of Indians on the other side of your Country, the Susquehannas, who
are our Friends, and with whom we held Correspondence, but the Road between us and them has been
stopped for some time, on Account of the Misbehaviour of some of our Warriors. We have opened a New
Road for our Warriors, and they shall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Messengers
going to the Susquehannas, we desire they may go the old Road. We frequently send Messengers to
one another, and shall have more occasion to do so now that we have concluded a Peace with the Northern
to enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation

Brother Asparaquoa,

Among these Susquehannas there lives a few families of the Conoy Indians, who are de-
sirous to leave them, and to remove to the rest of their Nation among us, and the Straight Road
from them to us lyes through the Middle of your Country. We desire you will give them free
passage through Virginia, and furnish them with Passes; and to enforce our Request we give
you this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation

Brother Onas, Asparaquoa and Scarry-hogan

At the close of your respective Speeches Yesterday, you made us very handsome
Presents, and we should return you something suitable to your Generosity; but, alas, we are poor, and
shall ever remain so, as long as there are so many Indian Traders among us. Theirs and the white
Peoples Cattle have eat up all the Grass, and made Deer scarce. However, we have provided a small
present for you, and tho' some of you gave us more than others, yet, as you are all equally our Brethren
we shall leave it to you to divide it as you please.—And then presented Three Bundles of Skins
which were received with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

We have one thing further to say, and that is, We heartily recommend Union and a
good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict Friendship for one
another, and thereby you as well as we will become the Stronger.

Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity between the Five Nations; this has
made us formidable; this has given us great weight and Authority with our Neighbouring Nations.

We are a Powerfull confederacy; and, by your observing the same Methods our wise
Forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh Strength and Power; therefore whatever befalls you,
never fall out with one another.

The Governor replied:

The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland have desired me to Speak
for them; therefore I, in behalf of those Governments, as well as of the Province of Pennsylvania, return
you thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your
Brethren the English, and in particular for your having so Early engaged in a Neutrality the Seve-
ral

ral Tribes of Indians in the French alliance. We do not Doubt but you will faithfully Discharge your Promises. As to your Presents, we never estimate those things by their Real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with great Pleasure, and put a High value upon them. We are obliged to you for Recommending Peace and good Agreement amongst ourselves. We are all Subjects, as well as you, of the Great King beyond the Water; and, in Duty to his Majesty, and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a Regard to our Interest, we shall always be inclined to live in Friendship.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia presented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper, containing a Promise to recommend the Six Nations for further favour to the King; which they received with Yo-hah, and the Paper was given them by Conrad Weiser to keep for them. The Commissioners likewise Promised that their publick Messengers should not be Molested in their Passage through Virginia, and that they would prepare Passes for such of the Conoy Indians as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred pounds in Gold which was likewise receided with the Yo-hah

Canasatego said, We mentioned to You Yesterday the Booty you had taken from the French, and asked you for some of the Rum, which we supposed to be part of it, and you gave us some; but it Turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in French Glasses, we desire now you will give us some in English Glasses.

The Governor made Answer, We are glad to hear you have such a Dislike for what is French. They cheat you in your Glasses, as well as in every thing else. You must Consider we are at a Distance from Philadelphia, Annapolis and Philadelphia, where our Rum is, and that altho' we brought up a good quantity with us, you have almost drank it out, but notwithstanding this, we have enough left to fill our English Glasses, and will shew the Difference between the Artifices of the French, and the Generosity of the English towards you.

The Indians gave, in their order, five Yo-hahs; and the Honourable Governor and Commissioners, calling for some Rum, and some middle sized Wine Glasses, drank Health to the great King of England and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's in which all the Company Joined.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for one he had received of them, with Request to desire the Governor of Virginia to suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia immediately which was rendred unnecessary by the present Treaty.

Then, presenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them, that was in return for theirs, praying him, that as they had taken away one Part of Conrad Weiser's Beard, which frightned their Children, he would please to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians received these two Strings of Wampum with the usual Yo-hah's

The Governor then asked them, what was the reason that more of the Shawanaes, from their Town on Ohio, were not at the Treaty? But seeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another day to give an Answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser upon the Road on their Return home, for he was to set out to Philadelphia the next Morning.—

Canasatego in Conclusion, spoke as follows:

We have been hindred, by a great deal of Business, from waiting on you, to have some private Conversation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Healths of Onas beyond the Water; we desire you will them, we have a gratefull Sense of all their Kindnesses for the Indians. Brother Onas told us when he went away, he would not stay long from us; we think it a great while, and want to know when we may expect him, and desire when you write, you will recommend us heartily to him; which the Governor promised to do and then took his leave of them.

The Commissioners of Virginia gave Canasatego a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their leave of them in form, and at the same time delivered their Passes to them, according to their Request.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented Gachradodon with a Broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their leave of them in the same manner.

E R

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 31st July 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esquire Lieutenant Governor
Clement Plumsted Esquire
Samuel Nasell Esquire
Abraham Taylor Esquire
Thomas Lawrence Esquire
Ralph Assheton Esquire
Robert Strettle Esquire

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board the Draught of a Message to the Assembly which was read and approved, and is as follows.

Gentlemen.

Since your last adjournment, his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King has, by his Command, been published here, and a Proclamation been issued by me, with the Advice of the Council, requiring all persons under my Government, able to bear Arms, forthwith to provide themselves with them, that they may be in a good condition not only to defend this his Majesty's Province, their own Persons, Families and Estates, but to attack the Enemy, in case it shall be required of them. Lists of such as are thought the best qualified in the several Counties to discipline the Inhabitants are preparing, and Commissions will be made out for them with all Convenient despatch. This my Journey to Lancaster to meet the Indians prevented my doing sooner, and is all that is at present in my Power to do. The providing a Magazine of Arms and Ammunition, to be ready for all Emergencies, lies upon the Assembly, and it is the Duty of the Legislature to render the Strength we have useful to the King, our neighbours and ourselves, by a Law for settling and regulating a Militia, agreeable to the Practice in all other His Majesty's Colonies. Without a Law for this Purpose my Commissions will carry no real authority with them, for Persons cannot be forced to be exact in their attendance at any certain stated times for their Instruction in Military Discipline, nor prevented themselves with Arms or Ammunition. Nor without such a Law will it be possible to draw them together to repel an Invasion on this Province, or to send Assistance to Newyork, or any other of our Neighbours, in case they should be attacked. We have not now the Sheshuits Spaniard only to deal with. The French are an active enterprizing Enemy, and however quiet we are at present, or however secure we may now think ourselves, it is not to be doubted, but they are meditating a Blow to be struck where they think it may be done with the least Danger, and most advantage to themselves. — But whether this be so or not, it is right to suspect them, and the best Policy to be always upon our Guard. I, for my Part, shall be willing to pass any Bill that shall be laid before me for the Purposes I have mentioned, and as readily agree to any Reasonable Indulgence to such as are Religiously persuaded against bearing Arms. —

I have it likewise in Command from his Majesty to do every thing in my Power to encourage the fitting out Ships to act as Privateers against the Enemy. This I have done from a Principle of Obedience; but whoever reflects on the Increase of the French Trade in America, and, at the same time, on the great Accession of People to His Majesty's Northern Colonies since the last War, and the Materials they are furnished with for Building and equipping Private Ships of War for distressing the French in their Settlements, Trade and Commerce, will be convinced that His Majesty has well considered the Interest of his Subjects in these Orders, and that Success in the Execution of them, may have great effects even towards bringing the Enemy to Reason, and the War to a speedy end. I shall but just hint to you, that after having a Number of Men and Vessels equipped for Service as Privateers, since some of them will probably be always in Port, may likewise be greatly for the Security of this City, in case of an Attempt upon it by the Privateers of the Enemy. This part of the King's Dispatches leads me to ask you, what is to be done with any French Prisoners that shall be brought hither? How are they to be maintained? And how am I to be furnished with a Guard for Securing them in Prison here, or for escorting them to the Prisons in the Country? For it will not be prudent or safe; either to allow them to walk at Large, or to keep any number of them in the Prison of a Town circumstanced as this is. If you will make a Provision for them at the Expence of the Publick, Some of them may be sent away by every Vessel Bound to England, or other Parts of Europe, and some reserved in different Prisons in the Country, for recovering the Liberty of

of such of Our Country-men as may have the Misfortune to fall into the Enemies Hands. But if you refuse to do this, our Privateers, to avoid the Expence of maintaining Prisoners here, will of Course set them on shore in some remote Parts of the French Settlements; where the Sailors of the French Merchantmen will commence Privateers upon his Majesty's Subjects, and our Countrymen will languish in the French Prisons, for want of French Prisoners to exchange for them. These are Matters worthy of your most serious Consideration, and I hope you will enable me to act in such a Manner, as may be for the good of your fellow-subjects in general, and as may conceal from an observing Enemy the Weak side of your own Country in particular.

"I. Have now something more agreeable to lay before you, the Treaty with the Indians of the six Nations at Lancaster. You will see that they have made a Solemn Renewal of their Friendship with us, and have given me the strongest assurances, that they will not suffer the French, or any Indians in alliance with them, to march through their Country to disturb any of Our Settlements. And that they will give us notice of any Designs that may be formed against us by the Enemy so soon as they shall come to the Knowledge of them. They have likewise promised to send down some of the Delaware Chiefs with the two Indians present at the Murder of Armstrong and five Men, for their Examination. Our differences with Virginia and Maryland are also happily accommodated, which must be a very sensible pleasure to every Man in this Province, considering that otherwise we should have been unavoidably involved in the Quarrel. The Invitations to the Treaty having been from those two Governments, I do not think it reasonable that any Part of the Expence of Entertaining the Indians should fall upon Pennsylvania. As to the Expence of my Journey, they were such as became the Character I was to maintain; I should have been better pleased if it could have been less with credit to the Province.

"Observing that there was but one of the Shawanese from their principal Town upon the Ohio at the Treaty, I set a-foot an Enquiry into the Reason of it, and I have been since informed, that the six Nations and the Shawanese are far from being upon Good Terms, and that the latter have been endeavouring to draw the Delawares from Shamokin to Ohio, from whence the six Nations entertain a Jealousy of some ill designs; and it is whispered amongst them, that should they be obliged to take part in the War between us and the French, they will have the Shawanese and perhaps the Delawares also to Oppose them. As our Influence may have some effect on the Delawares, to prevent their Removal to Ohio, it is fortunate that some of their Chiefs are coming down. The Shawanese sent me word the two last Summers, that they designed me a Visit; but although I returned them a very kind Invitation in writing by the same Messengers, they did not come. And indeed it is observable, that the closer our Union has been with the Six Nations, the greater distance they have kept from us. I wish any method could be fallen upon to secure them effectually to the British Interest, as they lie upon one Part of our Frontiers, and our most valuable Trade for Skins is with them; but considering their frequent intercourse with the French, and their natural Inconstancy, I almost despair of it.

I cannot but be apprehensive, that the Indian Trade, as it is now carryd on, will involve us in some fatal Quarrel with the Indians. Our Traders, in Defiance of the Law, carry Spirituous Liquors amongst them, and take the Advantage of their inordinate Appetite for it, to cheat them of their Skins and their Wampum, which is their Money, and often to debauch their Wives into the Bargain. 'Tis to be wondered at then, if when they Recover from the Drunkenness they should take severe Revenges. I shall do all that lies in my Power to prevent these Abuses, by ordering a Strict Observance of the Law, relating to Licences, and the rigidest Prosecutions against such as shall be discovered to Sell Rum to the Indians. But I am sensible these will avail but little, the ill practices of these People being carryd on in the Woods, and at such a Distance from the Seat of Government that it will be very difficult to get Evidences to convict them. If I am Rightly informed, the like Abuses of the Traders in New England were the principal Causes of the Indian Wars there, and at length Obliged the Government to take the Trade into its own Hands. This is a Matter that well deserves your Attention, and perhaps will soon require your imitation.

Geo: Thomas

July 31st 1744.

August 4th

Memorandum 11th August: The following Message from the Assembly was Delivered to the Governor in answer to his Answers of the 31st of July, by the Members of Assembly.

Mr. Kay

May it please the Governor —

The Sentiments of the present Assembly, on that part of the Governors last Message, which relates to the Defence of the Province, have been so often expressed, and are so well understood by the Governor that we think any further Explanation at this time can be of no use. The Governor is pleased to inform us, he hath already issued a Proclamation with the Advice of Council "Requiring all Persons under his Government, able to bear Arms, forthwith to Provide themselves with them, that they may be in a good condition, not only to defend this his Majestys Province, their own Persons, Families and Estates, but to attack the Enemy, in case it shall be required of them. And that Lists of such as are the fittest best Qualified in the several Counties to discipline the Inhabitants are preparing, and that Commissions will be made out for them with all convenient Despatch." By Commissions from former Governors, a Militia was raised within this Province, and, as it seems to be warranted by our Charter of Privileges, it will we hope, excuse us from preparing a Bill to this End.

As to that part of the Governors Message which relates to French Prisoners, we are of Opinion, it might be for the Advantage of the Province, that those by whom they shall be taken, should rather carry them into some other Part of the Kings Dominions, than bring them amongst us, however such of them as are, or shall be brought in, ought to be taken care of. This we must leave to the Governors Prudent management, that it be done at the least Expence, and such Prisoners sent out of this Government, as soon as it can be done with Convenience. And the Charge that shall arise when known, we make no question but that succeeding Assemblies will pay.

The Measure which attended the Governors Endeavours for accomodating the Differences that lately subsisted between Virginia and Maryland with the Indians of the Six Nations; in obtaining a Solemn Renewal of their Friendship with us; and their Strongest Assurances that they will not suffer the French or Indians in their alliance, to march thro' their Country to disturb any of Our Settlements; as it may be the Means of preserving of Peace and Preventing Danger to our Frontier, affords us great Satisfaction, and we return the Governor our hearty thanks for his care and Conduct in the Management of this Treaty. The Expence which accrued on that Occasion, appears to us to be reasonable, and we shall make due Provision for its being paid.

It were to be wished that the Shawonese were on better Terms with the Six Nations, their Endeavouring to Draw the Delawares from Shamokin to Ohio, has no good aspect, and as it occasions the Six Nations to entertain a Jealousy of some ill designs, we desire the Governor will use his Influence with the Kings of those Delawares when they come down, to prevent their Removal from Shamokin, and if any Methods can be fallen upon to secure them effectually in the British Interest, which requires our Assistance, we shall chearfully contribute, what can reasonably be expected from us to so good a Purpose.

The Apprehensions the Governor is under, That the Indian Trade as it is now carryd on, will involve us in some fatal Quarrel with the Indians, is not without good Cause, the Traders in Defiance of the Law carrying Spirituous Liquors amongst them, their Cheating of them of their Skins and Wampum, and Debauching their Wives; are Crimes which have been frequently complained against, and, it is to be feared, not without just Grounds. And therefore the Resolutions the Governor hath been pleased to take to do all that lies in his Power to Prevent these Actions in ordering a Strict Observance of the Laws relating to Licences, and the rigidest Prosecution against such as shall be discovered to Sell Rum to the Indians; we very much approve, and believe it may in a good degree remedy the Evil complained against. To provide a Bill for amending the Law in respect to Indian Traders, would, we think, require longer time than will be convenient for us to stay together at this Season of the Year, and that therefore it will be best referred to the Consideration of the Succeeding Assembly. Signed by order of the House John Kinsey Speaker.

The five Members at the same time acquainted the Governor that the House proposed to adjourn to the 30th. of September, unless he had any thing to lay before them that might require their longer stay. The Governor said, he had no objection to the proposed Time of Adjournment, but as some of the Delaware Chiefs were expected down before another Meeting of Assembly he was desirous to know the Mind of the House as to their Maintainance, and the Presents to be made them.

I. L. C

338.

Pennsylvania. 1744.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 21st August 1744. A.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Abraham Taylor } Esquires

John Kinsey Esqr Speaker of the Assembly

The Deputies of the Delaware Indians

The Governor order'd the Interpreter to tell the Indians, he was ready to hear what they have to say.

Tuadahiehqunt Spoke as follows.

Brother the Governor

Alomipas our Chief is Sick and has Deputed me to Speak for him. He has been often here and always before this time on Occasions that have been good and agreeable, now we come upon a very unhappy Affair, something worse than any thing that ever happend before, and which we are very Sorry for.

We remember all our Treaties and that by them we became one Body and one People with our Brethren. We remember every part of them and the Engagements we are under by them not to hurt Our Brethren. And we freely confess that Blood has been Spilt by us contrary to the Chain of Friendship, tho' we on our part have had no design to break it.

The Road from us to this Town has always been clear and open, but now we ourselves have laid a great Tree a-cross it, that has almost Block'd it up, and has rendred it impassable and we are come down to endeavour to take it away, and to make the Road as clear as ever, and in token of the Sincerity of our Dispositions, we present you with this String of Wampum.

This Murder, has, no doubt, filled our Brethrens Eyes so full with Tears that they cannot see us, we desire to wipe the Tears from their Eyes that they may see us, the Sky and every thing else as they used to do before the Murder happened, and for this purpose we present you with a Bundle of Skins.

This Murder has been as great a grief to our Hearts, as to Yours, it gives us great Pain when we think of it. We would however remove out of your Hearts the Spirit of Resentment and Revenge against us for it, and in order to induce you to moderate your Anger, we give you this Bundle of Skins.

By an Article in all our Treaties we mutually engage, let what will happen, it shall not break the good Correspondence that is between us, and now that this unhappy affair has happened, we come down to desire it may not occasion a Breach of Friendship, but that notwithstanding this we may still continue Brethren. and to induce you we give a Bundle of Skins.

E R C

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the Supreme Court Room the 21st of August 1744 P.M.

Present

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Rasell, William Till, Abraham Taylor } Esquires

The Chief Justice

Shickcalamy Deputy of the Six Nations and

The Deputies of the Delaware Indians.

Nicholas Scull and Marcus Hewling } Interpreters.

The Governor Spoke as follows.

Brethren

I am well pleased with what you said in the Morning as it is a testimony of the good Disposition of the Delaware Nation to preserve the Treaties Subsisting between us and them. We on our Part are well inclined to preserve a good Understanding notwithstanding what has

happen'd

happend, but there must be something done first before we proceed to that, the Road is now obstruct and it must be made perfectly clear and free.

I do not impute the Murders that have ben committed to the whole Delaware Nation, I impute them only to the People that committed them, but it lies on the whole Delaware Nation to see that Justice be done by delivering up the persons present when the Murders were committed to be examined and punished according to Law.

I have not forgot the Promise I made to the Six Nations at Lancaster that in case the five young men, should, on Examination be found innocent, they should not be punished but sent safe back to their Friends. I expect therefore that you will immediately point out the two Persons and cause them to be brought to the Chief Justice To-Morrow Morning to be Examined. After this is done, I have other Business to Speak upon

Thick Calamy caused the two Young Men to stand up and pointing to them said they were the two and should be carefully brought to be examined by the Chief Justice in the Morning.

and after a little while added, Brethren you have one of Our Cousins in Prison, and he has told some of our Young men that he would make his Escape this Night, he is Master of the Black Art and a Conjurer, therefore take care of him.

The Governor told Thick Calamy he defied the Devil and all his Works, and he need not be under any Apprehensions, The Indian should be well Guarded, and immediately gave orders to the High Sheriff who was in waiting to get him in Irons and to confine him closely. —

E.R.S.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the Chamber of the Supream Court on the 24th of August 1744. A.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor

Ralph Assheton, Robert Strettle } Esqrs
William Sill

The Chief Justice

The Deputies of the Delaware Nation.

The Governor Spoke as follows

Brethren of the Delaware Nation

When you had done Speaking the other Day I insisted you should immediately deliver up the two Young Men who were present at the Murder of John Armstrong and the Men to be Examined by the Chief Justice, and when that should be done, and they Examined I then told you I would give you an Answer to the Several Matters mentioned by you.

I understand the two Young men were accordingly delivered and have been Examined, and the Chief Justice reports to me that for any thing which appears in their Examinations they were not concerned in any of the Murders.

The next thing in course would be to proceed immediately to the Tryal of Musha Meelan as well to give you the Satisfaction of being Present, as to have the benefit of these Young Mens Evidence, for before he can be condemned they must Speak publickly in a Court of Justice one more what they said in their Examination before the Chief Justice, but as several things Previous to the Tryal are to be done by our forms of Law, which require time, this will make it too long for you to stay. Your Forms and ours differ widely but ours we know by long Experience are good; they were made for us by the Great King over the Seas who it will be for the Benefit of the Indians to be tryed in the same manner the white People are. In six Weeks or little more Musha Meelan will be tryed, and then I desire you would send down the two Young Men to give the same Account at the Tryal as they did before the Chief Justice, and I give you the Strongest Assurances that they shall be taken good care of, and sent back soon and with safety.

These points being Settled and taking it for granted that you will comply with our Request and send down the two young men at the time appointed, I shall now go on to answer the Several Things mentioned by you at your first Meeting.

You say it was you who stopped up the Road and layd a great Tree across it, that by

these —

these Murders you have broke the Treaties between us, but are willing to open the Road again to free it from all Obstructions and to renew the Chain of Friendship and to recover a good Unterstanding, And in token of your Sincerity you presented Us with a String of Wampum.

These your Declarations are well received by us, we are willing to be reconciled to you, we expect you will make good these Professions and take care to prevent such outrages for the future, and in token of our Willingness to admit you again into Friendship we present you with this String of Wampum.

Brethren — We accept of your Bundle of Skins and have concluded that they shall not be put to the Account of the Government but given to the Widow and Children of the Deceased to wipe away their Tears — and as Friendship is now perfectly restored we design to make you a Present of Goods in token of our Reconciliation, and shall order them to be ready to deliver to you in the afternoon. —

Before I conclude, I must say something of the same kind. I sayd to the Six Nations, Tho' the Indian Traders are not the best sort of People, and may do you hurt, yet you are not to take Revenge yourselves, but apply in all such Cases to Conrad Weiser who is a Justice of Peace, and will hear your Complaint, and procure you such redress as our Law will give. —

Which Calamy replyed as follows

Brother the Governor

We have heard your Answer to what we sayd the other Day, and return you Thanks for giving Us so favourable a one, and for taking us again into your Friendship.

Brethren

Since it is now understood how this Thing came about and that the Sun which was darkend now Shines again as clear as ever, we give you this Belt of Wampum to cover the Wound that we have made

Here he laid down a Belt

Since this unhappy Affair is now fully ended we give you this Belt of Wampum to take away the Hatchet

Here he laid down another Belt

If the Hatchet be removed but a little way it may Perhaps be seen and being Bloody give offence, We therefore bury it with this Belt deep under Ground, that it may never be seen more, nor remembered by Us nor those who are under the Ground to the latest Posterity

Here he laid down another Belt

Let this String of Wampum serve to Clear the Air that was rendered foul and Corrupted by this unhappy Murder

Here he laid down a String. —

Let this String of Wampum serve as fewel to the Councill Fire to make it burn as clear as ever. —

Let this String of Wampum serve to take the Overflow of Gall out of your Entrails, for such a foul offence as this always occasions an overflow of the Gall which must be taken out. —

E. R. C

At a Council held in the Supreame Court House the 25th August 1744. P.M.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor

William Till
Ralph Assheton
} Esqrs

The Governor Spoke as follows

Brethren of the Delaware Nation

In the Forenoon you gave a Belt of Wampum to Cover the Wound and another to remove the Hatchet, I accept your Belts and Consent that the Wound be covered and the Hatchet removed, and this unhappy affair buried under ground

In

A Belt

In hopes that the Air may be rendered Sure and never insafed again by such an Accident I present you with this String of Wampum.

That the Council Fire tho almost extinguished may burn rather Brighter than it did before, I give you this String. —

And as a proof that my resentment has entirely subsided, my Gall is removed, and that I shall never more bear in remembrance this unhappy affair. —

I give you this String of Wampum —

The Governor then ordered the Interpreter to enquire whether they had come to a resolution of sending the two Young Men down. —

They Answered they had had the matter under their Considerations, and tho they had good Inclinations to Oblige the Governor did not doubt but the Young Men might be very agreeable, yet they could not undertake to do it without the Consent of their Chief, that on their Return they would Communicate the Governor's Request to Alimapas, and did not doubt but the Young Men might be sent down at the time.

A String of Wampum

The Envoy of the Indians on Sasquahannah having removed higher up to be neat us we take this opportunity to inform the Governor of it, and on their behalf give this String of Wampum. —

After which was publickly transacted was finished, the Governor desired Conrad Weiser to bring Thick Calamy, and four or five of the principal Indians to his House, that he might have some private Conversation with them, and accordingly Thick Calamy — the Delaware Speaker on five others waited upon the Governor the next Morning, when the Governor told them, that having heard some of the Shawnese from Ohio had been with them and Invited them to remove from Shamokin to Ohio, he was desirous to know the Truth of it. To which — answered, that the Shawnese at Ohio had indeed invited Cacanwichiky and the Shawnese Indians at his Town to Ohio, and that they had removed thither, and that their Uncles the Mingos had sent a Messenger to Cacanwichiky with a Belt of Wampum to know the reason of their removal, and to invite them back again to their former Settlement to which no Answer was yet come; but that the Shawnese had never Sent any such Invitation to the Delawares, and if they had they would not have excepted of it, for they knew them to be a false People, and to have Ill minds, but would have sent their Brother the Governor an Account of it. The Governor after Expressing his Satisfaction at what they had said, asked them, as Alimapies was grown very old, and seemed, by what they had told him, to be at the point of Death, who they intended to choose for their Chief, when that should happen. To which — Answered, that they had not yet come to any Resolution on that matter, but, as soon as they did, they would give the Governor notice of it. The Governor then recommended to them to be very careful in their Choice, and especially with regard to the Sobriety of the Person, for that one who was greedy of Strong Liquor, would neither be able to Advise, nor to Act for the Interest of their Nation; for which Advice they all gave the Governor Thanks, and promised to follow it, and after expressing great Satisfaction at his Governor's kind treatment of them, they took their leaves of him, and set out for Shamokin.

Memorandum —

Philad.a Oct.r 4.th 1744 —

A Council was Summon'd to consider of the Returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners of the several Counties for the Year ensuing, but none of the Members attending His Honour ordered, That Commissions be made out to Nicholas Scull Esq.r as Sheriff and Henry Hall Gentleman as Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia. To John Hart Esq.r as Sheriff and Joseph Chapman Gentleman as Coroner of the County of Bucks. To John Owen Esq.r as Sheriff and Thomas Morgan Gentleman as Coroner of the County of Chester. To John Sterral Esq.r as Sheriff and Robert Thomson Gentleman as Coroner of the County of Lancaster. The Governor also ordered Commissions to be made out to Samuel Bickley Esq.r as Sheriff and Benjamin Cook Gentleman as Coroner of the County of Newcastle To Thomas Green Esq.r as Sheriff and Thomas Parke Gentleman as Coroner of the County of —

Pennsylvania 1744.

of Kent and To William Shankland Esq.r as Sheriff and Robert Gill Gentleman as Coroner of the County of Sussex.

On the 14.th Octob.r Five Members of Assembly waited upon the Governor and acquainted him that in pursuance of the Charter of Privileges and Laws of this Provinc a Quorum of the Representatives were met and had chose their Speaker and desired to know when the Governor would be pleased to receive the House in order to present him. His Honour appointed twelve o'clock next day. ——

E. R.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 16.th October. —

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Clement Plumsted
Ralph Assheton
Robert Strettle
Samuel Hasel
Abraham Taylor
} Esq.rs

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The whole House waited on the Governor at the Time by him appointed and having presented John Kinsey Esq.r as their Speaker and the Governor having approved their Choice the Speaker made the usual Claim of Priviledges and the Governor was pleas'd to say in the Answer that so long as he should have any Thing to do with the Administration of the Government, those Priviledges should be inviolably preserved to the Assemblies of this Province.

The Governor laid before the Board two Messages, which he had prepared to send to the House which were approved and are as follows.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen

"As it is the Duty of my Station to be at all Times watchfull over the Interests of the Province under my Government, and as nothing more essentially concerns them than the Security of its Trade and Navigation, I think my self indispensably obliged to lay hold of the first Opportunity of delivering to you my Sentiments upon a very late Incident, which, as it cannot but have come to your Knowledge, must have in some degree otherwise engaged your Thoughts before your Meeting together, that is, the taking four Vessels upon our Coast by a French Privateer Ship of considerable Force, and the Captains going the Men leave to on Shore, with this contemptuous Circumstance, that he was too well acquainted with Philadelphia to apprehend their sending out any Thing to attack him, and that he therefore designd to Cruize a Fortnight longer in the same Place. If he did not stay out that Time, it may be concluded he did his Business sooner, and from the Success he met with, that this Ship and the Two Privateer Brigantines equipped at Louisburg at the same Time, will soon return to an Harvest Plentifull, and to be reaped without Danger.

"Is it not a Reproach to the Name of Englishmen to suffer themselves to be thus insulted, when they have the Means in their Hands to maintain their ancient Character? For under proper Regulations a Ship might have been equipped in a few Days capable of driving this Privateer from the Coast, or of bringing her in. And will not your Trade be entirely ruined, when the Enemy are convinced by Experience, that they may not only Cruize upon your Coast, but Block up your Port with Impunity? The French in America seemed at first unprepared for War, but now they begin to act, and it is highly probable their Privateers will swarm upon our Coast next Summer, if we do not put ourselves in a Condition to act against them, to Convoy our Vessels off, and to protect them when they come upon our Coast. The Governments of New-England, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, enter'd early into this Method of securing their Trade, and Virginia has been lately obliged, from the Disability of the King's Ships upon that Station, to do the same. —

To

"It is not difficult to foresee the ill consequences that will ensue upon a want of attention, or an ill-timed Parsimony, in a Matter of this Importance. If the British Merchants as well as our own, are not as well protected by this as by other Governments, the Trade of this City will be soon at an End, for no Man will carry it on at a certain loss. From hence will follow the Loss of your Ship-building, and the Ship-wright, Smith, Joiner and all other Artificers concernd in equipping that noble Machine, must seek for employment elsewhere; and when this Trade is once lost, the Examples of a neighbouring City, shews that it is not easily to be recoverd. This whole City indeed, in some way or other depends upon the Merchant, and if he cannot Trade to Advantage, it will be soon very sensibly felt by the whole. Even the Farmer, who is too apt to consider the Landed and the Trading Interest in opposition to each other, must confine his Produce to the Consumption of his own family, if the Merchant is disabled from exporting it to foreign Markets.

"In opposition to the fitting out a Vessel for the protection of your Trade, I know it has been said, that it is a needless Expence to the Province, since the Kings Ships stationed at New York and Virginia, are sufficient to clear the Coast of the Enemies Privateers. But we are now convinced from Experience, that the Kings Ships have been orderd upon other Services, and that what with the Desertion of their Seamen, and their being out of Repair at their return to their Stations, the whole Summer has been spent before they could put to Sea again."

October. 16th 1744. Geo: Thomas

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen

"By the last Vessel from Bristol, I received a Letter from the Proprietaries, enclosing a Copy of a Bill brought into the House of Commons last Session by Sir John Barnard, Colonel Bladen and Mr. Jane, in consequence of a Petition signd by Twenty-four Merchants, to prevent the issuing Bills of Credit in the Colonies as a Tender for the Payment of Debts. The Bill was ordered to be Printed, that it may be considerd next Session. The Gentlemen who brought it in, being of great figure and Weight in the House, it is concluded that it will be well supported.

"As the Interest of this Province may be greatly affected by this Bill, I think it highly adviseable, that you immediately prepare a set of Instructions, and Transmit them by the first opportunity, for obviating any Objections that may be raised against the Paper Currency here. Mr. Partridge, as Agent for Rhode-Island, has already engaged Mr. Paris in Behalf of that Colony.

Octobr. 17th 1744 Geo: Thomas

Memorandum 17th Octobr. The Governor sent to the House a Copy of the Minutes of Council at the late Treaty with the Delaware Indians together with a Letter from Mr. Conrad Weiser relating to Indian affairs.

E. R. S

At a Council held at Philadelphia the Eighteenth Day of October 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.
Ralph Ashton, Robert Strettle, Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor having Yesterday received from the Assembly a Bill for the Speedy Tryal of Capital offences, committed by any Indian or Indians in the remote parts of the Province, the same was read, and it being the Opinion of the Board that the word (Remote) was of an uncertain signification, and that it might be as usefull to have all Capital offences that should be committed by Indians in any part of the Province, tryd in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia and likewise that the Expences of such Prosecutions, should be born by the Province and not by any particular County; The Secretary was Charged with a Verbal Message to the Assembly to recommend to them to amend the Bill as to those two Points, but at the same Time to acquaint

acquaint the House that His Honour would pass the Bill as it is, in case they should not incline to alter it.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 19th October 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted Abraham Taylor Esqrs.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Board that two Members of Assembly waited upon him Yesterday in the afternoon to know when he would be pleased to receive the House in order to the Enacting into a Law the Bill for the more speedy Tryal of Capital Offences committed by any Indian or Indians in the remote parts of the Province, and that he had appointed to receive the House at twelve o'clock to day, and that at the same Time the two Members deliver'd him a paper which was read, and is as follows: viz.t

In Assembly, October 18th 1744. P. M.

The House taking into their Consideration the several Messages which they have received from the Governor

Resolv'd,

That Samuel Levis and Abraham Chapman do wait upon the Governor, and return him the Hearty Thanks of the House for the care he has shewn for the Province, and particularly respecting Indian Affairs: And to acquaint him, that the House have given directions to their Committee of Correspondence to prepare Instructions for their Agent the better to enable him to oppose the Bill lately brought into Parliament, of which the Governor was pleased to send them a Copy, a Bill, which if past into a Law, appears to the House, destructive of all their Liberties, and likely to be attended with the most dangerous Consequences to all the King's Subjects in America: That they have ordered a Sum of Money to be remitted to their Agent for defraying the Expenses which shall arise on the Oppositions directed to be given to this Bill: That as the Governor is in a few days Time to be at Newcastle, and it will be inconvenient to divers of the Members to stay long at this Season of the year; and as the House are of opinion no great inconvenience can arise by their not giving a more particular Answer to the Governor's first Message, they hope he will not take it amiss that they chuse to defer the same until the next sitting of Assembly.

Copy from the Minutes B Franklin Cl. of Assemy

Two Members of Assembly waited upon the Governor to inform him that the House intended to Adjourn to the seventh day of January next if the Governor had no Objection to that Time, His Honour said he had no Objection, but if any Thing should happen that might require their attendance before that Time, he would call them together. The Speaker with the whole House waited on the Governor and presented the Bill entitled an Act for the more speedy Trial of Capital Offences committed by any Indian or Indians in the Remote parts of the Province to be past into a Law, which was accordingly by the Governor pass'd into a Law of this Province, and a Warrant was issued to affix the Great Seal thereto

Memorandum on the 7th January 1744: Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was met in pursuance of their Adjournment and if he had any Thing to lay before them they were ready to receive it. The Governor said He had nothing at present to lay before the House, but was ready to receive any Thing they might have to lay before him.

On the 10th January Two Members waited on the Governor and presented him with an Order of the House signed by the Speaker for £500 Pounds in part of His Support for the present Year, and acquainted His Honour that the Business now before the House not being in forwardness for present dispatch the House intended to Adjourn to the 22d of April if the Governor had no objection to that Time, The Governor thank'd the House for the Sum they

they had presented him with and made no Objection to the proposed Time of Adjournment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 13th. February 1744

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Ralph Asheton, William Till, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strelle } Esq.rs.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board several Letters and Papers which he had received by Express from Governor Shirley relating to an Expedition formd by the Governments of New England for the Reduction of Cape Breton wherein he earnestly desires that all may be done that is possible to engage this Province to do its full part in concert with them for carrying on this Expedition, and that we would either join them or soon follow them with a Sufficient force both for the Land and Sea Service and that we would likewise procure what private Ships of War we could possibly influence to go.

And on reading the several Letters and Papers it was the unanimous Opinion of this Board that the Assembly should be called to meet as soon as possible, and that at their meeting the Dispatches should be forthwith laid before them. Whereupon His Honour ordered Writs to be prepared to summon the Assembly to meet on the 25th Instant.

Afternoon 25th. February 1744. Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House was met and ready to receive any Thing he might have to lay before them, and desired a Copy of the Writs by which they were Summond. The Governor said he would send them a Message in the Morning, together with the Writs by which they were called together.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 4th. March 1744.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Thomas Lawrence, Ralph Asheton, Abraham Taylor, Samuel Hasel, William Till, Robert Strelle } Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board his Message to the Assembly about the Expedition carried on by the Government of New England for the Reduction of Cape Breton and the Assembly's Answer to which were read and are as follows,

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen

The Papers which I have ordered to be laid before you, will inform you of my reason for calling you together before the Time to which you stood adjourned. The Government of New-England requests our Aid for the Reduction of Cape Breton. The Enterprize shews a fine publick Spirit in that People; and if it succeeds will be greatly for the Honour of His Majesty, and the Interest of all his Colonies in North America. The Conquest of Louisbury which is the only French Port of Consequence in this Part of the World, either for Strength or the Accommodation of large Ships, will banish all apprehensions for the future of Maritime Attempts upon the Colonies, or their Trade upon this Coast; but the Advantages to us and to our Mother-Country are so many, and so Evident, that it will be losing Time to Enumerate them. Dispatch, you will see, is the Life of the undertaking: Let me recommend that to you, Gentlemen, with regard to a Provision of Money: I promise you that the Disposition of it shall be diligently and faithfully made; and in such a manner, as you shall advise may be most for the

the Service it is intended to promote

Geo: Thomas.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor

May it please the Governor,

The Message we last received, with the Papers to which the Governor was pleased to refer us for the occasion of our being called together, we have taken into our Consideration, with that Attention and Regard the Importance thereof justly requires.

We are willing to suppose the Expedition intended by the Government of the Massachusetts against Cape Breton, is, as the Governor is pleased to Express it the Result of a fine Publick Spirit and we would chuse to avoid any Remarks thereon which can justly give them Umbrage, and yet we cannot but think if they expected the Assistance of the Neighbouring Colonies, it is reasonable they should have consulted them, both as to the Enterprize, and the manner in which it was to be executed, whereas the present Scheme is wholly their own, and if the other Colonies do not accede to it in the manner it is now projected, it is too late for Alterations, how advantageous soever they might prove. If the Design succeed they will be entitled to but small part of the Honour; if it miscarry, they may indeed be time enough to share a principal part of the Disgrace.

Permit us to add, that as the Assistance they expect from Great Britain or the King's Ships, seems to us uncertain, the aids desired of the neighbouring Colonies, if granted, such as probably must come too late; the Attempt in it self extremely hazardous, the Danger which may arise from a diversity of Opinions between Officers equal in Authority, independant of each other without any Commander in Chief to Control or Direct them, great and unavoidable: In a word, as there are no directions from the Crown concerning it, the Sentiments of the Ministry, and how such a Procedure will be relished by our Superiors, unknown; and as it may possibly interfere with or disconcert their Measures, had we not other reasons to determine us, we should think it not prudent to engage in an Enterprize, where the Expence must be great, perhaps much Bloodshed and the Event very uncertain.

The Governor Signified to the Board that as Sundry Magistrates in the several Counties were dead since Issuing the last general Commissions of the Peace, it would be proper to renew them, and desired the Members to prepare Lists of such as they would judge Worthy to be put into Commission.

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received from the Governor of Virginia, desiring his Assistance for settling a Peace between the Catawbas and the Indians of the six Nations and enclosing their Answer to a Message sent them by the Governor of Virginia pursuant to the Treaty at Lancaster.

Memorandum Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was inclined to Adjourn to the 22d of April if he made no objection to it. His Honour said he had nothing to object to the proposed Time of Adjournment.

Memorandum 22d. April 1745 Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was met pursuant to their Adjournment and that if the Governor had any thing to lay before them they were ready to receive it. The Governor returned for Answer that nothing proper for the Consideration of the House had occurr'd to him, since their last meeting, that if, during their sitting any thing of that kind should arise, he would communicate it to them, and that if they had any business to lay before him he would give it all the Dispatch in his Power.

E R S

At a Council held at Philadelphia 25th April 1745.

Present

The Honorable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, William Till, Samuel Hasselo, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettle } Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board a Petition from the Inhabitants of the back Part of the County and the Eastern Parts of Lancaster County, renewing their former request for a new County which were read, and their Case being thought proper to be recommended to the Assembly the same was done by the Governor in the following Message

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

"Several of the Inhabitants of the back Parts of Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties, having renewed their Petition to me, setting forth the Inconveniences they labour under on Account of their great distance from the County Courts, and praying that a New County may be erected agreeable to the Lines marked in a Map of the Province formerly drawn, I repeat to you what I said to a former Assembly, that if it shall be thought likely to conduce to the Security, Ease, and good Order of that Part of the Government, I shall be willing to grant the Prayer of the Petition; and as a Provision will be best made by a Law for the Establishment of Courts of Judicature, I shall be also willing to join with you in One for that and any other necessary purposes"

Geo. Thomas.

April 25th 1745.

The Governor laid before the Board a Deposition made by James Cunningham, Servant to Peter Chartier Indian Trader at Alleghenny and sworn to on the 18th Instant before Jno Armstrong Esqr one of the Justices of Lancaster County, whereby it appears that Peter Chartier his Master had accepted a Military Commission under the French King and was gone to Canada, which is likewise confirmed by a Letter wrote by Peter Chartier to Jacob Sigar an Indian Trader, a copy whereof was also laid before the Board, and the Governor having made a Message upon the affair of the Catawbas, and upon these Informations of the Deserter Peter Chartier the same was read and approved.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen.

"Since your last Meeting, I received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia enclosing the Catawbas Answer to a Message he had sent them, pursuant to the Treaty of Lancaster, and desiring my Assistance for settling a Peace between them and the Indians of the Six Nations. I made no difficulty of Promising my best offices, to prevent, if possible, the effusion of those unhappy peoples Blood; and immediately engaged Conrad Weiser to undertake another Journey to Onantago, so soon as the Spring should be far enough advanced, to find Grass for his Horses. As the Treachery of the Catawbas in a former Instance, has made them justly suspected by the Six Nations, I despaired of perswading the Latter to send Deputies to their Country, and therefore instructed Conrad Weiser to propose Williamsburg, or some other Town in Virginia for the place of Holding the Treaty; but in case the Six Nations cannot be brought to agree to that, to consent to its being at Philadelphia, upon condition that they limit the number of Deputies to five on each side. Notwithstanding Governor Gooch has promised to defray the Expence of this Negociation, the Charge of an Express or two, or perhaps a few Days Entertainment for a Present to the Indians will probably fall upon this Province, and I doubt not

You will chearfully provide for it.

"I have just received Information that Peter Chartier after disposing of his Effects in this Government, is gone over to the Enemy. His conduct for some years past, has rendred him generally suspected; and it seems my Reprimanding him for some very Exceptionable Parts of it, is made use of amongst other Things to excuse his Infidelity. Had he been punished as he deserved for the Villanous report he spread two Years ago among the back Inhabitants, in order to Spirit them up against such of the Six Nations as should happen to travel through those parts of the Country, he would not have been at this Time with the Enemy, but an Apprehension that the Shawnese (whose perfidious Blood partly runs in Chartier's Veins) might resent upon our Traders any severity to him, restrained me from making use of such, and induced me to chuse the Gentle method of Reproof, which his Brutish Disposition has construed into an affront.

"I am likewise informed, that he has persuaded a considerable number of the Shawnese to remove from their old Town, to a greater distance upon an other River, and it is not to be doubted but that a Person of his Savage Temper, will do his all the Mischief he can. If you think it worth while, I will send a Special Messenger to persuade those Shawnese to return to their former place of abode, or I will take any other Method you shall advise; tho' it is my opinion, the Advantages of the Trade Excepted, the further these People remove from our Borders, the better it will be for us. I have wrote Letters from Time to Time to the Shawnese Chiefs, inviting them down to Philadelphia, and particularly a very kind one the last fall, which Peter Shaver tells me he delivered; but that I have of late received no Answer, may be imputed to Chartier's influence over them; and it is too probable that he will make use of it to defeat any future Attempts we shall make to revive their friendship with us."

Geo. Thomas.

April 25th 1745.

The Governor laid before the Board a Complaint made by Shickalamy to Conrad Weiser that several great abuses had been Committed by the bringing Rum to Indian Towns, contrary to the Laws of this Province, whereupon a Proclamation was ordered to be prepared and laid before the Council next Council day to prevent these Abuses for the future.

Memorandum on the 26th Day of April Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor with a Written Message in answer to the last of His Honours two Messages of Yesterday and at the same Time acquainted him that his other Message was under the Consideration of the House and that they proposed to Adjourn to the 18th Aug.st next if he had no Objection to that time. His Honour said he had no Objection.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

May it please the Governor.

The good Offices the Governor hath been pleased to undertake, at the desire of the Governor of Virginia, for settling a Peace between the Indians of the Six Nations and the Catawbas, and for preventing if Possible, a farther Effusion of those unhappy Peoples Blood, is very agreeable to us, and will we hope be attended with the Success desired. And if, for the accomplishing so good purposes, it become necessary that the Deputies of those Nations should meet at Philadelphia, and consequently occasion a Charge to this Province; and altho' it be reasonable that the Government of Virginia, according to their Promise, do defray the Expence of that negociation; yet as we look upon it at all Times prudent, and more particularly so in the present Critical Juncture of Publick Affairs, to cultivate a good understanding with the Indians, and do not doubt of all the frugality requisite; whatever Charges shall necessarily arise for the Expresses and Presents the Governor is pleased to mention, we shall chearfully provide to pay.

The Infidelity of Peter Chartier's, in his going over to the Enemy, and his persuading a considerable Number of the Shawnese to remove from their old Town to a greater Distance on another River, gives us some Concern, as it looks like an Attempt to destroy the Friendship which hitherto Subsisted between those Indians and this Government. It is very

very probable, from the same treacherous Principles, Charlevoix may be induced to do us all the Mischief in his Power amongst those Indians; and if a Special Messenger was sent to them it may be attended with some Danger; and considering Charlevoix's Influence, perhaps not be sufficient to induce them to return to the Place of their former Abode, were such Return allow'd to be of Advantage to this Province. We must however, refer the conducting this Affair to the Governor's Prudence, upon such further Advices as he may hereafter receive; returning him our hearty Thanks for the care he hath hitherto taken in these Affairs, and making no Question, but that as occasion shall require, every prudent Measure will be taken to Defeat Charlevoix's Perfidious Designs, and preserve, if possible, the Shawnese steady in their Friendship with this Government.

R.L

At a Council held at Philadelphia 7th May 1745.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettel Esq.r

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The following Proclamation being prepared by the Secretary acording to the directions of the last Council the Governor thought it necessary, as the Indian Traders were in Town and Conrad Weiser was going to Onantago that the same should be publish'd immediately and therefore signed it together with a Warrant to affix the Great Seal to it.

By the Honourable

George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware,

A Proclamation.

Whereas by several Acts of Assembly of this Province, the selling of Rum to the Indians is forbidden under severe Penalties, and particularly by an Act of the 12th of King William it is enacted as follows: "That all Rum, Brandy, or other Strong Liquors, that shall be carried, or offer'd to Sale or Disposal to or at any of the Indian Towns or Habitations, or within the Bounds of this Province, shall be forfeit, and it is hereby declared to be forfeit, One Third to the Governor, and Two Thirds to such Person or Persons as shall seize the same, and all Persons (as well Indians as others) are hereby impower'd to seize and secure all such Rum, Brandy, or other strong Spirits, so found at any Indian Towns or Settlements as aforesaid." And by another Act, of the 8th Year of the late King George the first it is among other things enacted: "That no Person whatsoever, otherwise than is therein declared, shall Sell, Barter, or Give to any Indian or Indians, or to any other Person for their use, nor by any Means, directly or indirectly, furnish, or cause to be furnished any Indian or Indians, with any Rum, Wine, or other strong Liquors, mixed or unmixed, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Offence, one Half to the Governor for Support of Government, and the other Half to the Informer, or such Person or Persons as will sue for the same." And further, "That in case any Rum, or other Spirits above the Quantity of one Gallon, be carried among the Indians at their Towns, or beyond the Christian Inhabitants, the Person carrying the same, or he in whose Possession the same shall be found, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty pounds to the uses aforesaid." And further, "That no Person or Persons whatsoever, after the first Day of August then next following, under the Penalty of Twenty pounds, for the Uses aforesaid, shall Trade or traffick with any Indian for any Commodity whatsoever, but at their own dwelling-Houses & Places of Residence with their Familys, within some settled Township of this Province, without being first Recommended to the Governor for his Licence by the Justices of the County Courts of Quarter Sessions where he resides, or the next Quarter Sessions, within this Province, to the Place of such Residence: and that no Person shall be so licenced without giving Bond in the said Quarter Sessions, with one or more Substantial Freeholders of the same County, to be bound with him in the Sum of One hundred Pounds conditioned that he will duly observe the Laws of this

this Province for regulating the Trade with the Indians; which Recommendations and Licence shall be renewed Annually, in the manner before directed; and shall further by his Call or Affirmation oblige himself, that he will not directly or indirectly, sell or dispose of any Rum or other Spirits mixed or unmixed to any Indian. —

And whereas frequent Complaints have been made from Time to Time by the Indians, and of late earnestly renewed that divers gross irregularitys and abuses have been committed in the Indian Countrys, and that many of their People have been cheated, and enflamed to such a degree by means of strong Liquors being brought and sold amongst them, contrary to the said Laws, as to endanger their own Lives, and the Lives of others. I have therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, thought fit for the future Prevention of such disorders, as far as in me lies, to publish this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding, That no person or persons, do hereafter presume to trade with the Indians without first obtaining a Licence from the Governor for the Time being, according to the directions given in the said Acts of Assembly; and I do hereby also strictly injoin the Magistrates of the several Counties within this Province, and especially those of the County of Lancaster, where these Abuses are mostly ~~~ carried on, to be very vigilant and careful in the discharge of the Duties required of them by the said Acts of Assembly, and in particular to demand such Licence of Persons Travelling with Goods to Trade with the Indians, and to make, or cause diligent search to be made for any Quantity of Rum, or other strong Liquors exceeding the Quantity allowed by Law, which they shall have reason to suspect is carrying to the Indians. Moreover, in as much as by the said Act of Assembly of the 12th of King William all Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, carried into any of the Indian Towns is declared to be forfeit, One Third to the Governor and the other Two thirds to the persons seizing the same, I do hereby give full Power and Authority to any Indian or Indians to whom Rum or other Strong Liquors, shall hereafter be offered for Sale, contrary to the said Laws, to stave and break to pieces the Cask or Vessel, in which such Rum, or other strong Liquor, is contained, without being accountable to me for my Third part.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of May, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George II. King of Great Britain, France and Ireland &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty five.

Geo. Thomas.

By command
Richard Peters.

God save the King. —

E. R. B

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 27th May 1745.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor
Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hazel, William Till, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettle } Esqrs

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received on saturday evening by Express from Governor Shirley dated at Boston the Eighteenth Instant, and an other from Commodore Warren dated before Louisburg the in both which there is an Account of the State of the Forces there & a request that he would use his good Offices with the other two Branches of the Legislature to send a number of Men & Provisions to their Assistance and his Honour informed the Council that in order to gain all the time possible he had immediately on Receipt of these Letters issued Writts to call the Assembly to meet on Monday the 3d. June & had dispatched them to the respective Sherriffs.

The

[illegible] 1745.

The Board resum'd the Consideration of the new Commission of the Peace, & agreed to the following List of Magestrates for the County of Philadelphia Viz. Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, Ralph Asheton, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, the Recorder of the City of Philad.a for the time being, William Allen, Richard Hall, Harrison, George Boon, George Fitzwater, Jonathan Robenson, Owen Evan, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joshua Maddox, Septimus Robinson, Griffith Lewellin, Derrick Hyser, Edward Shippen, Lewis Turner, Charles Willing, Thomas Venables, Nicholas Ashton, Thomas Fletcher, Samuel Carpenter of White Marsh, Thomas York, James Delaplain, Francis Warren, John Potts, & Anthony Lee Esquires. And the Secretary was ordered to prepare a Commission with their Names inserted in the order they are here placed.

Memorandum on the 3.d June Four Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him the House was met pursuant to his Summons and ready to receive any matter he might have to lay before them. The Governor said he would send a Message to the House in the morning together with some Letters he had received from Governor Shirley & Commodore Warren, & desired the Members would meet pretty early.

Memorandum on 6.th June two Members of Assembly inform'd the Governor from the House that they were inclin'd to adjourn to the time of their former adjournment. To which his Honour made no objection.

E.R.S

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 4.th July 1745.

Present

The Honoble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor
Samuel Hasell Esq.rs
Abraham Taylor
Robert Strettell

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approvd

The Governor laid before the Board his last Message to the Assembly together with their Answer, which are as follows

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen

The Secretary is ordered to lay before You two Letters I received on the 25.th of the last Month from Governor Shirley and Comodore Warren, by an Express from Boston. The Importance of these Dispatches laid me under an indispensible Obligation to call you together again before the time to which you stood adjourned; and now you are met, I cannot doubt but your Resolutions will be such as may be for the Advancement of His Majesty's Service, and the common Interest of the Northern Colonies. The Expedition against Louisbourgh, you will observe, is carried on with his Majesty's Approbation, is supported by Seven of his Ships of War, and has been hitherto attended with such Success, as renders it highly probable that the King's Forces will become Masters of the place, if they shall be reinforced in time by the rest of the Colonies.

As the Measures to be taken by the Government of New England will in some degree depend upon your Resolutions, I hope you will enable me to transmit them by the next post.

Geo. Thomas

June 4.th 1745.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor

May it please the Governor

We have maturely consider'd the Governor's Message of the 4.th Instant, together with the Contents

Minutes 1745.

Contents of the Letters which the Secretary was ordered to lay before Us. And our Result is that as the Enterprize against Cape Breton is a private Undertaking of the Government of New England, in which they did not think fit to consult the Neighbouring Colonies, and whereon, if the Design succeeds, they themselves will receive the principal Benefit, and therefore they have no right to involve us in the Expence.

That the Expedition is since carried on "with His Majesty's Approbation" we do not doubt, but how far it was intended this Government should be burdened with the Expence arising from it, will best appear when the Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Gov.r mentioned by Commodore Warren, shall be received, until then we hope, we shall be excused from coming to any further Resolutions in an Affair, which, for other Reasons than we have mentioned, the Governor must be sensible affords us much Difficulty.

His Honour likewise laid before the Board a Letter from Governor Shirley dated the 1st Inst. desiring the Governor to lay an Embargo upon all the Powder in this Port and to secure it for some time for the Service of the present Expedition against Cape Breton, and Capt.n Hill the Keeper of the Powder House having been Summond to attend the Council was commanded to report the quantity of Powder in his Custody and not to deliver out any till the Governor's further Order, and the Secretary received his Honour's directions to prepare a Writ for an Embargo to be served on Captain Hill which was accordingly done and is as follows

To Captain William Hill Keeper of the Powder House

Whereas his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of the Massachusets Bay has by his Letter bearing date at Boston the 24.th June last signified to me that the Siege of Louisbourg had quite exhausted all their Magazines and desires that as it might be uncertain what further Demand of Powder there might be for His Majesties Service at that place I would lay an Embargo on all the Powder here & secure it for some time for the Service of the present Expedition against Cape Breton.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of the Council to lay such Embargo and you are hereby ordered and commanded not to deliver any Powder nor suffer any to be delivered out of the Powder House to any Person whatsoever within the space of ten days or till my further Order. Hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philad.a this fifth day of July 1745.

Geo: Thomas

E. R. C

At a Council held at Philad.a July 11.th 1745.

Present

The Honoble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor
Abraham Taylor Robert Strettell Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter which he had received by Express from Governor Shirley dated at Boston the 3.d Instant giving the News of the Reduction and Surrender of Louisbourg to the obedience of His Majesty, and desiring the assistance of this Colony for furnishing Men Ammunition & Provisions for garrisoning and defending the place till His Majesty should send Troops from Great Britain or otherwise signify his Pleasure in this Affair, and Writs having been prepared for calling the Assembly to meet on the 22.d the same were approv'd and the Secretary order'd to dispatch them to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties.

E R C

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 22d. July 1745.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor.
Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.
Robert Strettell

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approvd

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter which he had received by Express from Commodore Warren dated from on board the Superbe in Lousbourg Harbour the 29th. June informing that they were in quiet possession of the Town and Garrison of Lousbourg and the Territories thereunto belonging, by applying to the Provinces Stock of Provision arms and victuall, for at least seven or eight Months to remain there for the support of that Garrison till His Majesties Pleasure should be known: to which Commodore Warren proposed to continue there. And likewise desiring the Governor to Advertize all His Majesties Subjects that are willing to come to that Port to trade with the Garrison and Inhabitants that they shall have free liberty without any Duty or Imposition whatsoever, and that none of them shall be molested or impressed into His Majesty's Ships or Service, and likewise inclosing a Copy of the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to the several Governors of the British Colonies in North America which were read by the Secretary, and then the Governor laid before the Board the Draught of a Message he Honour had prepared to send to the Assembly on the Subject of these Dispatches which was approvd, and is as follows

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen

By Duty to his Majesty, my Regard for the Interests of the Colonies, and my concern for the Reputation of Pensylvania, have all conspired to my calling Togethe at this Time; and I do assure myself that you will joyfully embrace the opportunity of giving a publick and substantial proof of the like Zeal for the Kings Service, and the common good of your fellow Subjects. It has pleased the Almighty to grant a Blessing on His Majesty's Arms, and, after an uncommon Course of Events, to Crown the glorious Enterprize of the Government of New England with Success, I conclude that Arguments to induce you to do your parts, for preserving a Conquest of such Importance, are altogether unnecessary; and that on this pressing Occasion, your Resolutions will be so speedy, as well as effectual, that I may be enabled to give a satisfactory Answer by the next Post, to the Letter which I had the Pleasure to receive by Express from Governor Shirley and which I have now ordered to be laid before you, together with one since come to hand, from Commodore Warren, inclosing a Copy of the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure, by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to the several Governors of the British Colonies in North America.

July 23d 1745.

Geo. Thomas

A Copy of His Majesty's Order signified by the Duke of Newcastle to the respective Governors of the Colonies in North America.

Whitehall, Jan.y 3d 1744-5.

Sir

His Majesty having thought it necessary, for the Security of the Colonies in North America and particularly of the Province of Nova Scotia, (which has been already invaded by the French, and upon which there is great Reason to apprehend, that they will early in the Spring renew their Attempts by the attack of Annapolis Royal) to employ such a strength of Ships of War in those Seas, under the Command of Commodore Warren, as may be sufficient to protect the said Province and

and the other neighbouring Colonies in North America, and the Trade and Fishery of His Majesty's Subjects in those Parts, and may also, as occasions may offer, attack and distress the Enemy in their Settlements, and annoy their Fishery and Commerce; I have His Majesty's Commands to signifie to you his Pleasure, that if Mr. Warren should apply to you for assistance, either of Men, Provisions or Shipping, to enable him to proceed either to the Relief and Succour of Annapolis Royal, or of any other of his Majesty's Forts and Settlements, or for making any attempts upon the Enemy, you should in all such cases be aiding and assisting to him, in the most effectual manner, and according, as upon Consultation together, shall be judged proper for carrying on His Majesty's Service; and you will be ready to concert and advise with Mr. Warren upon all occasions that may arise, which shall have relation to the Services on which he is employ'd; and particularly you will procure and communicate to him, the best Intelligence you shall be able to obtain, of the State and Condition of the Enemy's Settlements, and of the Ships in their Harbours; that he may be enabled to judge, whether it may be practicable and advisable to make an Attempt upon any of their Forts.

Holles Newcastle.

Some Delaware Indians from Shamokin being come to Town the Governor sent for them and having bid them welcome he desir'd to know their business, they said they came from Olomipas their Chief and had several things to say from him to the Governor but could not be ready till to morrow whereupon the Governor appointed 10 O'Clock in the morning to hear what they had to say.

Memorandum the 22d. July P. M. two Members waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was met in pursuance of his Summons and ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them and desir'd a Copy of the Writts by which the House was Summond. The Governor said he would send a Message to the House in the morning together with the writts.

E R B

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 23d. July 1745.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell } Esqrs

The Indians from Shamokin

Nicholas Scull Interpreter

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

One of the Delaware Chiefs made a Speech importing that the Delawares Indians had been old Friends and Allies, that they had always taken care to preserve the Road clear between their Brethren and them, that as their Brethren were engaged in War they came to visit them and to enquire what News and having heard they had taken some considerable places from the French they were heartily rejoic'd at their good fortune. That tho' they were poor yet they had brought their Brethren such a Present as they could afford and being in want of Powder and Lead and other necessaries their Friend Olomipas in confidence of finding the same affectionate concern for them as they had always experienced, had sent them to their Brethren to apply for a fresh Supply.

They presented five Bundles of Skins amounting in value by Mr. Shippens Calculation to £20.

The Governor in Answer told the Indians he was glad to see them, he was sensible they were old Friends and Allies, that as the Road between them and their Brethren was at this time free from all obstructions, he did not doubt but they would be careful to preserve it so, that Providence had so far given Success to the Arms of the English that they had taken from their Enemy a very considerable

considerable and strong Fortification built by the French in the Bay of St Lawrence which commanded the Navigation to Canada in such a manner could not get there without the leave of the English, and that the French not being able for the future to Supply the Indians with Goods they would be obliged to have recourse to the English. He thank'd them for their Present and in return would order them some Goods and when they were ready he would send for them.

The Council took into Consideration the value of the Present to be made to the Indians, and were of Opinion that it should be treble the value of the Goods and that the Secretary should be charged by his Honour with a Verbal Message to the Assembly to tell the House what the Indians had delivered in Council and the value of their Present together with the Opinion of the Governor & Council that they should receive a Present in return treble the value of their Skins.

Memorandum. the Governor having recd a Letter from Mr Conrad Weiser relating to his Negotiations at Onondago with the Council of the Six Nations, he sent it by the Secretary to the Assembly with a verbal Message to inform the House that some Delaware Indians were in Town and had made a present to the Government of Skins to the value of about £20. and that as they had signified that they were in want of Necessaries and had applyed to this Government for a Supply of Goods it was his opinion as well as the Councils that a Present of Goods should be made of treble the value of their Skins.

E.R.C

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 27th. July 1745.

Present

The. Honble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Samuel Hasell. Robert Strettell Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Council a Copy of a minute of Assembly delivered to him the 24th. Inst. by two Members together with a Message from the House which were read and are as follows

In Assembly the 24th. of the 5th. Month 1745.

The House resuming the Consideration of the Kings Commands, signified by the Duke of Newcastle's Letters to the Governors of the Northern Colonies, and also the other Dispatches, Letters and Papers laid before them by Order of the Governor, have

Resolved, that the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds be, and hereby is given to the Kings Use, to be paid into the hands of John Pole and John Wilkins of the City of Philadelphia Merchants One half part thereof by the Trustees of the General Loan Office, the other half by the Treasurer, under the Directions of the Honble George Thomas Esq.r our Governor, to be laid out by them the said John Pole and John Wilkins in the Purchase of Bread, Beef, Pork, Flour, Wheat or other Grain, or any of them within this Province, and to be Shipped from hence for the Kings Service, as the Governor shall think most fit.

Copy from the Minutes of Assem.y

B Franklin Clerk

B Franklin Clerk

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor

May it please the Governor

We think it our indispensable Duty on every Occasion to shew our Loyalty and hearty affection towards our King and the present Government, under whom we not only enjoy our Civil and Religious Liberties in their full Extent, but often meet with peculiar Lenity and Indulgence.

With these Sentements we have taken into Consideration the Kings Commands Signified by the Duke of Newcastle's circular Letters to the Governors of the Northern Colonies, and also the other Dispatches, Letters and Papers, which the Governor was pleased to direct should be laid before us; and altho' the peaceable Principles professed by divers Members of the present Assembly, do not permit them to join in raising Men or providing Arms and Ammunition, yet we have ever held it our Duty to render Tribute to Cæsar, and have therefore, on the present Occasion, come to the Resolution herewith sent, which we hope—

hope will give "Publick and substantial Proof of our Zeal for the Kings Service and the common Good of our Fellow Subjects" as well as evidence our ready Obedience to his Royal Commands, so far as we can consistently with our Religious Principles.

The Governor informd the Board that he told the Two Members who delivered the foregoing Resolve and Message that since the House had particularized what they would have the Money laid out in, he lookd upon their putting the Shipping of it under his Directions, to be no Compliment to him. The Two Members likewise informd the Governor of the intention of the House to adjourn to the time of their former adjournment. To which the Governor had no objection.

The Provincial Treasurer having purchasd Indian Goods to the Amount of £50 in pursuance of a Resolve of the House on the Governors Message of the 23d July and having delivrd a List to the Governor his Honour sent for the Indians and ordrd the Interpreter to read the particulars in the List distinctly to them and to tell them that the Goods were in the State House ready to be delivered to them. The Indians appeard well pleasd, returnd their thanks and took their Leave.

Memorandum The 19th August P. M. Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House was met pursuance of their adjournment and were ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them; to which the Governor said he had nothing to lay before the House but if any thing occurrd he would send a Message to them.

Memorandum The 23d August P. M. Two Members waited on the Governor and presented him with an Order for £500 Pounds the remainder of this Support and acquainted him that the House was disposd to adjourn this Day to the 30th Sept. if he had no objections. The Governor made no objection to the adjournment of the House but was pleasd to say he expected they would at this time have made some Provision for the payment of his Arrearages.

E. R. B

At a Council held at Philad.a the 27th August 1745.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor
Thomas Lawrence Abraham Taylor } Esqrs
Robert Strettell

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approvd.

The Gov.r laid before the Board a Letter with some Minutes of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, which he had received the Day before by Express from the Governor of New York, informing him of some Transactions between the French Governor of Canada and the United Nations of Indians in a late Treaty at Montreal, and inviting him to send Commissioners to Albany, where he proposed to meet the Indians on the 4th of next Month, with the proper means for retaining them in their fidelity to his Majesty and their Engagements with the several British Colonies. Which Letter and Minutes being read, and it appearing that there is too much reason to apprehend a defection of the Six Nations, through the Intrigues and Artifices of the Enemy, if not timely prevented by the British Colonies, The Board unanimously advised, That the Governor do forthwith issue his Writts for the Meeting of the Assembly on the 4th of next Month.

Sept.r 4th

Memorandum. 4th Sept.r P. M. Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House was met pursuant to his Summons, and were ready to receive any Business he might have to lay before them. To which the Governor answerd, that he had a Message ready, and some Papers of Consequence to lay before them, which should be done as soon as the House should meet next morning.

5th

Memorandum. Sept.r 5th The Speaker of the Assembly waited upon the Governor from the House and desird to know, whether, if they should come to a resolution to make a Present to

to the Indians at their coming down to Albany, he will be pleased to manage the Treaty there, in behalf of this Government; which they could not but very much wish, as they are sensible it will be greatly for the Publick Service. To which the Gov.r answer'd, that as he is thoroughly disposed to do every thing that may be for the Interest and Security of the People under his Government, it is a very real concern to him that his Health will not permit him to undertake so long a Journey at this Time; but that he would appoint such Commissioners for the purpose, as he did not doubt would be very agreable to the House and then nominated Thomas Lawrence Esq.r of the Council the Speaker himself and Isaac Norris Esq.r of the Assembly.

Memorandum Sept.r 4.th Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was disposed to adjourn to the time of their former adjournment to which the Governor made no objection. E. K. &

At a Council held at Philad.a the 4.th Sept.r 1745.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Samuel Hasell, Thomas Lawrence, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell } Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board his last Message to the Assembly and their Answer which are as follows viz.t

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen,

The Occasion of my calling you together so soon after your adjournment, is a Letter I received last week by Express from Governor Clinton, informing me of some late Transactions between the French Governor of Canada, and the united Nations of Indians, in their Treaty at Montreal, and inviting this Government to send Commissioners to Albany, (where he proposes to meet the Indians on the 4.th of the next month) furnished with proper means for retaining them in their Fidelity to his Majesty, and their Engagements with the respective British Colonies.

When I reflect on the long approved Faith of these People, their grateful Acknowledgments for the Protection from time to time received from the English against the Attempts made by the Enemy to enslave them, and on the solemn Assurances, given to me at the late Treaty of Lancaster, to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, and to maintain inviolably their Friendship with the British Colonies, I am not easy to entertain Suspicions to their Prejudice; but upon recollecting what passed in a private Conversation between one of the most politick of their Sachems and our Interpreter, when he was last at Onondago, I am not without Apprehensions, that the Success of his Majesty's Arms at Cape Breton may induce them to throw themselves into the French Scale, in order to preserve the Ballance. For that Indian Sage said, "That however meanly they may be thought of, they were not unac-"quainted with their own true Interests; and therefore would not join with either Nation in the "War, unless compelled to it for their own preservation: That hitherto, from their Situation and "Alliances, they had been courted by both; but should either prevail so far as to drive the other out "of the Country they should be no longer considered, Presents would be no longer made to them, and "in the End they should be obliged to submit to such Laws, as the Conquerors should think fit to "impose on them." The French Governor has artfully suggested the same things, and their acceptance of a Belt of Wampum from him, with the Figure of a Hatchet wrought in it, tho' it be but to deliberate upon it, is a mark of some Degree of disapprobation, and by no means a good omen to Us. There is but one probable Method of securing them in our Interest, and that is, to persuade them by outbidding the Enemy, to an Open Declaration for us: Money, notwithstanding their Reasoning, having

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Pennsylvania 1745.

having always been the prevailing Argument with them. Should the present opportunity be lost, it is much to be feared, that the Intrigues of the French in the ensuing Winter, will seduce and entirely alienate them from Us. But supposing the best of them, that their Inclinations are with us, and that they are still resolv'd to observe a Neutrality, if their Allies break it, and take up the Hatchet against us, they must either join them, or fly to us for Protection; which can no way be so effectually secured to them, as by an Union of all the British Northern Colonies for that purpose — This is a matter which very nearly concerns the Quiet and Safety of the People of Pennsylvania, and as such I recommend it to your most serious Consideration, and have ordered the Letter referred to with some other Papers, to be laid before you for your more particular Information.

The Secretary will likewise deliver to you another Letter, received since the writs were issued from the Government of the Massachusets, renewing their Application for an aid of Warlike Stores and Ammunition, as absolutely necessary for the Defence of Louisbourg, against the Attempts which they apprehend will be made by the Enemy to recover it. The Fortification must be very great to every Lover of his Country, should so noble an Acquisition be wrested out of our hands, for want of a small Share of that Spirit in the other Colonies to preserve it, which inspired the People of New England to undertake and compleat the Conquest of it.

Geo: Thomas

Sept. 25th 1745.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor

May it please the Governor,

Since some late Transactions between the French Governor of Canada and the United Nations of Indians, on their Treaty at Montreal, have given umbrage to our Neighbouring Government, as well as cause to apprehend the Dangers which may arise from thence, we esteem our being called together on so important an Occasion, as a fresh Instance of the Governor's Care of the Inhabitants of this Province, who are nearly concerned in the Consequences, & may therefore justly expect from Us the serious Consideration recommended to us.

The best approved Truth of these People, their grateful Acknowledgements for the Assistance from time to time received from the English against the Attempts made by the Enemy to ensnare them, the solemn Assurances lately given the Governor to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, and the mutual inviolable Friendship with the British Colonies, are good Reasons against the least entertaining Suspicions to their prejudice. And yet since there is some Cause to apprehend Danger from the Influence of the French, we think it highly necessary prudent Measures be taken for retaining these Indians in their Fidelity to His Majesty, and their Engagements with the respective British Colonies.

If the Governor's health would permit him to attend at the next Treaty appointed at Albany, it would be the most agreeable Method to Us, as well as, in our Opinion, the most effectual. But as we are informed the Governor's indisposition is likely to deprive us of those Advantages, we approve of the Commissioners the Governor hath been pleased to Nominate to Negotiate this affair; and it shall be our care to provide a Sum of Money for defraying their Expences, and for purchasing such a Quantity of Goods as will, we hope, be sufficient to present to the Indians at this time, expecting it will be necessary to make an additional one on their coming hither next Spring.

As to the Application last made by the Government of the Massachusets, we think the Sum of Money we lately gave, and which is applied to their Use, should excuse us from any further Provision, at least for this time.

The last Letter the Governor gave directions to be laid before us, gives us fresh Concern; for tho' the Shawnese are thought perfidious, and not well affected towards the Inhabitants of this Province, yet as the attempt made by the Six Nations to cutt them off will introduce War on our Frontiers, it affords but a disagreable Prospect. If the Account of the Warriors of the Six Nations going

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going against the Catawbas be true, contrary to their late Agreement, perhaps the Government of Virginia may justly expect Notice should be given them to prevent the Catawbas being destroyed by Surprise.

The Necessity of the Commissioners to attend the Treaty at Albany, with the Present proposed to be made to the Indians of the Six Nations, is by this last Account rendered more conspicuous, as it appears requisite to remove the Prejudices they may have imbibed, and may cultivate a good understanding with them.

The Governor informed the Board of what had passed between him and the Assembly as it is entered above, and Mr. Lawrence having consented to be one of the Commissioners along with the Speaker and Isaac Norris, his Honour signed their Commission and a Warrant to affix the Great Seal to it, and having likewise prepared a Set of Instructions, they were approved, signed and delivered to Mr. Lawrence.

A Commission.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth. To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris Esquires. And to every of them Greeting, We being informed that diverse Attempts have lately been made and practices used on the Indians of the Six United Nations by the French to withdraw them from their fidelity to us, and to disannull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them and Our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies in the Continent of America, preventing whereof and for defeating the evil and pernicious designs aforesaid, it become necessary that a Treaty be held by our Governors of our Colonies aforesaid & their Delegates with the United Nations aforesaid. Wherefore Know Ye that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty Ability and Circumspection We have thought fit to Nominate Constitute and Appoint You the said Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris And every of you our Commissioners on behalf of our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania By these Presents Authorizing and Impowering You and each of You to Negotiate Treat with the Indians of the United Nations aforesaid, or with their or any of their Chiefs or Delegates, and with them to renew ratify and confirm the League of Amity subsisting between our said Province of Pennsylvania and the united Nations of Indians aforesaid, And in conjunction with our Governors of our other Colonys aforesaid or with any of them, or their, or any of their Delegates, or Seperately, to Do Act, transact and finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid all and every other matter & thing whatsoever necessary, touching or in any wise concerning the premises as fully and amply to all intents constructions and purposes as our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do, being personally present hereby Ratifying Confirming and holding for firm and effectuall whatsoever you the said Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris or any of you shall lawfully do or cause to be done in and about concerning the Premises In Testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed Witness the Honoble George Thomas Esq.r with our Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor under the Honoble John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esq.rs true and absolute Proprietaries of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid and the Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, at Philadelphia the 25.th day of September in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

L. S.

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Instructions to the Honoble Thomas Lawrence Esq.r a Member of the Council, The Honoble John Kinsey Esq.r Speaker and Isaac Norris Esq.r a Member of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania.

L. S. P.

You will herewith receive a Commission Dated by me under the Great Seal of the Province, constituting and appointing You Commissioners for Treating with the Six United Nations of Indians at Albany, You are to proceed thither with all convenient Dispatch, in order to Your meeting the said Indians on the 4th of next Month, which is the time appointed by the Governor of New York, at whose Invitation they are expected at that Place. You are after your Arrival at Albany to take the first opportunity to wait upon the Governor of New York, to make them acquainted with your Appointment and to shew him Your Commission. You are then to enter upon the Treaty with the said Indians, either conjunctly with the Governor of New York or seperately, as You shall judge most for the Honour and Interest of the Government You represent; taking especial care, that you do not suffer the least Diminution of either in the course of the Treaty. You are by the Province Interpreter Mr Peters, who is ordered to attend You to enquire by all private ways and means into the truth of the Representation made by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany to the Governor of New York, concerning the late Transactions at Montreal between the French Governor of Canada and the Deputies of the said Nations. You are to demand of the said United Nations of Indians, what satisfaction they have procured either from the French Governor of Canada or from the Shawnese for the Robbery committed last Year by the said Shawnese in conjunction with some French Men on our Traders (on the Lands of the Six Nations as they call them) at Ohio. And You are to make the said United Nations of Indians sensible that the said Robbery is a Breach of their Neutrality on the side of the French, Ought to be resented by them. But You are at the same time to be very careful not to do or say any thing that may impeach the Title of the Honoble Proprietors of this Province to the Lands upon Ohio by virtue of the Royal Grant to them made. You are to expostulate very freely with the said United Nations upon their breach of Faith, in permitting a Party of Oneides Warriors to march to the Southward to Attack the Catawbas, after they had promised that all Hostilities should be suspended until they should meet the Deputies of the Catawbas the next Spring at Philadelphia, in order to their concluding a Peace with that Nation. And You are at the same time to inform them, that I have made the Governor of Virginia acquainted with the March of the said Oneides Warriors, that he may by a timely notice to the Catawbas prevent their being surprised & treacherously destroyd by the said Party. You are likewise to make them sensible, that their own treachery upon this Occasion makes their former Charge of treachery against the Catawbas extremely suspicious and that it will not be for the Honour of any of the Kings Governments to proceed in their promised Mediation, unless they give them Security for their forthwith to recall the said Warriors & to refrain from all Acts of Hostility until the time of the proposed Treaty. And if this be done to Your Satisfaction, and as effectually as the Circumstances of these People will admit of, You are to renew the offer of Mediation on my behalf, at the time and place before mentioned. You are after these Heads are gone through to expostulate with them upon their late Conduct at Montreal (if You find the Commissioners of Albany have made a true Representation of it) and particularly upon their receiving a Belt of Wampum with a Hatchet wrought in it from the Governor of Canada. You are to represent to them their Salient Promise of the French to their Nations, their perfidy upon all Occasions, their late unjust Declaration of War against the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, and their Inability to protect them or to supply them with such Necessarys as they Yearly want for their Subsistence. And You are on the other hand to remind them of the long approved Friendship of the English, of the Assistance from time to time given them for their Defence against the

the Attempts of the French to destroy or inslave them, of the Treatys lately renewed with them by the British Colonies, & the valuable Presents made to them. And You are at the same time to perswade them to a continuance of that Friendship, which has so long subsisted, & if You find them cordially disposed to it, and can have any ... dependance upon their Sincerity, You are to present them with the Two hundred & fifty Pounds, voted by the Assembly, in such Goods as You shall think will be most acceptable to them. You are to keep a Journal of Your Proceedings in the matters recommended to You and at Your return to deliver it to me, that I may lay it before the Assembly at their next Meeting. And in case any thing should occur to You at the Place of Treaty, which I may have omitted, or it is not possible for me to Instruct You upon at this distance, I trust from your own Prudence and Judgment that You will supply my Deficiencys in such a manner as may be most for His Majesty's Service, the Interest of the Northern Colonies in general, and of this in particular. You would be further Instructed, were I at liberty to leave it to my own Judgment, to join with the ... Government of New York, in urging the United Nations to an open Declaration against the French, & in promising them in that case an Aid of Men Arms & Immunition for their Defence, but as the Assembly have not been explicit with me on this head, and it is a measure that may not prove agreable to them, I shall not venture upon it, since it would be betraying the Indians, should they refuse to make it good.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania this Twenty fifth Day of September 1745.

Geo: Thomas

The Governor laid before the Board Conrad Weiser's Journal & Report of his Transactions with the Six Nations and ordered the Secretary to make an Extract of what is the most material Contents in the Council Book.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onondago the 19th May 1745.

On the 19th Instant I set out for Onondago in Company with Shikalamy, one of the Indian Chiefs, his Son and Andrew Montour, and we arrived safe at Onondago on the Sixth of June following. The 9th early in the morning Canasatego, Cakeshearoniane, the Black Prince and Carhayson came to receive me and my Company. The best part of the Day was spent with discourses concerning News. I understood that the Messenger I sent from Pudagdon on the 29th last Month arrived three days before me, and that the Council of the Six Nations were sent for immediately after his arrival. The Senekas and Cayuchers were sent for to Oswego, where it was said the Chiefs of the said Nations were. The aforesaid Chiefs told me, that last fall the French Governor of Canada had sent to Onondago to invite all or a great Number of the Six Nations to come and see him, and that a great number of them were determined to go, and some were already at Oswego where they intended to meet in order to proceed to Canada, and that the Onondagers were to go in great numbers and would have set out the Day before, had not the Messenger I sent arrived.

I asked how their Brethren, the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany approved of their going to Canada? They said the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany had sent to them last Winter, to desire them to stay at Home, but as they had hitherto a good Correspondence both with the French and English, they thought to continue it, and would soon return a faithful Account of all the Transactions that passed between them and the French, to shew their English, and added, that their Brethren the English had just reason to suspect and disapprove of their going, on account of the War between the English and French, and that the French were known to be a Crafty People; but, said they, we know very well that the French Governor of Canada will try to gain upon us, but it will be in vain for him, as we have already agreed what to say to him and will not go from it.

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the 8th I visited Canassatego and Cahoshearronano and held a private Conference with them - I read and Interpreted my Instructions and had their Advice and they promised their good Offices to assist me - The Deputies of the Onedoes and Tuscarroros arrived, as did likewise the Cayewchers and one of the Chiefs of the Senechers - The Chiefs came to let me know that they expected to hear what I had to say next morning on behalf of their Brethren - (The 9th) I delivered my Message in form following - Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire at Onondago, I was sent to You by the Governor of Pensylvania your Brother with a Message that concerns you & Brother the Governor of Virginia, and it is at his Request I am now come to the your Council Fire. Here I layd down a String of Wampum, and continued - Brethren, according to the promise your Brother Hendrick made to you, at the late Treaty held at Lancaster between You and your Brethren Tocarryhogan, Usaraguoa and Ond, he sent a Message to the Catawbas to Invite them to a Treaty with you the Six United Nations of Indians and to advise them to send Deputies to you the said Nations - The Catawbas received the Message very kindly and thanked your Brother Usaraguoa for his Care and Assistance and made answer in the following manner. (Here I took the Catawbas Letter to the Governor of Virginia and explained it to the Council, but) (I omitted to mention that the Catawbas desired to Treat with the Six Nations, instead of their own Towns or Country, for that would have caused Suspicion) After your Brother Usaraguoa received this Letter he wrote a Letter to your Brother Onas and Inclosed the Catawbas Letter and desired that he would assist him in this weighty affair and take the matter wholly into his own Hands - to which your Brother Onas, out of a tender and brotherly affection to his Brethren the Six United Nations, gave his Consent; at the same time considering that a Peace with the Catawbas would, in a great measure, be conducive to the preservation of his Brethren the Six United Nations - In Confirmation of what has been said I give you this Belt of Wampum; and you may depend upon the Truth of the Narrative. Brethren the Governor of Pennsylvania now jointly with the Governor of Virginia advise You in the most friendly manner to hold a Congress with the Catawbas, they being also Children of the Great King over the Waters & consequently Brethren of the English, and desire to live in Peace and Brotherly love with You. It will be both to the Honour and Interest of the Six Nations to make a firm and lasting Peace with the Catawbas - To enforce this, so just a Request upon You, and to make the deepest Impression into your minds, Your Brethren Onas and Usaraguoa present You with this Belt of Wampum - Here I layd down a large Belt. After the usual Cry of Ha ha, which is always given distinctly by every Nation after the Receipt of a Belt, I took up a third Belt of Wampum and said, Brethren, By this Belt of Wampum the Governor of Pennsylvania jointly with the Governor of Virginia, your Brethren, Invite You to a Congress with the Catawbas in the Town of Williamsburg, where You will be very kindly Entertained; and the Catawbas will be there also - they are resolved to send five Deputies and no more; and the like number will be expected from You - Brethren it is well known among Your Brethren Onas and Usaraguoa, that you are Suspicious and mistrustful of the Sincerity of the Catawbas; (and no doubt but you have some reason for it) but do you receive the Invitation from your Brethren, Onas and Usaraguoa, who will see Justice done to You - If the Catawbas send no Deputies to Williamsburg they will be looked upon as a faithless and discontented People and given up to Your Warrions to be punished according to their deserts, and the Deputies you send will be rewarded for their fatigue and trouble of so long a Journey, whether the Catawbas send any Deputies or not - Here I layd down the Belt of Wampum which I had in my Hand & which was received with the usual Sound of Jo-ha by the Council & with Shouts of Joy by the Younger - I told them I had no more to say concerning this Affair.

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After a few Minutes Silence, Socanuntie (otherwise called the Black Prince) repeated the whole Speech over to know whether every thing was rightly understood. I made him sensible of one thing which he had omitted and told him that all the rest was right — Then the Council what I had further to say. I then proceeded. Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire in Onondago, I desire you will hear what I have in Charge from your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania — You can easy remember that at the time of the last Treaty held in Lancaster we had the French Kings Proclamation of War against the English and you was then asked by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the presence of your Brethren the Governors of Virginia and Maryland and in the presence of a Multitude of People what your Brethren the English might expect from you this War — to which you made answer, in the presence of the same Company, in manner following, that you would not suffer either Party to March any Troops over nor to commit Hostilities upon your Lands. At the same time our Traders that used to Trade to Ohio were present, and having placed a great deal of Confidence in what you had said, went immediately to Trade again to Ohio, thinking themselves secure from being molested either by the French or Indians; but they have since found themselves mistaken, having been Robbed and taken Prisoners by a large Party of French & Indians with Peter Chartier at their head. Then I explained the Narrative of the Deponents to them and told them that the Governor of Pennsylvania could do nothing more at present in the Affair than to acquaint them with it and hear their Answer, which I desired they would give after they had weighed the matter well and added) the Shawnese are in your Power and so is Peter Chartier, who is turned from a Subject of the King of Great Britain & Rebel against him — You will therefore see your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania Justice done against that Rebel Peter Chartier and compell the Shawnese to make restitution of the Goods and Prisoners taken by them — To enforce this upon you I am ordered by the Governor of Pennsylvania to lay this Belt of Wampum before his Brethren the Council of the Six Nations — The Bell was received with the usual sound of Ho-ha and a Clamour against the Shawnese — After the Black Prince had repeated what I had said and heard my Approbation the Council was rejoiced and made a feast in Honour of Onas & Assaraqua — (the 10th) The Council sat all that Afternoon till Midnight and next morning again till about ten O'Clock and then they came to the Council House (the House where I lodged) and acquainted me that they were ready to give me an Answer which accordingly they did in the following manner — Brethren Onas and Assaraqua, we are very glad to hear from You: we take your Message very kindly. Your Request is of very great Importance and which concerns our Allies as well as Us, and the Deputies now met at this Council Fire cannot take upon them to give a positive Answer to it — the Warriors must be Consulted about it, and all the Chiefs of the Six United Nations together with the Captains of War must Meet and Consult together before a firm and lasting Peace can be made with the Catawbas — and as a great many of our People with several of our Chiefs are now going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French Governor sent to us last fall, we must therefore refer the whole Affair till their return, and a Council, as before, will then be called, and your Belts of Wampum laid before them; we must therefore keep your Belts of Wampum in our hands till then, and as soon as the Council is over we will immediately send to you and let you know what the result of the Council will be, and at what time the next Spring our Deputies can come down — In the mean time we will keep our Warriors at Home and not suffer them to go to War against the Catawbas till we have heard what Resolutions they will come to, and a Congress be held with them whom we expect to see at our Council Fire in Philadelphia — Williamsburg where our Brother Assaraqua lives is too far off and no Council Fire is yet kindled there, neither is there any Road cleared to that place, and for Us to go there the first time to meet the Catawbas would be dishonourable to Us — Brethren, Onas and Assaraqua, we desire that you will not take it amiss that we don't come down this Summer; If you consider the Importance of the Affair

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and our present Circumstances you will find that we cannot come any sooner — We have no more to say on this Affair — After a few Minutes Silence the Speaker Tocanuntie (or the Black Prince) began again — Brother Onas, We are sorry to hear what has happened to Your Trades at Chio by that treacherous man Peter Chartier through the Influence of the French — we go now to Canada and shall take your Belt of Wampum with us — we look upon what has happened to your Trades as an open Breach of the Peace on the side of the French against us and the Blow that is given as if it were given to our Head — depend upon it that the French shall make restitution of Men and Goods if it be their doings, otherwise the Shawonese shall — we are very glad that this News has reach'd our Council Fire before we set out for Canada — after our Return you will have a full answer to this Affair, and no doubt but a satisfactory one — we have no more to say — After the Council was over, the Black Prince Invited all the Deputies and the Chiefs of Onondago, my self Company to a Dinner we all went directly to his House — he entertained us plentifully with Hommony Bread Venison and Fish and after Dinner we were served with a dram round — whilst we were at Dinner they had several discourses among themselves about the Shawonese, against whom they seemed to be very much exasperated and some said their behaviour was a challenge to War and that War would be War proclaimed against them — they wondred why Onas did not immediately proclaim War against the Shawonese and send for assistance others answer'd Onas acted very prudently in letting the United Nations first know what had happen'd, and that it was according to the late Treaty held last Year — they seemed to expect nothing less than War with the Shawonese, and a Peace with the Catawbas.

Memorandum

Oct.r 5.th 1745. The Returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners for the several Counties being taken into Consideration His Honour Commissionated the following Persons Viz.t — Nicholas Scull Esq.r Sheriff and Henry Pratt Gent.n Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia — John Hart Esq.r Sheriff and Joseph Chapman Gent.n Coroner of the County of Bucks — John Owen Esq.r Sheriff and Thomas Morgan Gent.n Coroner of the County of Chester — James Steward Esq.r Sheriff and William Hamilton Gent.n Coroner of the County of Lancaster — Gideon Griffith Esq.r Sheriff and Benjamin Cook Gentleman Coroner of the County of Newcastle — Thomas Green Esq.r Sheriff and Thomas Parke Gent.n Coroner of the County of Kent, and William Shankland Esq.r Sheriff & Robert Gill Gent.n Coroner of the County of Sussex

October 14.th 1745. Five Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that a Quorum of the Representatives had met in pursuance of the Charter and Laws & chose their Speaker, & desired to know when the Governor would be pleased to receive the House to present him — His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

October 15.th 1745. A Council was Summon'd but no Members came — The whole House waited on the Governor at 12 O'Clock & presented John Wright Esq.r as Speaker & His Honour having approved their Choice the Speaker made thereupon the usual Claim of Privileges & the Governor assured them the same should be inviolably preserved. —

On the same Day in the Afternoon Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was inclin'd to adjourn to the Sixth Day of January next if he had no Objection — The Governor answered he had no objec

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 24th day of July, 1741.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell, Robert Strettell, }
William Till,

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board the Minutes of the Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster, and the same was ordered to be inserted in the Council Book, and is as follows:

A TREATY

Held at the Town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland With the Indians of the Six Nations, in June, 1744:

In the Court House in the Town of Lancaster, on Friday, the 22d June, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

The Honourable Thomas Lee, Esqr., } Commissioners of Virginia.
Colonel William Beverly, }

The Honourable Edmund Jenings, } Commissioners of Maryland.
Philip Thomas, Esqr }

Colonel Robert King.

Colonel Thomas Calvil.

The Deputies of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayogoes, Oneidas, and Tuscaroraes.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor and the Commissioners took some of the Indian Chiefs by the Hand, and after they had seated themselves the Governor bid them Welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the Several Commissioners drank Health to the Six Nations, and Canassatego, Tachanoontia, and some other Chiefs, returned the Compliments, drinking the Healths of *Onas, †Assaraquoa, and the Governor of Maryland.

After they were all served with Wine, Punch, Pipes, and Tobacco,

* Onas, the Governor of Pennsylva.
† Assaraquoa, the Govern. of Virginia.

the Governor told the Indians that as it was customary and indeed necessary they should have some time to rest after so long a Journey, and as he thought three days would be no more than sufficient for that purpose, he proposed to speak to them on monday Next, after which the Honourable Commissioners would take their own time to deliver what they had to say.

Canassatego answered the Governor, "We thank you for giving us time to rest, we are come to you, and shall leave it intirely to you to appoint the time when we shall meet you again.

"We likewise leave it to the Governor of Maryland, by whose invitation we came here, to appoint a time when he will please to mention the reason of his inviting us. As to our Brother Assaraquoa, we have at this present time nothing to say to him, not but we have a great deal to say to Assaraquoa, which must be said at one time or another, but not being satisfied whether He or We should begin first, we shall leave it wholly to Our Brother Onas to adjust this between Us, and to say which shall begin first."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June the 25th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable George Thomas, Esq., Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Honourable Gentlemen, Commissioners of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland,

"And Brethren Sachims, or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations—

"At a Treaty held by me two Years ago, in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania, with a Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, I was desired by them to write to the Governor of Maryland concerning some Lands in the Back Parts of the Province which they claim a Right to from their Conquests over the Antient Possessors, and which have been settled by some of the Inhabitants of that Government without their Consent or any Purchase made from them. It was at that time understood that the Claim was upon Maryland only, but it has since appeared by some Letters formerly wrote by Mr. President Logan to the late Governor of Maryland that it related likewise to some Lands in the Back parts of Virginia. The Governors of those Colonies soon manifested a truly equitable Disposition to come to any Reasonable Terms with the Six Nations on Account of those Lands, and Desired that for

that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them. But before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skirmish happen'd in the Back Parts of Virginia, between some of the Militia there and a Party of the Indian-Warriors of the Six Nations, with some loss on both sides. Who were the Agressors is not at this time to be discussed—both Parties having agreed to bury that affair in oblivion; and the Government of Virginia having, in token of the continuance of their Friendship, presented the Six Nations, through my hands, with Goods to the value of one hundred pounds sterling, To prevent further Hostilities and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Present was given, made a tender of my Good offices, which both Parties accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay down their Arms; since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually Preserved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon through my Intervention for accomodating all Differences, and for setling a firm Peace, Union, and Friendship, as well between the Government of Virginia as that of Maryland and the Indians of the Six Nations.* The Honourable the Commissioners for these two Governments and the Deputies of the Six Nations are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains, therefore, for me to say, that if my farther good Offices shall be thought usefull for the accomplishment of this Work, you may Rely most assuredly upon them.

"But I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Commmissioners, it will not be taken amiss if I go a little further, and Briefly represent to you how especially necessary it is at this Juncture, for His Majesty's Service and the Good of all His Colonies in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace and Friendship be established between Your Government and the Indians of the Six Nations.

"These Indians by their Situation are a Frontier to some of them, and from thence, If Friends, are Capable of Defending their Settlements; If Enemies, of making Cruel Ravages upon them; If Neuters, they may deny the French a Passage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Designs. These are but some of the Motives for cultivating a good Understanding with them, but from hence the Disadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every advantage you gain over them in War will be a Weakning of the Barrier of those Colonies, and Consequently will be in Effect Victories over yourselves and your Fellow-Subjects. Some allowances for their Prejudices and Passions, and a Present now and then for the Relief of their Necessities, which have in some measure been brought upon them by their Intercourse with Us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tye them more closely to the British Interest. This has been the Method of Newyork and Pennsylvania, and will not put you to so much Expence in Twenty Years as the carrying on a War against

* This was allow'd at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners to be a just state of the Transactions preceeding the Treaty.

them will do in One. The French very well know the Importance of these Nations to Us, and will not fail by Presents and their other usual Arts to take advantage of any Misunderstandings we may have with them.*

"But I will detain You, Gentlemen, no longer. Your own Superior knowledge will suggest to You more than I can say on this Subject.

"Friends and Brethren Sachims or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations:

"These, Your Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almost gone out, and to make it burn clearer to brighten the Chain which had contracted some rust, and to renew their Friendship with you which it is their desire may last so long as the Sun, the Moon, and the Starrs shall give light. Their Powers are derived from the Great King of England your Father, and whatever conclusions they shall come to with you will be as firm and Binding as if the Governors of these Provinces were themselves here. I am your Brother, and which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know from Experience that I am so, I will now give you a few words of Advice: Receive these your Brethren with open Arms; Unite yourselves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body and one Soul. I I make no doubt but the Governor of Canada has been taking pains to widen the Breache between these your Brethren of Virginia and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the French have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly on the contrary you have been treated, and how Faithfully you have been protected by the Great King of England and his Subjects, you will not be at a loss to see into the Designs of that Governor. He wants to divide you from Us, in order the more easily to destroy you, which he will most certainly do if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by him.

"As to what relates to the Friendship establish'd between the Government of Pennsylvania and your Nations, I will take another day to speak to you upon it.

"To enforce what has been said, the Governor laid down a Belt of Wampum, upon which the Indians gave the †Jo-hah.

"After a Short Pause, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed

* The two preceeding Paragraphs were allow'd by the Commissioners of Virginia, whilst they were at Philadelphia, to be very Proper to be spoken by the Governor of Pennsylvania at the opening of the Treaty, but taking up an Opinion from what passed at the first Friendly Interview with the Indians, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of Virginia, the Governor consented to decline speaking to them in the Presence of the Indians.

† The Jo-hah denotes Approbation, being a loud shout or Cry, consisting of a few Notes pronounced by all the Indians in a very Musical manner in the nature of Our Huzza's.

time for meeting the Commissioners, he recommended to them to Use all the Expedition possible in giving their Answer to what had been said, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the respective Commissioners on the Business they came about.

"Then Canassatego repeated to the Interpreter the Substance of what the Governor had Spoke, in order to if he had understood him right [A Method generally made use of by the Indians], and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Sense, Canassatego proceeded to return the Thanks of the Six Nations for the Governor's kind advice, promising to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Custom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take time 'till the afternoon to provide one, and would then give their answer."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 25th, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr Governor, &^ca^.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego's Answer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning:

"Brother Onas—

"You spoke in the Presence of Assaraquoa and the Governor of Maryland to Us, advising Us to receive them as our Brethren, and Unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body and one Soul. We have always considered them as Our Brethren, and as such shall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendship with them; But since there are some disputes between Us respecting the Lands Possessed by them which formerly belonged to Us, We, according to Our Custom, Propose to have those differences first adjusted, and then We shall Proceed to Confirm the Friendship subsisting between Us, which will meet with no Obstruction after these matters are Settled."

Here they presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the Governor, and the Interpreter was ordered to return the Jo-hah.

Then the Governor in Reply spoke as follows:

"I receive your Belt with Great kindness and affection, and as to what Relates to the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, the Honourable Commissioners now Present are ready to Treat with you. I shall only add that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds

Sterling put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia is a token of his Good Dispositions to Preserve friendship with you, are now in Town and ready to be delivered, in consequence of what was told you by Conrad Weiser when he was last at Onondago."

Then the Governor turning to the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, say'd: "Gentlemen—I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the Indians, and as you have full Authority from your respective Governments to Treat with them, I shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw as you shall think it most for your Service."

The Commissioners say'd they were all of Opinion it would be for their Advantage that the Governor should stay with them, and, therefore, they unanimously desired they would favour them with the Continuance of his Presence whilst they should be in a Treaty with the Indians, which His Honour said He would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Bussiness and prevent any Jealousy the Indians might conceive at his Withdrawing.

The Commissioners of Maryland order'd the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that the Governor of Maryland was going to Speak to them, and then spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the United Six Nations—

"We who are deputed from the Government of Maryland by a Commission under the Great Seal of that Province, now in Our Hands (and which will be Interpreted to You), bid you welcome, and in token that We are very glad to see you here as Brethren, We give you this String of Wampum."

Upon which the Indians gave the Jo-hah.

"When the Governor of Maryland received the first Notice about Seven years ago of your Claim to some Lands in that Province, He thought our Good friends and Brethren of the Six Nations had little reason to complain of any Injury from Maryland, and that they would be so well convinced thereof on further Deliberation as he should hear no more of it; but you spoke of that matter again to the Governor of Pennsylvania about Two years since as if you designed to Terrify us.

"It was very inconsiderately sayd by you, that you would do yourselves Justice by going to take Payment yourselves; such an attempt would have entirely dissolved the Chain of Friendship subsisting not only between us, but perhaps the other English and You.

"We assure you our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have arms ready in their Hands, will not suffer themselves to be hurt in their Lives and Estates.

"But, however, the old and Wise People of Maryland immediately met in Council, and upon considering very cooly your rash

Expressions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the Six Nations, to this place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the land in Maryland; and if they had any, to make them some reasonable Compensation for it. Therefore the Governor of Maryland hath sent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthning the Chain which hath long subsisted between us; and as an Earnest of Our Sincerity and Good will towards you, We present you with this Belt of Wampum."

On which the Indians gave the Jo-hah.

"Our Great King of England and his Subjects have alwise possessed the Province of Maryland free and undisturbed from any Claim of the Six Nations for above One hundred Years past, and your not saying any thing to us before convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in Maryland, nor can we yet find out to what Lands or under what Title you make your Claim. For the Sasquehannah Indians, by a Treaty above ninety years since (which is on the Table and will be Interpreted to you), Give and Yield to the English Nation, their heirs and assigns for ever, the Greatest part (if not all) of the Lands We possess from Patuxent River on the Western, as well as from Choptahk River on the Eastern side of the Great Bay of Chesapeak, and near Sixty Years ago you acknowledged to the Governor of new York at Albany, 'That you had given your Lands and Submitted yourselves to the King of England.'

"We are that Great King's Subjects, and we Possess and enjoy the Province of Maryland by virtue of His Right and Soverignty thereto. Why, then, will you stir up any Quarrel between you and ourselves, who are as one man under the Protection of that Great King?

"We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we suppose you have had from Your Fathers) made with the Province of Maryland near Seventy Years ago, and renew'd and Confirmed twice since that time.

"By these Treaties we became Brethren; we have alwise lived as such, and hope alwise to continue so.

"We have this further to say, that altho' We are not satisfied of the Justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous in shewing Our Brotherly kindness and affection, and to prevent (by any reasonable way) every misunderstanding between the Province of Maryland and you our Brethren of the Six Nations.

"For this Purpose we have brought hither a quantity of Goods for Our Brethren of the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you as soon as we shall have received your Answer and made so bright and large a Fire as may burn Pure and clear whilst the Sun and Moon shall Shine. We have now freely and openly laid our

Bosoms bare to you, and that you may be the better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, We give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

After a little time Canassatego spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"We have heard what you have sayd to us, and as you have gone back to Old Times, We cannot give you an answer now, but shall take what you have sayd into consideration, and return you our answer sometime to-morrow." He then sat down, and after sometime We spoke again:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"If you have made any Enquiry into Indian Affairs, you will know that we have always had Our Guns, Hatchets, and Kettles mended when we came to see our Brethren. Brother Onas and the Governor of New york always do this for us, and We give you this Early notice that we may not thereby be delayed, being desirous as well as you to give all Possible Dispatch to the Business to be Transacted between us."

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland sayd, since it was customary they would give Orders to have everything belonging to them mended that it should want it.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 26th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego Spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland—

"When you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, Conedogwainet was the place agreed upon, but afterwards you by Brother Onas, upon second thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other accommodations where there were but few houses or Inhabitants, desired we should meet Our Brother at Lancaster, and at his instance we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change, for we have found plenty of every thing, and as yesterday you bid us Welcome, and told us you were glad to see us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you, and

in token of our Satisfaction we present you with this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"You tell us that when about seven years ago you heard by Our Brother Onas of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you took no notice of it, believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that matter we should find that we had no Right to make any Complaint of the Governor of Maryland, and would drop our demand. And that when about two years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother Onas, you say We did it in such Terms as looked like a design to Terrify you; and you tell us further, that we must be beside ourselves in using such a rash expression as to tell you we know how to do ourselves Justice if you should still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill design—for we must inform you that when we first desired Our Brother Onas to use his influence with you to procure us satisfaction for Our Lands, We at the same time desired him, in case you should disregaird our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own Us for his Children as well as you, to compel you to do us Justice. And two years ago, when we found that you paid no regaird to Our Just demand, nor that Brother Onas had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were resolved to use such Expressions as would make the greatest Impressions on your minds, and we find it had its effect, for you tell us 'That your Wise men held a Council together and agreed to Invite us, and to enquire of Our Right to any of your Lands; and if it should be found that we had a Right we were to have a Compensation made for them;' and, likewise, you tell us that our Brother, the Governor of Maryland, by the Advice of these wise men has sent you to brighten the Chain, and to assure us of his willingness to remove whatsoever impedes a good understanding between us. This shews that your wise men understand our Expressions in their true Sense. We had no design to Terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Justice you had so long delayed. Your wise men have done well; and as there is no obstacle to a Good understanding between us, except this affair of the Land, we on our Parts do give you the Strongest assurances of our Good Dispositions towards you, and that we are as desirous as you to Brighten the Chain and to put away all hindrances to a perfect good understanding; and in token of our sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received, & the Interp^r ordered to give the Jo-hah.

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"When you mentioned the affair of the Land Yesterday, you went back to old Times, and told us you had been in posession of the Province of Maryland above One hundred Years; but what is

one hundred years in comparison to the length of Time since our Claim began?—Since we came out of this Ground? For we must tell you that long before One hundred years Our ancestors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever since. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lyes beyond Seas, there you may have a just Claim, but here you must allow Us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you know anything of them. It is true that above One hundred years ago the Dutch came here in a Ship and brought with them several Goods, such as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other particulars, which they gave us, and when they had taught us how to use their things, and we saw what sort of People they were, we were so well pleased with them that we tyed their Ship to the Bushes on the Shoar, and afterwards liking them still better the longer they stayed with us, and thinking the Bushes to slender, we removed the Rope and tyed it to the trees, and as the Trees were lyable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themselves, We, from the affection We bore them, again removed the Rope, and tyed it to a Strong and big Rock [Here the Interpreter said they mean the Oneida Country], and not content with this, for its further security We removed the Rope to the Big-Mountain [Here the Interpreter says they mean the Onondaga Country], and there we tyed it very fast and rowled Wampum about it, and to make it still more Secure we stood upon the Wampum, and sat down upon it to defend it, and did our Best endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever During all this Time; the Newcomers, the Dutch, acknowledged Our Rights to the Lands, and solicited us from time to time to grant them Parts of Our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

"After this the English came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the Dutch; about two years after the Arrival of the English, an English Governor came to Albany, and finding what great friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch, he approved it mightly, and desired to make as Strong a league and to be upon as good Terms with us as the Dutch were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with Us, and by his further care in looking what had passed between us he found that the Rope which tyed the Ship to the Great mountain was only fastened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to perish in a course of years, he therefore told us that he would give us a silver Chain, which would be much stronger and last for Ever. This we accepted, and fastened the Ship with it, and it has lasted ever since. Indeed, we have had some small Differences with the English, and during these misunderstandings some of their young men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then telling us that we should have perished if they had not come into the Country and furnished us with Strowds and Hatchets

and Guns and other things necessary for the Support of Life. But we always gave them to understand that they were mistaken, that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told Us. We had then room enough and Plenty of Deer, which was easily caught, and tho' we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and these Served Our Uses as well then as the English ones do now. We are now Straitned and sometimes in want of Deer, and lyable to many other Inconveniences since the English came among Us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink work that is going on at the Table [pointing to the Secretarys], and we will give you an Instance of this. Our Brother Onas, a great while ago, came to Albany to Buy the Sasquehannah Lands of Us, but our Brother, the Governor of New York, who, as we suppose, had not a Good understanding with Our Brother Onas, advised us not to Sell him any Lands, for he would make an ill use of it, and Pretending to be Our Good friend, he advised us, in order to prevent Onas's or any other persons imposing upon us, and that we might always have Our Land when we should want it, to put it into his Hands, and told us he would keep it for Our use, and never open his Hands, but keep them close shut, and not part with any of it but at Our request. Accordingly we Trusted him, and put Our Land into his Hands, and Charged him to keep it safe for Our Use; but some time after he went away to England and carryed Our Land with him, and there Sold it to Our Brother Onas for a Large Sum of money; and when, at the Instance of Our Brother Onas, we were minded to sell him some Lands, He told us that we had sold the Sasquehannah Lands already to the Governor of New York, and that he had bought them from him in England, tho' when he came to Understand how the Governor of New York had deceived Us, he very generously paid Us for our Lands over again.

"Tho' we mention this Instance of an Imposition put upon us by the Governor of New York, yet we must do the English the Justice to say, we have had their hearty Assistances in Our Wars with the French, who were no sooner arrived amongst us than they began to render us uneasy and to provoke us to War, and we have had several Wars with them, during all which we constantly received assistance from the English, and by their Means we have alwise been able to keep up Our Heads against their Attacks.

"We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds Interpreted to Us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the Conestogoe or Sasquehannah Indians had a Right to sell those Lands unto you, for they were then their's; but since that time We have Conquered them, and their Country now belongs to Us, and the Lands we demanded satisfaction for are no part of the Lands comprized in those Deeds—they are the *Cohongoroutas

* Cohongoroutas, Potomack.

Lands. Those we are sure you have not possessed One hundred Years; No, nor above Ten years. And we made our Demand so soon as we knew your People were Settled in those Parts. These have never been sold, but remain still to be disposed of; And we are well pleased to hear you are Provided with Goods, and do assure you of Our Willingness to Treat with You for those unpurchased Lands, In confirmation whereof We present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego added:

"That as the Three Governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, had divided the Lands among, they could not for this Reason tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, so that they were paid by all the Governors for the Several Parts each Possessed; and this they left to their Honour and Justice."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 27th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia order'd the Interpreter to let the Indians know the Governor of Virginia was going to Speak to them, and then they Spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six United Nations, Our Friends and Brethren:

"At our Desire the Governor of Pennsylvania invited you to this council Fire; we have waited a long time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome. We are very glad to see you. We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with their Usual Approbation.

"Brethren:

"In the Year 1736, Four of your Sachims wrote a Letter to James Logan, Esq., then President of Pennsylvania, to let the Governor of Virginia know that you Expected some Consideration for Lands in the Occupation of some of the People of Virginia. Upon seeing a Copy of this Letter, the Governor with the Council of Virginia took some time to consider of it; they found, on looking into the Old Treaties, that you had given up Your Lands to the Great King, Who had possession of Virginia above One hundred

and Sixty Years; and under that Great King the Inhabitants of Virginia hold their Land, so they thought there might be some Mistake.

"Wherefore they Desired the Governor of New York to enquire of you about it. He sent His Interpreter to You in May, 1743, who laid this before you at a Council held at Onandago, to which You answer, 'That if you had any Demand or Pretensions on the Governor of Virginia any way, You would have made it known to the Governor of New York.' This corresponds with what you have said to Governor Thomas, in the Treaty made with him at Philadelphia in July, 1742, for then you only made your Claim to lands in Government of Maryland.

"We are so well pleased with this Good Faith of You our Brethern of the Six Nations, and your Regard of the Treaties made with Virginia, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Message Eight Years since.

"Tell us what Nations of Indians you Conquered any Lands from in Virginia, how long it is Since, and what Possession you have had; and if it does appear that there is any Land on the Borders of Virginia that the Six Nations have a Right to, we are willing to make you satisfaction."

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the usual Ceremony, and then added:

"We have a Chest of New goods, and the key is in Our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our Common Father, and we will live with you as Children ought to do in Peace and Love.

"We will brighten the Chain and Strengthen the Union between Us, so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives us light. In Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Usual Ceremony. Tachanontia Reply'd:

"Brother Assaraquoa—

"You have made a Good Speech to Us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We shall be able to give you an Answer to every part of it sometime this afternoon, and we shall let you know when we are ready."

In the Court House at Lancaster, 27th June, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqre, Governor, &c^a.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Tachanoontia Spoke as follows:

"Brother Assaraquoa—

"Since you have Joined with the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas in Kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the pleasure we have in seeing you here and observing your good Dispositions, as well to Confirm the Treaties of Friendship as to Enter into further Contracts about Land with Us, and in token of Our Satisfaction We Present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremonies.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"In your Speech this Morning you were Pleased to say we had wrote a Letter to James Logan about Seven years ago, to demand a Consideration for our Lands in the Possession of some of the Virginians. That you held them under the Great King for upwards of One hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right, and that therefore you had desired the Governor of New York to send his Interpreter to Us last Year to Onandago, which he did, and as you say, We, in Council at Onandago, did declare that we had no Demand on you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretensions we should have made them known to the Governor of New York; and likewise you desire to know if we have any Rights to the Virginia Lands, and that we will make such Right appear and tell you what nations of Indians We conquered those Lands from.

"Now we Answer, We have the Right of Conquest—a Right too dearly Purchas'd, and which cost us too much Blood to give up without any Reason at all, as you say We have done at Albany; but we should be obliged to you if you would let us see that Letter, and Inform Us who was the Interpreter and whose names are put to the Letter; for as the whole Transaction can't be above a year's standing, it must be fresh in every Body's Memory, and some of Our Council would easily remember it; but we assure you, and we are well able to prove that neither we nor any Part of Us have ever relinquished our Right, or ever gave such an Answer as you say is mentioned in your Letter. Could we so few years ago make a Formal Demand by James Logan and not be sensible of Our Right? and hath any thing happen'd since that time to make us less sen-

sible? No. And as this matter can be easily cleared up we are anxious it should be done, for we are Positive no such thing was ever mentioned to us at Onandago nor any where else. All the World Knows we conquered the Several Nations living on Sasquehanna, Cohongoronta, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in Virginia. The Conoy-uch-such-roona, Coch-nan-was-roonan, Tokoa-irough-roonan, and Connutskirr-ough-roonaw, feel the effects of Our Conquests, being now a Part of Our Nations, and their Lands at our Disposal.

"We know very well it hath often been say'd by the Virginians that the Great King of England and the People of that Colony conquered the Indians that lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the Sachdagughroonan and Drove back the Tuscarroraws, and that they have on that Account a Right to some Part of Virginia, but as to what lyes beyond the Mountains we conquered the Nations residing there, and that Land, if ever the Virginians get a good Right to it, it must be by Us. And in Testimony of the Truth of Our Answer to this Part of Your Speech We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We have given you a full answer to the first Part of Your Speech which we hope will be satisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Chest of New Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we shall have a good Understanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

"We shall open all Our Hearts to You that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you, and we hope if there be any thing still remaining in your Breast that may occasion any Dispute between Us, you will take this opportunity to unbosom your hearts and lay them open to Us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt nor any other Obstacle in the Road between Us; and in token of Our hearty Wishes to bring about so good an harmony we present You with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We must now tell you what Mountains we mean that we say are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember that about Twenty years ago you had a Treaty with us at Albany, when you took a Belt of Wampum and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us that if any of the Warriors of the Six Nations came on your side of the Middle of the Hill you would hang them, and you gave us liberty to do the Same with any of your People who should be found on our side the middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we desire that Treaty may now be

confirmed. After we left Albany we brought Our Road a great deal more to the West that we might comply with Your Proposal, but tho' it was of your own making your People never observed it, but came and lived on Our side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great distance near the Seas, and cant't be thought to know what your People do in the Back parts; and on their Settling contrary to your own Proposals on our new Road, it fell out that Our Warriors did some hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a complaint was made and transmitted to us by our Brother Onas. And we at his Request altered the Road again, and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain where it now is, and it is impossible for us to remove it any further to the West, those Parts of the Country being absolutely impassable by either Man or Beast.

"We had not been long in the Use of this new Road before your People came like Flocks of Birds and sat down in both sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you must be Sensible those things must have been done by your People in manifest Breach of your own Proposal made at Albany; and therefore as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid Complaining, and desire all these Affairs may be settled; and that you may be Stronger induced to do us Justice for what is Past, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Presence of the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas, present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Usual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia added:

"We forgot to say That the Affair of the Road must be looked upon as a Preliminary to be Settled before the Grant of Lands, and that either the Virginia People must be obliged to Remove more Easterly, or if they are Permitted, to say that our Warriors Marching that way to the Southward shall go sharers with them in what they Plant."

In the Court House at Lancaster, 28th June, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations—

"I am always sorry when any thing happens that may Create

the least uneasiness between us, but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between Us clear and open, and to remove every obstruction that may lie in the way, I must inform you that three of the Delaware Indians lately Murdered John Armstrong, an Indian Trader, and his two men, in a most barbarous manner, as he was traveling to Allegheny, and stole his Goods of a considerable value. Shick Calamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin did well; They seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to Our Settlements, but the Indians who had the Charge of them afterwards suffered one of them to Escape on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the Bloody deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Goal. By our Laws all the Accessaries to a Murder are to be Tryed and Put to Death as well as the Person who gave the Deadly wound. If they consented to it, encouraged it, or anywise assisted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is just they should be so. If, upon Tryal, the Persons Present at the Murder are found not to have done any of these things, they are set at Liberty. Two of Our People were, not many years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two Indians. We therefore expect you will take the most effectual Measures to Seize and deliver up to Us the other two Indians, present at these Murders, to be tryed with the Principal now in Custody. If it shall appear upon their Tryal that they were not advising nor any way Assisting in this Horrid Fact, they will be acquitted and sent home to their Towns. And that you may be satisfied no Injustice will be done to them, I do now Invite you to Depute three or four Indians to be present at their Tryals. I do likewise expect that you will order Strict search to be made for the Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that they may be restored to the Wife and Children of the Deceased. That what I have said may have its due Weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum."

Which was accepted With the Jo-hah.

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them He expected a very full answer from them, And that they might take their own time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of Virginia and Maryland.

They sayd they would take it into Consideration and give a full answer.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia let them know by the Interpreter that they would Speak to them in the Afternoon.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, Thursday, 28 June, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable, the Commissioners of Maryland,

The Deputies of the Six Nations,

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians they were going to Speak to them. Mr. Weiser acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners Spoke as follows:

"Our Good Friends and Brethren of the Six United Nations:

"We have consider'd what you sayd concerning your Title to some Lands now in Our Province, and also of the Place where they lye. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are so resolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the Six Nations, that upon giving us a Release in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, We shall make you a Compensation to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Currency, for the Payment of Part thereof we have brought some Goods, and shall make up the Rest in what manner you think fit.

"As We intend to say something to you about our Chain of Friendship after this affair of the Land is Settled, we desire you will now Examine the Goods and make an End of this matter.

"We will not omitt acquainting Our Good Friends the Six Nations that notwithstanding We are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of Maryland look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themselves, and as a broad Road will be made between Us, we shall always be desirous of keeping it clear, that we may from time to time take care that the links of Our Friendship be not rusted. In testimony that Our Words and Our hearts agree, We give you this Belt of Wampum."

On presenting of which the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Mr. Weiser acquainted the Indians they might now look over the Several Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose; and the Honourable Commissioners bid him tell them if they disliked any of the Goods, or if they were damaged, the Commissioners would put a less Price on such as were either disliked or Damnify'd. The Indians having View'd and Examined the Goods, and Seeming Disatisfy'd at the Price and worth of some of them, required time to go down into the Court House in order for a Consultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the said Goods, and likewise that the Interpreter might Retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court House, and soon after returned again into the Chamber. Mr. Weiser sat down among

the Indians and discoursed them about the Goods, and in some short time after they Chose the following from among the others, and the Prices agreed to be given for them by the Six Nations was, vizt:

One lb. Vermillion	£0 18 0
1,000 Flints	0 18 0
4 Doz. Jewsharps	0 14 0
1 Dox. Boxes	0 1 0
1c. 2qr. 0lb Barr Lead	3 0 0
0c. 2qr. 0lb Shot	1 0 0
2 Half Barrels of Gunpowder	13 0 0
	£19 11 0
Four Pieces of Strowds @ £7	£28 0 0
2 Pieces Do. @ £5	10 0 0
200 Shirts	63 12 0
3 Pieces half Thicks	11 0 0
3 Pieces Duffle Blankets @ £7	21 0 0
1 Piece Do.	6 10 0
47 Guns, 26s.	61 2 0
	£201 4 0
	19 11 0
Pennsylvania Currency	£220 15 0

When the Indians had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specify'd, they informed the Interpreter that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this morning by the Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not express the Time when such answer should be made.

At twelve o'Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 28th, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &^{c}

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that their Brother Assaraquoa was now going to give

his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the Day before in the forenoon:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations: We are now come to Answer what you said to Us Yesterday, since what we sayd to you before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been satisfactory. You have gone into Old Times and so must we. It is true that the Great King holds Virginia by Right of Conquest, and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great sea.

"If the Six Nations have made any Conquest over Indians that may at any time have lived on the West side of the Great Mountains of Virginia, yet they never possessed any Lands there that we have ever heard. That part was altogether deserted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of Virginia have done by order of the Great King, very justly as well by an Antient Right as by its being freed from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim, even of you the Six Nations, our Brethren, untill within these Eight Years. The first Treaty between the Great King, in behalf of his Subjects of Virginia and you, that we can find, was made at Albany by Colonel Henry Coursey Seventy years Since. This was a Treaty of Friendship when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

"The next Treaty was also at Albany above fifty-Eight years ago, by the Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia. Then you declare yourselves Subjects of the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you Own in a Treaty made by the Governor of Newyork with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you Express yourselves in these Words: 'O Brethren you tell us the King of England is a very Great King, and why should you not join with us in a very just Cause when the French join with Our Enemies in an unjust Cause. O Brethren we see the Reason of this, for the French would fain kill us all, and when that is done they would carry all the Beaver Trade to Canada, and the Great King of England would lose the Lands likewise; And therefore, O Great Sachim beyond the Great Lakes, awake, and suffer not those poor Indians that have given themselves and their Lands under your Protection to be destroyed by the French without a Cause.'

"The last Treaty we shall Speak to you about is that made at Albany by Governor Spotswood, which you have not recited as it is; for the White People, Your Brethren of Virginia, are in no Article of that Treaty Prohibited to pass and Settle to the Westward of the Great Mountains. It is the Indians' Tributary to Virginia that are restrained, as you and your Tributary Indians are from Passing to the Eastward of the same Mountains or to the Southward of Cohongoroonton, And you agree to this Article in these Words: 'That the Great River of Patowmack and the High Ridge of Mountains

which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westwards of the Present Settlements of that Colony, Shall be for ever the established Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominions of Virginia and the Indians belonging and depending on the five Nations, so that neither our Indians shall not, on any Pretence whatsoever, pass to the Northward or Westward of the said Boundaries without having to Produce a Pass port under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of Virginia, nor your Indians to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without a Passport in like manner from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of New York.'

"And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to Walk upon but upon certain conditions? It is true you have not observed this part of the Treaty, and Your Brethren of Virginia have not insisted on it with a due Strictness, which has Occasioned some mischief.

"This Treaty hath been sent to the Governor of Virginia by Order of the Great King, and is what we must Rely on, and being in Writing is more certain than your Memory. That is the way the white people have of preserving Transactions of every kind, and transmitting them down to their Childrens' Children for ever; and all Disputes among them are settled by this faithfull kind of Evidence, and must be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachims and Warriors signed some Years after the same Governor Spotswood, in the Right of the Great King, had been with some People of Virginia in possession of these very Lands, which you have set up your late claim to.

"The Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany gave the Account we mentioned to you yesterday to the Governor of New York, and he sent it to the Governor of Virginia. Their names will be given you by the Interpreter.

"Brethren, this Dispute is not between Virginia and you. It is setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Grants the People you complain of are settled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; They are too powerful to be removed by any force of You our Brethren; And the Great King, as our Common Father, will do equal Justice to all his children; Wherefore, we do believe they will be confirmed in their Possessions.

"As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occasion for it by making a Peace between You and the Southern Indians a few years since, at a considerable Expence to Our Great King, which you Confirmed at Albany. It seems by your being at War with the Catawbas that it has not been long kept between you.

"However, if you desire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood; and your

People's behaving themselves orderly like Friends and Brethren shall be used in their Passage through Virginia with the same kindness as they are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother Onas. This we hope will be agreed to by you Our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promise made to you Yesterday.

"We may Proceed to Settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland, and of your Brother Onas, tho' we are informed the Southeren Indians claim these very Lands that you do.

"We are desirous to live with you our Brethren according to the Old Chain of Friendship to settle all these matters fairly and honestly.

"And as a Pledge of Our Sincerity We give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, June the 29th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiser informed the Honourable Commissioners the Indians were ready to give their answer to the Speech made to them here yesterday Morning by the Commissioners. Whereupon

Canassatego spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board where were some black lines describing the Courses of Potowmack and Sasquahanna:

"Brethren—

"Yesterday you Spoke to Us concerning the Lands on this side Potowmack River, and as we have deliberately considered of what you said to us on that matter, we are now very ready to settle the Bounds of such Lands, and Release our Right and Claim thereto.

"We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore of all those Lands lying two Miles above the uppermost Fork of Patowmack or Cohongoruton River, near which Thomas Cressap has a Hunting or Trading Cabbin, by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania. But in case such Limits shall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of Maryland, then such other Lines and Courses from the said two Miles above the Forks to the outermost Inhabitants or Settlements as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence by a North Line to the

Bounds of Pennsylvania, shall be the Limits. And further, if any People already have or shall settle beyond the Lands now described and Bounded, they shall enjoy the same free from any Disturbance of us in any manner whatsoever, and we do and shall accept those People for our Brethren, and as such always Treat them.

"We earnestly desire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will shew us all Brotherly kindness; In token whereof We present you with a Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commissioners and Indians departed the Court House Chamber.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, June 30th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Gachadow, Speaker for the Indians, in answer to the Commissioner's Speech at the last meeting, with a Strong Voice and Proper Actions, Spoke as follows:

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"The World at the first was made on the other side of the Great water different from what it is on this side, as may be known from the different Colour of Our Skin and of Our Flesh, and that which you call Justice may not be so amongst us. You have your Laws and Customs and so have we. The Great King might send you over to Conquer the Indians, but looks to us that God did not approve of it, if he had, he would not have Placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"Tho' great things are well remembered among Us, Yet we don't remember that we were ever Conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employ'd by that Great King to conquer others; if it was so it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by Maryland to Conquer the Conestogo's, and that the Second time we were at War with them we carry'd them all off."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You Charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the Catawbas; we will repeat truly to you what was done: The Governor of New York at Albany, in behalf of Assaraquoa, gave us several Belts from the Cherickees and Catawbas, and we agreed to a Peace if those Nations would send some of their Great men to

Us to confirm it face to face, and that they would Trade with us, and desired that they would appoint a time to meet at Albany for this Purpose, but they never came."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We then desired a Letter might be sent to the Catawbas and Cherikees to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Answer came, but we met the Cherikees and Confirmd the Peace, and sent some of Our People to take care of them untill they returned to their own Country.

"The Catawbas refused to come, and sent us word that we were but Women; that they were men and double men for they had two P——s; that they could make Women of Us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People; Our Brother Assaraquoa is deceived by him; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We have confirm'd the Peace with the Cherikees, but not with the Catawbas. They have been Treacherous, and know it, so that the War must continue till one of Us is destroyed. This we think Proper to tell you, that you may not be Troubled at what we do to the Catawbas.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We will now Speak to the Point between us. You say you will agree with us to the Road. We desire that may be the Road which was last made (the Waggon Road). It is always a custom among Brethren or Strangers to use each other kindly. You have some very ill-natured People living up there, so that we desire the Persons in Power may know that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in want.

"You know very well when the White People came first here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands and are by them become Rich, and we are Now poor. What little we had for the Land goes soon away, but the Land lasts forever. You told us you had brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; But we have never seen the Chest nor the Goods that are said to be in it. It may be smal and the Goods few. We want to see them, and are desirous to come to some Conclusion. We have been sleeping here these Ten Days past, and have not done any thing to the Purpose."

The Commissioners told them they should see the Goods on Monday.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June the 30th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esquire, Governor.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The three Governments Entertained the Indians and all the Gentlemen in town with a handsome Dinner; the Six Nations in their order having returned thanks with the usual Solemnity of Jo-ha-han, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commissioners that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council to take the first opportunity of a large company to present him with one, and as this with them is deemed a matter of great Consequence, and attended with abundance of Forme, the several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayogo Nation, they had chosen Gachradodow, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he desired leave to begin, which being given, he on an elevated part of the Court House, with all the dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very gracefull Posture, spoke as follows:

"As the Governor of Maryland had Invited them here to Treat about their Lands and brighten the Chain of Friendship, the United Nations thought themselves so much obliged to him that they had come to a Resolution in Council to give to the Great man who is Proprietor of Maryland a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correspond with him, and as it had fallen to the Cayogo's Lot in Council to consider of a proper name for that Chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name of Tocarry-ho-gan, denoting Precelency, Excellency, or living in middle or Honourable Place betwixt Assaraquoa and their Brother Onas, by whom their Treaties might be better carryd on." And then addressing himself to his Honour, the Governour of Pennsylvania, The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, and to the Gentlemen then present, he Proceeded:

"As there is a Company of Great Men now Assembled, We take this Time and opportunity to Publish this Matter, That it may be known Tocarry-ho-gan is Our Friend, and that we are ready to Honour him, and that by such Name he may be always called and known among Us. And We hope he will ever Act towards us according to the Excellency of the Name we have now Given him, and enjoy a long and happy life."

The Honourable the Governor and Commissioners, and all the

Company present, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and after drinking Healths to Our gracious King and Six Nations, the Commissioners of Maryland proceeded to Bussiness in the Court House Chamber with the Indians, where Conrad Weiser the Interpreter was present.

The Honourable the Commissioners order'd Mr. Weiser to tell the Indians that a Deed, releasing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of Maryland, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the use of the Lord Baron of Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as desired, and then gave the Deed to Canassatego the Speaker, who made his Mark and put his Seal and Delivered it, after which thirteen other Chiefs or Sachims of the Six Nations Executed it in the same manner in the Presence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

At the House of Mr. George Sanderson in Lancaster, 2d July, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

Several of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The several Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations who had not Signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Land in Maryland, tender'd to them on Saturday last in the Chamber of the Court House in this Town, did now readily Execute the same, and caused Mr. Weiser likewise to sign it, as well with his Indian as with his own proper Name of Weiser, as a Witness and Interpreter.

In the Court House at Lancaster, July 2d, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego Spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"The other day you was pleased to tell us you were always con-

cern'd whenever anything happen'd that might give you or us Uneasiness, and that we were mutually engaged to preserve the Road open and Clear between Us And you informed Us of the Murder of John Armstrong and his two Men by some of the Delaware Indians, and of their Stealing his Goods to a Considerable value. The Delaware Indians as you Suppose are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for such a vile Proceeding; and to testify that we have the same Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free, and open, we give you this string of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"These things happen frequently, and we desire you will consider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different times at Ohio, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occasioned by some unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Disturbance; We therefore Desire you will consider these things well, and to take the Grief from your Heart We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"We had heard of the Murder of John Armstrong, and in our Journey here We had Conference with our Cousins, the Delawares, about it, and Reproved them severely for it; and charged them to go down to Our Brother Onas and make him satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed and for the Goods. We understood by them that the principal Actor in these Murders is in your Prison, and that he had done all the Mischief himself; but that besides him you had required and Demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were Committed. We promise faithfully in our return to renew our Reproofs, and to Charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs with these two young men, but not as Prisoners, to be examined by you; and as we think upon Examination you will not find them Guilty, we rely on your Justice not to do them any Harm, but to permitt them to return in safety.

We likewise understand that search has been made for the Goods belonging to the deceased, and that some have been already returned to your People; but that some are still missing. You may depend upon our Giving the Strictest Charge to the Delawares to Search again with more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them or the value of them in Skins. And to Confirm what we have said, we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"The Conoy Indians have informed us that they sent you a Message some time ago to advise you that they were ill used by the

White People in the place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Resolution of removing to Shamokin, and requested some small Satisfaction for their Land; And as they never have received any answer from you, they have desired Us to Speak for them. We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity, and to weight to our Recommendation we present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was receiv'd with the usual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little time with the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, made the following Reply:

"Brethren—

"I am glad to find that you agree with me in the necessity of keeping the Road between us clear and open; and the Concern you have expressed on Account of the Barbarous Murders mentioned to You, is a proof of Your Brotherly affection for Us. If crimes of this Nature be not Strictly enquired into, and the Criminals Severely Punish'd, there will be an end of all commerce between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the French; They will set what Price they please on their own Goods, and Give you what they think fit for your Skins, so it is for your own interest that our Traders should be safe in their Persons and Goods when they Travel to your Towns.

"Brethren:

"I consider'd this matter well before I came from Philadelphia, and I advised with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland. I never heard before of the Murder of Three Indians at Ohio; had complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were two years ago for killing two Indians. You are not to take your own satisfaction, but to apply to me and I will see that Justice be done you; and should any of the Indians rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tryed and Punished in the same manner as White people are. This is the way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your benefit as well as our's. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the Delawares, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon some of their Chiefs to bring down the two Young men that were present at the Murders. If they are not brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt. If upon Examination they shall be found not to have been concerned in the Bloody Action, they shall be well used and sent home in Safety. I will take it upon my self to see that they have no Injustice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and I expect satisfaction will be made for such as cannot be found in Skins, according to their Promise.

"I well remember the coming down of one of the Conoy Indians with a Paper setting forth That the Conoys had come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no complaint to me of ill usage from the White people. The reason he gave for their removal was, that the Setling of the White people all around them had made Deer Scarce, and that therefore they chose to remove to Juniata for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they said to be entered in the Council Book. The old Man's Expences were borne, and a Blankit given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this head, but you may be assured, from the favour and Justice they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do every thing that can be reasonably expected of them in this case.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, July 2d, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Indians being told by the Interpreter that their Brother Assaraquoa was going to Speak to them, he spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren:

"As we have already sayd enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you Claim from Virginia, we have no occasion to say any thing more to you on that head, but come directly to the Point. We have open'd the Chests, and the Goods are now here before you; They cost Two hundred Pounds, Pennsylvania money, and were bought by a Person recommended to Us by the Governor of Pennsylvania, with ready Cash. We order'd them to be good in their kinds, and we believe they are so. These Goods, and Two hundred Pounds in Gold which now lye now on the Table, we will give you, Our Brethren of the Six Nations, upon Condition That you immediately make a Deed, recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are or shall be by his Majesty's Appointment in the Colony of Virginia.

"As to the Road, we agree you shall have one, and the Regulation is in paper which the Interpreter now has in his custody to Shew you. The People of Virginia shall perform their Part if you and your Indians perform their's. We are your Brethren, and will do no hardships to you, but, on the Contrary, all the kindness we can."

The Indians agreed to what was said, and Canassatego desired they would Represent their Case to the King, in order to have a further Consideration when the Settlement increased much farther

back. To which the Commissioners agreed, and Promised they would make such a Representation faithfully and honestly, and for their further Security that they would do so, they would give them a Writing under their Hands and Seals to that purpose.

They desired that some Rum might be given them to drink on their way home, which the Commissioners agreed to, and payd them in Gold for that Purpose, and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia, Nine pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, Pennsylvania money.

Canassatego further sayd, That as their Brother Tocarry-ho-gan sent them Provision on the Road here, Which kept them from Starving, he hoped their Brother Assaraquoa would do the same for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carry'd to the usual Place, which were agreed to.

After this Conference the Deed was Produced, and the Interpreter Explained it to them, and they according to their Rank and Quality put their Marks and Seals to it in the presence of several Gentlemen of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; and when they delivered the Deed, Canassatego delivered it for the use of their Father the Great King, and hoped he would consider them, upon which the Gentleman and Indians present gave three shouts.

In the Court House at Lancaster, Tuesday, July 2d, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations—

"At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations two years ago, the Road between us was made Clearer and Wider; Our Fire was enlarged and our Friendship confirmed by an Exchange of Presents and many other Mutual Good Offices.

"We think ourselves happy in having been Instrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, And we persuade ourselves that you on your Parts will always remember it as an Instance of our good will and affection for you. This has given us an opportunity of seeing you sooner than perhaps we should otherwise have done; and as we are under mutual Obligations by Treaties, we to hear with Our Ears for you, and you to hear with

your Ears for us, We take this opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

"The Great King of England and the French King have Declared War against each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and the other by Sea. The Great King of England Commanded the Land Army in Person, and gained a Compleat Victory. Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the rest were forced to pass a River with Precipitation to save their Lives. The Great God covered the King's head in that Battle, so that he did not receive the least hurt, for which you as well as we have reason to be very thankfull.

"The Engagement at Sea was likewise to the Advantage of the English. The French and Spaniards joined their Ships together and came out to Fight us. The brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships, and many others were so shatter'd that they were glad to take the opportunity of a very high wind and a dark Night to run away and to hide themselves again in their Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair he would in all probability have taken or destroyed them all.

"I need not put you in mind how much William Penn and his sons have been your Friends and the Friends of all the Indians; you have long and often experienced their Friendship for you, nor need I repeat to you kindly you were treated, and what valuable Presents were made to you two years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The Sons of William Penn are all now in England, and have left me in their place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the Indians. As a fresh proof of this, I have left my House and am come thus far to see you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendship with you. In testimony whereof I present you with this Belt of Wampum." Which was received with the Jo-hah.

"As your Nations have engaged themselves by Treaty to Assist Us, your Brethren of Pennsylvania, in case of a War with the French, we do not Doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement so solemnly entered into. A War is now declared, and We expect that you will not suffer the French or any of the Indians in Alliance with them to March through your Country to disturb any of our Settlements, And that you will give us the Earliest and best Intelligence of any Designs that may be formed by them to our Disadvantage, as we promise to do of any that may be to your's. To enforce what I have now say'd to you in the strongest manner, I present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

After a little Pause his Honour the Governor Spoke again:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations—

"What I have now sayd to you is in conformity to the Treaties

subsisting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed with the Consent of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland to tell you That all Differences having been adjusted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, We are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and establish a Friendship which is not to end but with the World it self. And in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, I do by this fine Belt of Wampum and a Present of Goods to the Value of Three hundred pounds, confirm and establish the said Treaties of Peace, Union, and Friendship, you on your Parts doing the same."

Which was received with a loud Jo-hah.

The Governor further added, "The Goods bought with the one Hundred Pounds Sterling Put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia are ready to be delivered when you Please. The Goods bought and sent up by the People of the Province of Pennsylvania, according to the List which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themselves, and are likewise ready to be deliver'd to you at your own time."

After a little Pause the Commissioners of Virginia Spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations—

"The Way between us being made Smooth by what Passed Yesterday, we desire now to confirm all former Treaties made between Virginia and you our Brethren of the Six Nations, and to make Our Chain of Union and Friendship as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Rust for ever; that our Childrens' Children may rejoice at and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, We give you One hundred pounds in Gold and this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremonye.

"Friends and Brethren:

"Altho' we have been Disapointed in Our Endeavours to bring about a Peace between you and the Catawbas, yet we desire to speak to you something more about them. We believe they have been unfaithfull to you and Spoke of you with a foolish contempt, but this may be only the Rashness of some of their Young Men. In this Time of War with Our common Enemies, the French and Spaniards, it will be the wisest way to be at Peace among Our selves. They, the Catawbas, are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire you will agree that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all United by one common Chain of Friendship. We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brethren:

"Our Friend Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the

other World, as Our Fathers have done; our Children will then want such a Friend to go between them and your Children to reconcile any differences that may happen to Arise between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

"The way to have such a Friend is for you to send three or four of your Boys to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to Live in, and a Man on purpose to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language, and Customs of the White People. To this Place we kindly invite you to send some of your Children, and we promise you they shall have the same care taken of them, and be Instructed in the same manner as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you please; and to confirm this we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six United Nations:

"The Governor of Maryland invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends and agreed with you as Brethren.

"As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in Maryland Will, we hope, Prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faster the Links of Our Chain of Friendship by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may still be the better Secured we shall present you with One hundred Pounds in Gold.

"What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust; whenever you perceive the least Speck tell us of it and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue so bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it; and in pledge of the Truth of what we have now Spoken and our affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego in return spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas, Assaraquoa, and Tocarry-ho-gan—

"We return you thanks for your several Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain matters of great moment; that we propose to give them a very Serious consideration, and to answer them Suitably to their Worth and Excellence, and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

"You tell us you beat the French; if so you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory."

The Governor and Commissioners order'd a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a smal Glass, calling it *A French Glass.*

In the Court House at Lancaster, July the 4th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr, Governor, &^ca.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego, Speaker.

"Brother Onas:

"Yesterday you expressed your satisfaction in having been Instrumental to our meeting with Our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland. We in return assure you that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you had in bringing us together in order to create a good Understanding and to clear the Road; and in token of Our Gratitude We present you with this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"You was pleased Yesterday to inform us 'That War had been Declared between the Great King of England and the French King; that two Great Battles had been fought, one by Land and the other at Sea, with many other particulars.' We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of England were Successfull, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occasion. You then came nearer home and told us 'You had left your House and were come thus far on behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania to see us, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm your Friendship with us.' We approve this Proposition; we thank you for it. We own with Pleasure that the Covenant Chain between Us and Pennsylvania is of Old Standing, and has never Contracted any Rust; we wish it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and in token of the Sincerity of our Wishes we present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

"Brother Onas:

"You was pleased Yesterday to remind us of Our Mutual Obligation to assist each other in case of a War with the French, and to repeat the Substance of what we ought to do by Our Treaties with you; and that as a War had been already entered into with the

French, you called upon us to assist you, and not to suffer the French to March through our Country to disturb any of your Settlements.

"In answer, We assure you We have all these particulars in our Hearts; they are fresh in our Memory. We shall never forget that You and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand; We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care, we must inform you that before we came here we told *Onantio, our Father, as he is called, that neither he nor any of His people should come through our Country to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was room enough at Sea to fight; there he might do what he pleased, but he should come upon our Land to do any Damage to Our Bretheren, And you may depend upon our using our utmost care to see this effectually done; and in token of our Sincerity we present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

After some little time the Interpreter said, Canassotego had forgot something Material, and desired to mend his Speech, and to do so as often as he should omitt any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:

"The Six Nations have a great Authority and Influence over sundry Tribes of Indians in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Praying Indians, formerly a part with ourselves, who stand in the very gates of the French, and to shew our Further care, we have engaged these very Indians, and other Indian Allies of the French, for you. They will not join the French against you. They have agreed with us before we set out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy against the French in those People. Our Interest is very Considerable with them and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends we shall use it for your Service."

The Governor said, Canassatego did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it when ever his Memory should fail him in any Point of Consequence, and he thank him for the very agreeable Addition.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You told us Yesterday that all Disputes with you being now at an End, you desired to confirm all former Treaties between Virginia and Us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

"We agree very Heartily with you in these Propositions; we thank your good Inclinations; we desire you will pay no regaird to any Idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice, and as the Dis-

*Onantio, the Governor of Canada.

pute about the Lands is now entirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope for the future we shall not Act towards each other but as becomes Brethren and Hearty Friends.

"We are willing to renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible for us and our Children, with you and your Children to the latest Generation, and we desire you will imprint these Engagements on your Hearts in the Strongest manner; and in confirmation that we shall do the same we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with Jo-hah from the Interpreter & all the Nations.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You did let us know yesterday that tho' you had been disapointed in your Endeavours to bring about a Peace between us and the Catawbas, yet you would still do the best to bring such a thing about. We are well pleased with your Design, and the more so as we hear you know what sort of People the Catawbas are—that they are spitefull and Offensive, and have Treated us Contemptuously. We are glad you know these things of the Catawbas. We believe what you say to be true, that there are, notwithstanding, some amongst them who are Wiser and better; and, as you say, they are your Brethren and belong to the Great King over the Water, we shall not be against a Peace on reasonable Terms provided they will come to the Northward to Treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremonys.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You told us likewise you had a Great House Provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were several white People and Indian Children there to learn languages and to write and read, and invited us to send some of our Children among you, &ca.

"We must let you know we love our Children too well to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not inclined to give their Children learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Customs differing from your's you will be so good as to excuse us.

"We hope Tarachawagon* will be preserved by the Good Spirit to a good old age. When he is gone under Ground it will then be time enough to look out for another; and no Doubt amongst so many Thousands as there are in the World one such Man may be found who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Tarachawagon does; while he lives there is no room to complain. In token of our

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* Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiser.

Thankfulness for your Invitation we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Tocarry-hogan:

"You told us yesterday that since there was now nothing in Controversie between us, and the Affair of the Land was Settled to your satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendship which hath Subsisted between you and us ever since we became Brethren. We are well pleased with the Proposition, and we thank you for it. We also are inclined to renew all Treaties and keep a good Correspondence with you. You told us further, if ever we should perceive the Chain had Contracted any Rust to let you know and you would take care to take the Rust out, and preserve it bright. We agree with you in this, and shall, on our Parts, do every thing to preserve a good Understanding, and to live in the same Friendship with you as with our Brothers Onas and Assaraquoa; in Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum."

On which the usual Cry of Yo-hah was given.

"Brethren:

"We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us Yesterday, and shall now proceed to Indian Affairs that are not of so General a Concern.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"There lives a Nation of Indians on the other side of your Country, the Tuscaroraes, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correspondence; but the Road between us and them has been stopped for some time on Account of the Misbehaviour of some of Our Warriors. We have open'd a New Road for our Warriors and they shall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Messengers going to the Tuscaroraes we desire they may go the old Road. We frequently send Messengers to one another, and shall have more Occasion to do so now that we have concluded a Peace with the Cherikees. To enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"Among these Tuscaroraes there live a few families of the Conoy Indians who are desirous to leave them and to remove to the rest of their Nation among us, and the Straight Road from them to Us lyes through the Middle of your Country. We desire you will give them free passage through Virginia, and furnish them with Passes; and to enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

"Brother Onas, Assaraquoa, and Tocarry-hogan:

"At the close of your respective Speeches Yesterday you made us very handsome Presents, and we should return you something suitable to your Generosity; but, alas, we are poor, and shall ever remain so long as there are so many Indian Traders among us. Their's and the white People's Cattle have eat up all the Grass, and made Deer Scarce. However, we have Provided a Small Present for you, and tho' some of you gave us more than others, yet as you are all equally Our Brethren, we shall leave it to you to divide it as you Please." And then presented Three Bundles of Skins which were received with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

"We have one thing further to say, and that is We heartily recommend Union and a Good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict Friendship for one another, and thereby you as well as we will become the Stronger.

"Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity between the Five Nations; this has made us formidable, this has given us great weight and Authority with our Neighboring Nations.

"We are a Powerfull confederacy, and by your observing the same Methods our wise Forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh Strength and Power; therefore, whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another."

The Governor replied:

"The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland have desired me to Speak for them, therefore I, in behalf of those Governments as well as of the Province of Pennsylvania, return you thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the English, and in particular for your having so Early engaged in a Neutrality the Several Tribes of Indians in the French Alliance. We do not Doubt but you will faithfully Discharge your Promises. As to your Presents, we never estimate these things by their Real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with Great Pleasure, and put a high value upon them. We are obliged to you for Recommending Peace and Good Agreement amongst ourselves. We are all Subjects as well as you of the Great King beyond the Water, and in Duty to his Majesty and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a regard to our Interests, we shall always be inclined to live in Friendship."

Then the Commissioners of Virginia presented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper containing a Promise to recommend the Six Nations for further favor to the King, which they received with Yo-hah, and the Paper was given by them to Conrad Weiser to keep for them. The Commissioners likewise Promised that their publick Messengers should not be Molested in their Pas-

sage through Virginia, and that they would prepare Passes for such of the Conoy Indians as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred pounds in Gold, Which was likewise received with the Yo-hah.

Canassatego said, "We mentioned to You Yesterday the Booty you had taken from the French, and asked you for some of the Rum, which we supposed to be part of it, and you gave us some, but it turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in French Glasses, we desire now You will give us some in English Glasses."

The Governor made answer, "We are glad to hear you have such a Dislike for what is French. They cheat you in your Glasses as well as in every thing else. You must Consider we are at a Distance from Williamsburg, Annapolis, and Philadelphia, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho' we brought up a good quantity with us, you have almost drank it out; but notwithstanding this, we have enough left to fill our English Glasses, and will Shew the Difference between the Narrowness of the French and the Generosity of the English towards you."

The Indians gave in their Order five Yo-hahs, and the Honourable Governor and Commissioners calling for some Rum and some middle-Sized Wine Glasses drank Health to the Great King of England and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company Joined.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum he told them that was in return for one he had received of them, with a Message to desire the Governor of Virginia to suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia unmolested, which was rendred unnecessary by the Present Treaty.

Then presenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them that was in return for their's, praying him that as they had taken away one Part of Conrad Weiser's Beard, which frightned their Children, he would please to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians received these two Strings of Wampum with the usual Yo-hah.

The Governor then asked them what was the reason that more of the Shawanaes from their Town on Hohio, were not at the Treaty? But seeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another day to give an answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser upon the Road on their Return Home, for he was to Set out to Philadelphia the next Morning.

Canassatego in Conclusion spoke as follows:

"We have been hindred by a great deal of Bussiness from waiting on you to have some private Conversation with you, chiefly to

enquire after the Health of Onas beyond the Water; we desire you will tell them we have a grateful Sense of all their Kindness for the Indians. Brother Onas told us when he went away he would not stay long from us; we think it is a great while, and want to know when we may expect him, and desire when You write You will recommend us heartily to him;" which the Governor promised to do, and then took his leave of them.

The Commissioners of Virginia gave Canassatego a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their leave of them in form, and at the same time delivered their Passes to them, according to their Request.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented Gachradodow with a Broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their leave of them in the same manner.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 31st July, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Laurence,	Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell,	Ralph Assheton,	
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board the Draught of a Message to the Assembly, which was read and approved, and is as follows:

"Gentlemen—

"Since your last adjournment, his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King has, by his Command, been published here, and a Proclamation been issued by me, with the Advice of the Council, requiring all Persons under my Government able to bear Arms forthwith to provide themselves with them, that they may be in a good condition not only to defend this his Majesty's Province, their own Persons, Families, and Estates, but to attack the Enemy in case it shall be required of them. Lists of such as are thought the best qualify'd in the several Counties to discipline the Inhabitants, are preparing, and Commissions will be made out for them with all convenient dispatch. This my Journey to Lancaster to meet the Indians prevented my doing sooner, and is all that is at present in my Power to do. The providing a Magazine of Arms and Ammunition to be ready for all exigencies, lies upon the Assembly, and it is the Duty of the Legislature to render the Strength we have useful to the King, our neighbours, and ourselves, by a Law for settling and regulating a Militia agreeable to the Practice in all other His Majesty's Colonies. Without a Law for this Purpose, my Commissions will carry no authority with them (if Persons should be

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found to accept of them), as the Inhabitants will not appear at any certain stated times for their Instruction in Military Discipline, nor provide themselves with Arms or Ammunition. Nor without such a Law will it be possible to draw them together to repel an Invasion upon this Province, or to send Assistance to New York, or any other of our Neighbors, in case they should be attacked. We have not now the Slothful Spaniard only to deal with. The French are an active, enterprizing Enemy, and however quiet we are at present, or however secure we may now think ourselves, it is not to be doubted but they are Meditating a Blow to be struck where they think it may be done with the least Danger and most advantage to themselves. But whether this be so or not, it is right to Suspect them, and the best Policy to be always upon our Guard. I, for my Part, shall be willing to pass any Bill that shall be laid before me for the purposes I have mentioned, and as readily agree to any Resonable Indulgence to such as are Religiously persuaded against bearing Arms.

"I have it likewise in Command from his Majesty to do every thing in my Power to encourage the fitting out Ships to act as Privateers against the Enemy. This I have done from a Principle of Obedience; but whoever reflects on the Increase of the French Trade in America, and at the same time on the Great Accession of People to His Majesty's Northern Colonies since the last War, and the Materials they are furnished with for Building and equipping Private Ships of War for distressing the French in their Settlements, Trade, and Commerce, will be convinced that His Majesty has well considered the Interest of his Subjects in these Orders, and that Success in the Execution of them may have great effects even towards bringing the Enemy to Reason, and the War to a Speedy end. I shall but just hint to you that our having a Number of Men and Vessels equipped for Service as Privateers, since some of them will probably be alwise in Port, may likewise be greatly for the Security of this City in case of an attempt upon it by the Privateers of the Enemy. This part of the King's Dispatches leads me to ask you, what is to be done with any French Prisoners that shall be brought hither? How are they to be maintained? And how am I to be furnished with a Guard for Securing them in Prison here, or for escorting them to the Prisons in the Country? For it will not be prudent or safe either to allow them to walk at Large, or to keep any number of them in the Prison of a Town Circumstanced as this is. If you make a Provision for them at the Expence of the Publick, Some of them may be sent away by every Vessel Bound to England, or other Parts of Europe, and some reserved in different Prisons in the Country, for recovering the Liberty of such of our Country-men as may have the Misfortune to fall into the Enemies' Hands; But if you refuse to do this, our Privateers, to avoid the Expence of maintaining Prisoners here, will of Course set them on shore in some remote Parts of the French Settle-

ments, where the Sailors of the French Merchantmen will commence Privateers upon his Majesty's Subjects, and our Countrymen will languish in the French Prisons for want of French Prisoners to exchange for them. These are matters worthy of your most serious Consideration, and I hope you will enable me to Act in such a Manner as may be for the good of your fellow-subjects in general, and as may Conceal from an Observing Enemy the Weak side of your own Country in particular.

"I have now something more agreeable to lay before you, the Treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations at Lancaster. You will see that they have made a Solemn Renewal of their Friendship with us, and have given me the strongest assurances that they will not suffer the French or any Indians in Alliance with them to march through their Country to disturb any of our settlements, and that they will give us notice of any Designs that may be formed against us by the Enemy, so as they shall come to the Knowledge of them. They have likewise promised to send down some of the Delaware Chiefs with the two Indians present at the Murder of Armstrong and his two Men, for their Examination. Their differences with Virginia and Maryland are also happily accommodated, which must be a very sensible pleasure to every man in the Province, considering that otherwise we should have been unavoidably involved in the Quarrel. The Invitations to the Treaty having been from those two Governments, I did not think it reasonable that any Part of the Expence of Entertaining the Indians should fall upon Pennsylvania. As to the Expence of my Journey, they were such as became the Character I was to maintain; I should have been better pleased if I could have lessened them with Credit to the Province.

Observing that there was but one of the Shawonese from their principal Town upon Ohio at the Treaty, I set a-foot an Enquiry into the Reason of it; and I have been since informed that the Six Nations and the Shawonese are far from being on Good Terms, and that the latter have been endeavouring to draw the Delawares from Shamokin to Ohio, from whence the Six Nations entertain a Jealousy of some ill designs; and it is Whispered amongst them, that should they be obliged to take part in the War between us and the French, they will have the Shawonese and perhaps the Delawares also to Oppose them. As our Influence may have some effect on the Delawares to prevent their Removal to Ohio, it is fortunate that some of their Chiefs are coming down. The Shawonese sent me word the two last summers that they designed me a Visit; but altho' I returned them a very kind Invitation in writing by the same Messengers, they did not come. And indeed it is observable that the Closer our Union has been with the Six Nations the greater distance they have kept from us. I wish any method could be fallen upon to secure them effectually to the British Interest, as they lie upon one Part of our Frontiers, and our most

valuable Trade for Skins is with them; but considering their Frequent intercourse with the French and their Inconstancy, I almost despair of it.

"I cannot but be apprehensive that the Indian Trade as it is now carry'd on will involve us in some fatal Quarrel with the Indians. Our Traders in Defiance of the Law carry Spirituous Liquors amongst them, and take the Advantage of their inordinate Appetite for it to cheat them of their Skins and their Wampum, which is their Money, and often to bebauch their Wives into the Bargain. Is it to be wondered at then, if when they Recover from the Drunken fit they should take severe Revenges. I shall do all that lies in my Power to prevent these Abuses by ordering a Strict Observance of the Law relating to Licenses, and the rigidest Prosecutions against such as shall be discovered to Sell Rum to the Indians. But I am Sensible these will avail but little, the ill practices of these people being carry'd on in the Woods, and at such a Distance from the Seat of Government that it will be very difficult to get Evidences to Convict them. If I am Rightly informed, the like abuses of the Traders in New England were the principal Causes of the Indian Wars there, and at length Obliged the Government to take the Trade into its own Hands. This is a matter that well deserves your Attention, and perhaps will soon require your imitation.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"July 31st, 1744."

August 11th.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Message from the Assembly was Delivered to the Governor in answer to his Honour's of the 31st of July, by two Members of Assembly:

"May it please the Governor—

"The Sentiments of the Present Assembly on that part of the Governor's last Message which relates to the Defence of the Province have been so often expressed, and are so well understood by the Governor, that we think any further Explanation at this time can be of no use. The Governor is pleased to inform us he hath already issued a Proclamation with the Advice of Council, 'Requiring all Persons under his Government able to bear Arms forthwith to Provide themselves with them, that they may be in a good condition not only to defend this his Majesty's Province, their own Persons, Families, and Estates, but to attack the Enemy, in case it shall be required of them; And that Lists of such as are thought best Qualifyed in the Several Counties to discipline the Inhabitants are preparing, and that Commissions will be made out for them with all convenient Dispatch.' By Commissions from former Governor's

a Militia was raised within this Province, and as it seems to be warranted by our Charter of Privileges, it will we hope excuse us from preparing a Bill to this End.

"As to that part of the Governor's Message which relates to French Prisoners, we are of Opinion it might be for the Advantage of the Province that those by whom they shall be taken should rather carry them into some other Part of the King's Dominions than bring them amongst us; however such of them as are or shall be brought in ought to be taken care of. This we must leave to the Governor's Prudent management that it be done at the least Expence, and such Prisoners sent out of the Government as soon as it can be done with Convenience; And the Charge that shall arise when known, we make no question but that succeeding Assemblies will pay.

"The Success which Attended the Governor's Endeavours for accomodating the Differences that lately subsisted between Virginia and Maryland and with the Indians of the Six Nations, his 'obtaining a Solemn Renewal of their Friendship with us, and their Strongest Assurances that they will not suffer the French or Indians in their Alliance to march thro' their Country to disturb any of Our Settlements,' as it may be the Means of preserving of Peace and Preventing Danger on our Frontier, affords us great satisfaction; and we return the Governor our Hearty thanks for his care and Conduct in the Management of this Treaty. The Expence which accrued on that Occasion appears to us to be reasonable, and we shall make due Provision for its being paid.

"It were to be wished that the Shawonese were on better Terms with the Six Nations; Their 'endeavouring to Draw the Delawares from Shamokin to Ohio' has no good aspect; and as it occasions the Six Nations 'to entertain a Jealousy of some ill designs,' we desire the Governor will use his Influence with the Chiefs of those Delawares when they come down to prevent their Removal from Shamokin; and if any Method can be fallen upon to secure them effectually in the British Interest which requires our Assistance, we shall cheerfully contribute what can reasonably be expected from us to so good a Purpose.

"The Apprehensions the Governor is under 'That the Indian Trade as it is now carry'd on will involve us in some fatal Quarrel with the Indians, is not without good Cause. The Traders in Defiance of the Law carrying Spirituous Liquors amongst them, their Cheating of them of their Skins and Wampum, and Debauching their Wives,' are Crimes which have been frequently complained against, and it is to be feared not without just Grounds. And therefore the Resolutions the Governor hath been pleased to take 'to do all that lies in his Power to Prevent these abuses by ordering a Strict Observance of the Laws relating to Licences, and the rigidest prosecutions against such as shall be discovered to Sell Rum to the

Copy of a letter from
Indians of the Pigwacket
Tribe July 28. 1744.

500

Ord[d] that Jacob Wendell, Samuel Wallop, Sam[l] Watts, & Tho[s] Hutchinson Esq[r] Com[ee] to provide Firing & Candles for the Delegates of the Six Nations & Other things for the Delegates of the Eight Indian Nations &c

that the said Gentlemen consult the said Delegates about the Time & Manner of their Return, & make Provision for their being conducted Home in such manner as shall be agreeable to them

504

We the Commissioners of Indian Affairs do hereby Certify That Mr Alexander Thorp has brought to this City Some Indians of the Six Nations being the Deligates which were sent by those nations to the Massachusetts Bay Government, to Treat with the Eastern Indians — And that the said Indians Deligates Declare that they have been well used in their journey by the said Mr Thorp Given under our Hands in Albany the 8th day of August in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Majesty King George the Second Anno Domini 1744 —

Mr Thorp arrived here with the Indians Yesterday

Mijndert L. Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Dirck Sch. Broes
Nicholas Bleecker
Johannis Lansing Jun.
Jno DeGeyster

Boston New England Aug: 1st 10. 1744.

24

180

FF. 32.

My Lords.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

The Account which in My last to your Lordships I Gave
the Condition and Circumstances of his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis-
al, and of the Succours Sent and Preparing to be Sent to it from hence, & of my
ceedings in the Exchange of Prisoners with M.r Duquesnel the Governour
Louisburg, and upon the Application to me from the Officers of his Majesty's
oops lately taken at Canso by the French in behalf of themselves & the Soldiers
Prisoners at Louisbourg for Provisions from hence, has hitherto hindred me
m Transmitting to your Lordships an Account of What I have done within
Province for the defence and Protection of it, Since the Rupture with France;
cerning Which I have to Inform your Lordships that Instantly after my
ipt of the Duke of Newcastle's Letter inclosing his Majestys & the French
s Declarations of Warr on Saturday noon the Second of June last the
bly being then Setting, 500 Men were Voted to be raised for the protection
the Frontiers, besides an Augmentation of all the Garrisons; And the day
lowing I issued Impress Warrants out to the Colonels of the Several
iments for raising and posting the Men, which was Accordingly done within
e or four days, and within a few days afterwards these Soldiers were
proceed with a second Supply of Five hundred Men More: —

These proceedings, together with the Erecting of the Line of Block-
uses & raising of ten Companies of Snow Shoemen consisting of Five hundred
n More ++ mentioned to your Lordships in a former Letter, And the Treaty
d with these Tribes two years ago, have had the Effect not only to keep the
dering Indians, who upon other Occasions of a French Warr ever broke
into Sudden Hostilities upon our Settlements before; quiet; But has produced
Most Strong Professions of Peace from em & made em really Sollicitous to
vent a Rupture with us at present; And this has very much encourag'd

Rt. Hon.ble Lords Comm.rs
of Trade &c.

our-

Our people upon the Exposed part of our Frontiers to stand their Ground, & save
some Young Settlements, where the Inhabitants had began to draw off their
Families Cattle & Effects, from being Intirely broke up — What has further
Contributed towards Keeping the Neighbouring Tribes of Indians in peace is a
Treaty of Friendship, which I have Lately renewd between the Indians of the
Six Nations Commonly Called the Mohawk Indians near Albany, two of
whose Sagamores or Chief Captains delegated by all the Tribes I have
Prevailed with to Carry a Belt of Wampum (the Instrument of a Covenant
or Treaty between Indians Nations) to the Several Abovementioned Eastern
Tribes on our Frontiers, and to Insist upon their Observing a Strict
Neutrality between the French & English, letting 'em Know that by the
Terms of their Alliance with us the Albany Mohawks would be Obliged, if
the Eastern Indians broke the peace with us, to take part in our Quarrel, which
the Mohawk [redacted] Delegates, Accompanied with Some Gentlemen from this Government
very faithfully did, and has Struck no Small Terror into the Eastern Tribes
who have Also promised to lay their Commands (to use their own Expression)
on the Cape Sable & St. John's Indians, who Lately besieged his Majestys Garrison
at Annapolis Royal, to desist from all further Hostilities; and this day
Arrived a Chief Sagamore & Counsellor from the Cagnawagha Indians near
Canada, Commonly Called the French Mohawks, with a Belt of Wampum
from his Tribes for the Government of this Province, in order to Assure the
Government that the Cagnawagha Indians had made an Agreement
with the Six Nations to Observe an Exact Neutrality between the French &
English, and had declared to the Governour of Canada, that they would not
take up the Hatchet on the Side of the French as formerly, and to Make a
Treaty of Peace with this Government: The Chief part also of one of the
Eastern Tribes of Indians Call'd the Pigwackets have Lately Put themselves
& their Wives and Children under his Majesty's Protection within this
Government, the Men Offering themselves to be Employ'd in his Majesty's

Service

ies, and two of them in Particular desiring to go into his Service at
napolis Royal, an Instance hitherto unknown in New England since the
nch have practised upon the Indians; and which May be Attributed to My
remention'd Interview with 'em in the Eastern Parts, two of these Indians
ing been then Among the Indian Councellors who treated With Me on behalf
all the Eastern Tribes.

These Events Seem to Afford a fair Prospect of a Neutrality Among
the Indians, which is a New thing here in time of a French War, and will
Least be a very great disappointment to the French, Who, Iam well Assured
m Louisburg had a great dependance upon Engaging all the Indians even
Albany Mohawks, in the present War on their side, as appears also by
letters from the Governour of Louisbourg to the Eastern Indians for that purpose,
which I have had an Account, and the Sollicitations used by the
vernour of Canada to make the Indians take up the Hatchet, in Obtaining
hich has hitherto Consisted Chiefly their Power to harrass & distress the
vernments of New England. But I must at the Same time Observe to
ur Lordships that I don't flatter my Self with much dependance upon
Present disposition of the Eastern Indians, who are many ways liable to
drawn into a Rupture with us by the Artifices of the French, their own
akness & the Influence which the French Missionary Priests have over them;
that nothing Shall be Wanting on my Part to Cultivate a peaceable
isposition in 'em.

I Must here beg leave to Trouble your Lordships with My
epeated request for his Majesty's Permission to Consent to a Supply of the
reasury with Such Sums in Bills of Credit as the Necessary Support of his
government, the defence of his Subjects Within this Province, and the
exigencies of his Service in other respects will unavoidably demand
during the Continuance of the War with France, and which will greatly
Exceed the Sum limited by his 12th: Instruction to Me for that purpose;

As

As without Exceeding it, his Service Must Suffer in every respect, and the People, Who Cannot possibly otherwise Supply the Treasury at Present, must be laid under unsurmountable Difficulties, & be thrown into Confusion; And these Inconveniencies will ensue without Answering any other Purpose, that I can think of, which ought to have Weight when put into Competition with them, for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer your Lordships to my last Letter upon that Subject; I have been Obliged to Consent to a partial Supply only for this year, in order to Keep within the £30,000 limited by the Royal Instructions, in hopes of Obtaining by November next a permission from his Majesty, to exceed it in Such Manner as his Service may necessarily require, & Should Esteem it a singular Act of Favour in your Lordships, if I might receive by that time Some directions for my Conduct under the Dilemma, which I Shall then find my Self under, of either using a discretionary Latitude in acting upon the Twelfth Instruction by Exceeding the Sum of Paper Money there limited, or Wholly refusing to Supply the Treasury for the Support of the Government & every Other Service, in the Only way by which it Can be provided for at present.

I am with the most perfect Respect,

My Lords,

Your most Humble, and
most Obedient Servant

W. Shirley

valuable Trade for Skins is with them; but considering their Frequent intercourse with the French and their Inconstancy, I almost despair of it.

"I cannot but be apprehensive that the Indian Trade as it is now carry'd on will involve us in some fatal Quarrel with the Indians. Our Traders in Defiance of the Law carry Spirituous Liquors amongst them, and take the Advantage of their inordinate Appetite for it to cheat them of their Skins and their Wampum, which is their Money, and often to debauch their Wives into the Bargain. Is it to be wondered at then, if when they Recover from the Drunken fit they should take severe Revenges. I shall do all that lies in my Power to prevent these Abuses by ordering a Strict Observance of the Law relating to Licenses, and the rigidest Prosecutions against such as shall be discovered to Sell Rum to the Indians. But I am Sensible these will avail but little, the ill practices of these people being carry'd on in the Woods, and at such a Distance from the Seat of Government that it will be very difficult to get Evidences to Convict them. If I am Rightly informed, the like abuses of the Traders in New England were the principal Causes of the Indian Wars there, and at length Obliged the Government to take the Trade into its own Hands. This is a matter that well deserves your Attention, and perhaps will soon require your Imitation.

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"Signed by Order of the House,

"JOHN KINSEY, Speaker."

The two Members at the same time acquainted the Governor that the House propos'd to adjourn to the 30th of September, unless he had any thing to lay before them that might require their longer stay. The Governor said he had no objection to the proposed time of Adjournment, but as some of the Delaware Chiefs were expected down before another Meeting of Assembly, he was desirous to know the Mind of the House as to their Maintainance and the Presents to be made them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 21st August, 1744, A. M.

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John Kinsey, Esqr., Speaker of the Assembly.

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"We remember all our Treaties, and that by them we became one Body and one People with our Brethren; We remember every part of them, and the Engagements we are under by them not to hurt our Brethren. And we freely confess that Blood has been Spilt by us contrary to the Chain of Friendship, tho' we, on our part, have had no design to break it.

"The Road from us to this Town has always been clear and open, but now we own we have laid a great Tree a-cross it that has almost block'd it up, and has rendred it impassable; and we are come

down to endeavour to take it away, and to make the Road as clear as ever; and in token of the Sincerity of our Dispositions we present you with this String of Wampum.

"This Murder has, no doubt, filled our Brethren's Eyes so full with Tears that they cannot see us. We desire to wipe the Tears from their Eyes that they may see us, the Sky, and every thing else, as they used to do before the Murder happened; and for this purpose we present you with a Bundle of Skins.

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"By an Article in all our Treaties we mutually engage, let what will happen it shall not break the good Correspondence that is between Us; and now that this unhappy affair has happen'd, we are come down to desire it may not occasion a Breach of Friendship, but that notwithstanding this we may still continue Brethren, and to induce you we give a Bundle of Skins."

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William Till, Abraham Taylor, }

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"I do not impute the Murders that have been Committed to the whole Delaware Nation. I impute them only to the People that

Indians,' we very much approve, and believe it may in a good degree remedy the Evil complained against. To provide a Bill for amending the Law in respect to Indian Traders would, we think, require longer time than will be convenient for us to stay together at this Season of the Year; and that, therefore, it will be best referred to the Consideration of the Succeeding Assembly.

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"Brethren—

"I am well pleased with what you said in the Morning, as it is a testimony of the good Disposition of the Delaware Nation to preserve the Treaties Subsisting between Us and them. We, on our Part, are well inclined to preserve a good Understanding, notwithstanding what has happen'd; but there must be something done first before we proceed to that; the Road is now obstructed and it must be made perfectly clear and free.

"I do not impute the Murders that have been Committed to the whole Delaware Nation. I impute them only to the People that

Committed them; but it lies on the whole Delaware Nation to see that Justice be done by delivering up the persons present, when the Murders were committed, to be examined and Punished according to Law.

"I have not forgot the Promise I made to the Six Nations at Lancaster, that in case the two young men should, on Examination, be found innocent, they should not be punished but sent safe back to their Friends. I expect, therefore, that you will immediately point out the two Persons, and cause them to be brought to the Chief Justice To-Morrow Morning to be examined. After this is done I have other Business to Speak upon."

Shick Calamy caused the two Young Men to stand up, and pointing to them said, they were the two, and should be carefully brought to be examined by the Chief Justice in the Morning;

And after a little while added, "Brethren you have one of Our Cousins in Prison, and he has told some of our Young men that he would make his Escape this Night; he is Master of the Black Art and a Conjurer, therefore take care of him."

The Governor told Shick Calamy he defied the Devil and all his Works, and he need not be under any Apprehensions, The Indian should be well Guarded, and immediately gave orders to the High Sheriff, who was in waiting, to put him in Irons and to confine him closely.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the Chamber of the Supreme Court on the 24th of August, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Ralph Assheton, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.
William Till,

The Chief Justice.

The Deputies of the Delaware Nation.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Delaware Nation:

"When you had done Speaking the other Day, I insisted you should immediately deliver up the two Young Men who were present at the Murder of John Armstrong and his Men, to be Examined by the Chief Justice, and when that should be done, and they Examined, I then told you I would give you an Answer to the Several Matters mentioned by you.

"I understand the two Young Men were accordingly delivered and have been Examined, and the Chief Justice reports to me that for

any thing which appears in their Examination they were not Concerned in any of the Murders.

"The next thing in course would be to proceed immediately to the Tryal of Musha Meelan, as well to give you the Satisfaction of being Present as to have the benefit of these Young Men's Evidence, for before he can be condemned they must Speak publickly in a Court of Justice once more what they said in their Examination before the Chief Justice; but as several things Previous to the Tryal are to be done by our forms of Law, which require time, this will make it too long for you to stay. Your Forms and ours differ widely, but ours we know by long Experience are good; they were made for Us by the Great King over the Seas, and it will be for the Benefit of the Indians to be tryed in the same manner the white People are. In Six Weeks or little more, Musha Meelan will be tryed, and then I desire you would send down the two Young Men to give the same Account at the Tryal as they did before the Chief Justice, and I give you the Strongest Assurances that they shall be taken good care of and sent back soon and with safety.

"These points being Settled, and taking it for granted that you will comply with our Request and send down the two young men at the time appointed, I shall now go on to answer the Several things mentioned by you at your first Meeting.

"You say it was you who stopped up the Road and layd a great Tree a-cross it—that by these Murders you have broke the Treaties between us, but are willing to open the Road again, to free it from all Obstructions, and to renew the Chain of Friendship, and to recover a good Understanding; And in token of your Sincerity you presented Us with a String of Wampum.

"These, your Declarations, are well received by us; we are willing to be reconciled to you—we expect you will make good these Professions, and take care to prevent such outrages for the future, and in token of our Willingness to admitt you again into Friendship we present you with this String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We accept of your Bundle of Skins, and have concluded that they shall not be put to the Account of the Government, but given to the Widow and Children of the Deceased, to wipe away their Tears. And as Friendship is now perfectly restored, we design to make you a Present of Goods in token of our reconciliation, and shall order them to be ready to deliver to you in the afternoon.

"Before I conclude, I must say something of the same kind I sayd to the Six Nations. Tho' the Indian Traders are not the best sort of People, and may do you hurt, yet you are not to take Revenge yourselves, but apply in all such Cases to Conrad Weiser, who is a Justice of Peace, and will hear your Complaint and procure you such redress as our Law will give."

AT A

COUNCIL

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA,

The Twenty First of *Auguſt*, 1744. A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

William Till, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs;

John Kinſey, Eſq; Speaker of the Aſſembly.

The Deputies of the *Delaware Indians*.

THE Governor order'd the Interpreter to tell the *Indians* he was ready to hear what they had to ſay.

Quidahicqunt, ſpoke as follows:

Brother the Governor,

Alomipas our Chief is ſick; and has deputed me to ſpeak for him. He has been often here and always before this Time on Occaſions that have been good and agreeable, now we come upon a very unhappy Affair, ſomething worſe than any Thing that ever happen'd before, and which we are very ſorry for.

WE remember all our Treaties, and that by them we became one Body and one People with our Brethren: We remember every Part of them, and the Engagements we are under by them not to hurt our Brethren: And we freely confeſs, that Blood has been ſpilt by us contrary to the Chain of Friendſhip, tho' we, on our Part, have had no Deſign to break it.

THE Road from us to this Town has always been clear and open, but now we own we have laid a great Tree acroſs it, that has almoſt block'd it up, and has render'd it impaſſable; and we are come down to endeavour to take it away, and to make the Road as clear as ever, and in Token of the Sincerity of our Diſpoſitions, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

THIS

THIS Murder has, no doubt, filled our Brethren's Eyes ſo full with Tears that they cannot ſee us; we deſire to wipe the Tears from their Eyes, that they may ſee us, the Sky and every Thing elſe as they us'd to do before that Murder happen'd; and for this Purpoſe we preſent you with a Bundle of Skins.

THIS Murder has been as great a Grief to our Hearts as to yours; it gives us great Pain when we think of it: We wou'd, however, remove out of your Heart a Spirit of Reſentment and Revenge againſt us for it; and in order to induce you to moderate your Anger, we give you this Bundle of Skins.

BY an Article in all our Treaties we mutually engage, let what will happen, it ſhall not break the good Correſpondence that is between us; and now that this unhappy Affair has happen'd, we are come down to deſire it may not occaſion a Breach of Friendſhip, but that notwithſtanding this we may ſtill continue Brethren; and to induce you, we give you a Bundle of Skins.

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, in the Supream-Court-Room, the Twenty-firſt of *Auguſt*, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, &c.

Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſſell*, } Eſqrs;
William Till, *Abraham Taylor*, }

The CHIEF JUSTICE,

Shick Calamy, Deputy of the *Six Nations*, and

The Deputies of the *Delaware Indians*.

Nicholas Scull, and } Interpreters.
Marcus Hewling, }

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

I AM well pleaſed with what you ſaid in the Morning, as it is a Teſtimony of the good Diſpoſition of the *Delaware* Nation to preſerve the Treaties ſubſiſting between us and them; we, on our Part, are well inclin'd to preſerve a good Underſtanding, notwithſtanding what has happen'd; but there muſt be ſomething done firſt before we proceed to that; the Road is now obſtructed, and it muſt be made perfectly clear and free.

I do not impute the Murders that have been committed, to the whole *Delaware* Nation, I impute them only to the People who committed them; but it lies on the whole *Delaware* Nation to ſee that Juſtice be done, by delivering up the Perſons preſent when the Murders were committed, to be examined and puniſhed according to Law.

I have not forgot the Promiſe I made to the *Six Nations* at *Lancaſter*, That in caſe the two Young Men ſhould on Examination be found innocent, they ſhould not be puniſhed, but ſent ſafe back to their Friends. I expect therefore that you will immediately point out the two Perſons, and cauſe them to be brought to the Chief Juſtice To-morrow Morning to be examined. After this is done I have other Buſineſs to ſpeak upon."

Shick Calamy caus'd the two Young Men to ſtand up, and pointing to them, ſaid, they were the Two, and ſhould be carefully brought to be examin'd by the Chief Juſtice in the Morning. And after a little while added, Brethren, you have one ofour Couſins in Priſon,and he hath told ſome of our Young Men that he would make his Eſcape this Night; he is Maſter of the Black Art, and a Conjuror, therefore take care of him.

THE Governor told *Shick Calamy*, he defied the Devil and all his Works; and he need not be under any Apprehenſions, the *Indian* ſhould be well guarded; and immediately gave Orders to the High Sheriff, who was in waiting, to put him in Irons, and confine him cloſely.

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, in the Chamber of the Supream-Court, on the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

Ralph Aſheton, *William Till*, *Robert Strettell*, } Eſqrs.

The CHIEF JUSTICE,

The Deputies of the *Delaware Nation*.

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Brethren of the Delaware Nation,

WHEN you had done ſpeaking the other Day, I inſiſted you ſhould immediately deliver up the two Young Men who were preſent at the Murder of *John Armſtrong* and his Men, to be examin'd by the Chief Juſtice; when that ſhould be done, and they examin'd, I then told you, I would give you an Anſwer to the ſeveral Matters mentioned by you.

I underſtand the two Young Men were accordingly delivered, and have been examined; and the Chief Juſtice reports to me, that for any thing which appears in their Examination they were not concern'd in any of the Murders.

THE next Thing in courſe wou'd be to proceed immediately to the Trial of *Muſhamelon*, as well to give you the Satisfaction of being preſent, as to have

the Benefit of theſe Young Men's Evidence; for before he can be condemned they muſt ſpeak publickly in a Court of Juſtice once more what they ſaid in their Examination before the Chief Juſtice; but as ſeveral Things previous to the Trial are to be done by our Forms of Law, which require Time, this will make it too long for you to ſtay. Your Forms and ours differ widely; but ours we know by long Experience are good, they were made for us by the great King over the Seas, and it will be for the Benefit of the *Indians* to be try'd in the ſame Manner the White People are. In Six Weeks, or a little more, *Muſhamelon* will be try'd, and then I deſire you wou'd ſend down the two Young Men to give the ſame Account at the Trial as they did before the Chief Juſtice, and I give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances that they ſhall be taken good Care of, and ſent back ſoon, and with Safety.

THESE Points being ſettled, and taking it for granted that you will comply with our Requeſt, and ſend down the two Young Men at the Time appointed; I ſhall now go on to Anſwer the ſeveral Things mentioned by you at your firſt Meeting.

YOU ſay it was you who ſtopped up the Road, and laid a great Tree acroſs it; that by theſe Murders you have broke the Treaties between us, but are willing to open the Road again to free it from all Obſtructions, and to renew the Chain of Friendſhip, and to recover a good Underſtanding; and in Token of your Sincerity you preſented us with a String of Wampum.

THESE your Declarations are well received by us, we are willing to be reconcil'd to you, we expect you will make good theſe Profeſſions, and take Care to prevent ſuch Outrages for the future; and in Token of our Willingneſs to admit you again into Friendſhip, we preſent you with this String of Wampum.

Brethren,

WE accept of your Bundle of Skins, and have concluded that they ſhall not be put to the Account of the Government, but given to the Widow and Children of the Deceas'd to wipe away their Tears; and as Friendſhip is now perfectly reſtored, we deſign to make you a Preſent of Goods in Token of our Reconciliation, and ſhall order them to be ready to deliver to you in the Afternoon.

BEFORE I conclude I muſt ſay ſomething of the ſame Kind I ſaid to the *Six Nations*. Tho' the *Indian* Traders are not the beſt Sort of People, and may do you Hurt, yet you are not to take Revenge yourſelves, but apply in all ſuch Caſes to *Conrad Weiſer*, who is a Juſtice of Peace, and will hear your Complaint, and procure you ſuch Redreſs as our Laws will give.

Shick Calamy *reply'd as follows:*

Brother, the Governor,

WE have heard your Anſwer to what we ſaid the other Day, and return you Thanks for giving us ſo favourable a One, and for taking us again into your Friendſhip.

Brethren,

Brethren,

SINCE it is now underſtood how this Thing came about, and that the Sun which was darken'd now ſhines as clear as ever, we give you this Belt of Wampum to cover the Wound that we have made. *Here he laid down a Belt.*

SINCE this unhappy Affair is now fully ended, we give you this Belt of Wampum to take away the Hatchet. *Here he laid down another Belt.*

IF the Hatchet be removed but a little Way it may perhaps be ſeen, and being bloody, give Offence; we therefore bury it with this Belt deep under the Ground, that it may never be ſeen more, nor remembred by us, nor thoſe who are under the Ground, to the lateſt Poſterity.

Here he laid down another Belt.

LET this String of Wampum ſerve as Fuel to the Council-Fire to make it burn as clear as ever.

LET this String of Wampum ſerve to take the Overflow of Gall out of your Entrails; for ſuch a foul Offence as this always occaſions an Overflow of the Gall, which muſt be taken out.

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, in the Supream-Court-Houſe, the Twenty-fourth of *Auguſt*, 1744. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Governor, *&c.*

William Till, *Ralph Aſheton*, } Eſqrs;

The GOVERNOR ſpoke as follows:

Brethren of the Delaware Nation.

IN the Forenoon you gave a Belt of Wampum, to cover the Wound and another to remove the Hatchet; I accept your Belts, and conſent that the Wound be cover'd, and the Hatchet removed, and this unhappy Affair buried under Ground. *A Belt.*

IN Hopes that the Air may be rendered pure and never infected again by ſuch an Accident, I preſent you with this String of Wampum.

THAT the Council-Fire, tho' almoſt extinguiſhed, may burn rather brighter than it did before, I give you this String.

AND as a Proof that my Reſentment has entirely ſubſided, my Gall is remov'd, and that I ſhall never more bear in Remembrance this unhappy Affair, I give you this String of Wampum.

THE

THE Governor then order'd the Intepreter to enquire whether they had come to aReſolution of ſending the two young Men down.

THEY anſwer'd, they had the Matter under their Conſideration, and tho' they had good Inclinations to oblige the Governor, and did not doubt but the young Men might be very ſafe ſent, yet they cou'd not undertake to do it without the Conſent of their Chief; that on their Return they wou'd communicate the Governor's Requeſt to *Alomipas*, and did not doubt but the Young Men might be ſent down at the Time. *A String of Wampum.*

THE *Conoy Indians* on *Suſquehanna* having remov'd higher up to be near us, we take this Opportunity to inform the Governor of it, and on their Behalf give this String of Wampum.

AFTER what was publickly tranſacted was finiſhed, the Governor deſired *Conrad Weiſer* to bring *Shick Calamy* and four or five of the principal *Indians* to his Houſe, that he might have ſome private Converſation with them, and accordingly *Shick Calamy*, *Quidahickquint* the *Delaware* Speaker, and Five others waited upon the Governor the next Morning, when the Governor told them, that having heard ſome of the *Shawneſe* from *Ohio*, had been with them, and invited them to remove from *Shamoken* to *Ohio*, he was deſirous to know the Truth of it. To which *Quidahickquint* anſwer'd, That the *Shawneſe* at *Ohio* had indeed invited *Cacawichiky* and the *Shawneſe Indians* at his Town to *Ohio*, and that they had removed thither, and that their Uncles the *Mingoes* had ſent a Meſſenger to *Cacawichiky* with a Belt of Wampum to know the Reaſon of their Removal, and to invite them back again to their former Settlement, to which no Anſwer was yet come; but that the *Shawneſe* had never ſent any ſuch Invitation to the *Delawares*, and if they had, they would not have accepted of it; for they knew them to be a falſe People, and to have ill Minds, but would have ſent their Brother the Governor an Account of it. The Governor after expreſſing his Satisfaction at what they had ſaid, aſked them, as *Alomipas* was grown very old, and ſeemed by what they had told him to be at the Point of Death, who they intended to chooſe for their Chief when that ſhould happen: To which *Quidahickquint* anſwered, That they had not yet come to any Reſolution on that Matter, but as ſoon as they did, they would give the Governor Notice of it. The Governor then recommended to them to be very careful in their Choice, and eſpecially with Regard to the Sobriety of the Perſon; for that one that was greedy of ſtrong Liquor, would neither be able to adviſe nor act for the Intereſt of their Nation: For which Advice, they all gave the Governor Thanks, and promiſed to follow it; and after expreſſing great Satisfaction at the Governor's kind Treatment of them, they took their Leaves of him, and ſet out for *Shamokin*.

A true Copy of the Minutes of Council,

17th of October, 1744. *RICHARD PETERS*, Cl. of the *Council*.

VOTES

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 21st. of August 1744. P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas, Esq. Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, } Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, }

John Kinsey, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly.

The Deputies of the Delaware Indians.

The Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians he was ready to hear what they had to say.

Whereupon Opessah spoke as follows:

Brother, the Governor,

I am glad our Cousin Peter, who has deputed me to speak for him, & the rest, has been often here, and always begins the Discourse on Occasions that have been good and agreable, and never on any unhappy Affair, or something worse than any thing that ever happen'd before, and which we are very sorry for.

We remember well, as I told you before, that by this we became one Body and one People with our Brethren: We were then engaged to them, and the Engagement was as strong then as that our Brethren & Cousins (now of) Canada, that Blood shed there, & they have been long (now of) friendship, Name, & Interest, have had to do to break it.

The Cause of this Discourse I am sorry for, but now as we have had a great Rain & Wind, that has almost blocked it up, & as we desire to endeavour to take it away, we'll make the Road as clear as we can, and as soon as the Enemy of Peace, & Disturber of the Publick Quiet

This Murder has grieved, filled our Brethren Cayuse's all with Sorrow, & Blood, we desire to wipe the Tears from their Eyes, that they may see clear, the Sky as serene as they used to do before the Murder happen'd, & to this Purpose we must present the Belt of Wampum

This Murder has been so great a grief to our Hearts as to pierce it, it gives great pain when we think of it. We could forever remove out of your Hearts Spirit of Resentment and Revenge against Us for it, and in order to it you to moderate your Anger, we give you this Belt of Skins.

By an Article in all our Treaties we mutually engage, if what will happen, it shall not break the good Correspondence that is between Us, and that this Unhappy Affair has happened, we are come down to desire it may occasion a breach of Friendship, but that notwithstanding this we may continue Brethren, we therefore pray, you give us a Bundle of Skins.

The Council held at Philadelphia, in the Supreme Court Room, the 2d of August, 1791 P. M.

Present

Thomas Lawrence,
William Hill,
Samuel Hodgdon,
Abraham Taylor,
} Esqrs.

The Chief Justice

Such Clans of the Sixty of the Six Nations, and
the Deputies of the Delaware Indians.

Nicholas Scull
&
Marcus Huston,
} Interpreters

The Governor Spoke as follows:

Brethren,

I am well pleased with what you said in the Morning, with a Desire of the good Disposition of the Delaware Nation towards the United States, being known to Us and them; but as an Affair, and which deserves a good Understanding, notwithstanding what has happened; but there must be something done first before we proceed to that, for it was a Stroke, and it must be made perfectly right and free

I do not impute the Murders that have been committed to the whole Delaware Nation, I impute them only to the People who committed them but it lyes on the whole Delaware Nation to see that Justice be done by delivering up the Persons present when the Murders were committed to be examined and punished according to Law.

I have not forgot the Promise I made to the Six Nations at Lancaster that in case the two young men should on Examination be found Innocent they should not be punished but sent safe back to their Friends. I expect therefore that you will immediately point out the two Persons and cause them to be brought to this Chief Justices to Morrow Morning to be examined. After this is done I have other Business to speak upon.

Thick Calamy caused the two young Men to stand up and pointing to them said they were the two and should be carefully brought to be examined by the Chief Justice in the Morning. and after a little while added, Brethren you have one Clause in Penn and he has told some of our Young Men that it would make his Escape his Right he is Master of this Black Act and enjoines Him to take care of them.

The Governor told Thick Calamy He defied the Devil and all his Works, Under no Pretensions, the Indian should be well guarded and immediately gave orders to this High Sheriff whose was waiting to put him in Irons & confine him closely.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the Chamber of the Depty Secretary on the 21st. day of August 1763. P.M.

Present.

The Honble. George Ross. Esq. Lieutenant Governor

Ralph Assheton } Esqrs
Robert Strettell }
William Till }

The Chief Justice

The Justices of the Delaware Nation

The Governor spoke as follows

Brethren of the Delaware Nation

When you had done speaking the other Day, I order'd you should immediately deliver up the two young Men who were present at the Murder of John Evans strong and bid you carry them to the Chief Justice and do then what should be done and they examin'd. I then told you I would give you an Answer to the several Matters mention'd by you.

I understand the two Young Men were accordingly delivered and have been examined and the Chief Justice reports to me that for any thing which appears in their Examination they were not concern'd in any of the Murders.

The next Thing in Course would be to proceed immediately to the Trial of the Murderers as well to give you the Satisfaction of being present as to have the Benefit of their Young Men's Evidence, but because the Grand Jury must first publickly in a Court of Justice more what they said in their Examination before the Chief Justice, but several Things previous to the Trial are to be done by your Friends so I shall not require it now, this will make it too long for you to stay. Your Friends and Ours diligently, but have not yet finished the long Expected Goods they were made for & by the great King over the Seas and will be in the hands of the Traders to be sold in the same manner the White People are. In the Mean time I will more Particularly will be kept, and then I desire you would send for the two young Men and give the same Information to the Grand Jury as they did before the Chief Justice, and I give you the strongest Assurances that they shall be taken good Care of and safely kept and safely return'd to you.

I see you have been getting Liquor and I strongly recommend that you will [illegible] and send away these two young Men at their Request. I shall expect to receive this from you as a Thing recommended by great Men at your first Meeting.

You say it was you who first broke the Road and laid a great Load on it, but since you have broke the Peace by killing the Men in cold Blood you are willing to open the Road again to bring it from all Obstructions and to remove the Evil of Hostility and to receive good Understanding in lieu of it, I desire you would do it with a thankful

When your Declarations are well received by us, we are willing to be reconciled to you, on condition you will make good those professions and take care to prevent such Outrages for the future, and in token of our willingness to admit you again into Friendship we present you with this String of Wampum.

Brethren

We accept of your Bundle of Furs and have concluded that they shall not be put to the Account of the Government but given to the Widows and Children of the Dead to wipe away their Tears and as Friendship is now perfectly restored we design to make you a Present of Goods in token of our Reconciliation and shall order them to be ready to deliver to you in the Afternoon.

Before I conclude I must say something of the same kind I said to the five Nations. Some Indian Traders are not the best sort of People and may do you hurt but you are not to take revenge yourselves, but apply to all such Cases to Onas Uzee who as a Justice of Peace will hear your Complaint and procure you such redress as you shall give.

Which Answer was as follows

To the Governor

We have heard your Answer to what we said to you yesterday and are glad to find you are disposed to renew the Friendship which was broken & that you are willing to receive us into your Favour again we thank you for this Present of Wampum to wipe away our Tears and that we have made a Bundle of Skins to lay down at your Feet in return for your Present to us we have also a Present to make you in token of our Reconciliation which we shall give you to Morrow.

Then he laid down a Belt

In this Belt of Wampum we have collected the Tears of our Women and Children which fell for the Death of their Friends and Relations who were killed when the Indians fell upon them at Gnadenhutten

Then he laid down another Belt

If the Hatchet be removed but a little way it may perhaps be seen and the bloody guilty Offence, Wherefore bury it with this Bill deep under Ground that it may never be seen more nor remembered by Us nor those who are under the Ground to the Latest Posterity.

Here he laid down another Bill

Let this Thing of Wampum serve instead to the Council Fire to make it burn clear as ever.

Let this Thing of Wampum serve to take the Darkness off the Hearts of your Children, for such a foul Offence as this always occasions an overflow of the Gall which must be taken out.

At a Council held in the Supreme Court House
24th of August 1761 P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor
William Hill }
Joseph Galloway } Esqrs

The Governor spoke as follows

Brothren of the Delaware Nation

Brothren you gave the belt of Wampum to cover the Hatchet and other to remove the Hatchet. I accept your belts and consent that the Hatchet be covered & the Hatchet removed & buried in the Ground

A Belt

Let it be so that the Sun may be rendered pure & clear as it is to us again by your kind Present & you with this Belt of Wampum

Shall the Council of the Nation be acquainted you have taken up the Hatchet & buried it deep in the Ground

Let this Belt of Wampum serve to assure you that my Resentment has entirely subsided, my Gall is removed & that I shall never more bear in remembrance the [illegible]

Here you this String of Wampum

The Governor then order'd their Interpreter to enquire whether they had come to a Resolution of sending the two young Men down.

They answer'd they had the matter under their Consideration, and tho' they had good Inclinations to oblige the Governor did not doubt but the Young Men might be very safe and, yet they could not undertake to do it without the consent of their Chief; that on their Return they would communicate the Governor's Request to [illegible] and then such young Men might be sent down at the time.

A String of Wampum

The Seneca Indians on Susquehanna having removed higher up to be near Us we take this Opportunity to inform the Governor of it & on their behalfe give this String of Wampum.

After what was publickly transacted was finished, the Governor desired Conrad Weiser to bring Shikalamy and four or five of the principal Indians to his House, that he might have some private Conversation with them Accordingly Shikalamy, Nuttawhaquall the Delaware Speaker & five others waited upon the Governor the next morning, when the Governor told them, that having heard some of the Shawnese from Pehoa had been with them Invited them to come from Shamokin to Pehoa, he was desirous to know the truth of it. To which Nuttawhaquall answered that the Shawnese at Pehoa had indeed invited them thither by the Shawnese Indians at this Town to Pehoa & that they had removed thither & that their Uncles the Kings had sent a Messenger to them with a String of Wampum to know the reason of their removal & to invite them back again to their former Settlement, to which no Answer was yet come; but that the Shawnese had never sent any such Invitation to the Delawares & if they had they would not have accepted of it, for they knew them to be a false People & to have ill Designs, but would have sent their Brother the Governor an account of it. The Governor after expressing his Satisfaction at what they had said, asked them as Shamokin was [illegible] by what they had told him to be at the point of

who they intended to Choose for their Chief when that should happen. Tachnedorhon Sadakuhquant answered, that they had not yet come to any resolution on that matter, but as soon as they did, they would give the Governor notice of it. The Governor then recommended to them to be very careful in their Choice especially with regard to the Sobriety of the Person; for that one that was greedy of strong Liquor would neither be able to advise to act for the Interest of their Nation; for which Advice they all gave the Governor thanks & promised to do it. & after expressing great satisfaction at the Governor's kind treatment of them, they took their leave of him and set out for Shamokin.

A true Copy of the Minutes of Council

Richard Peters Sec'y Council

17th Octr 1744

At a Meeting of the Comissioners of
Indians affairs in albany ye 24 aug^t 1744

Two Mohawks Indians who we sent as Spies to Canada
Being Returned back acq^t this board that when they
Came to Caghnawage They told the Sachims that they
were Come ab^t the Meeting that they sent agwarasa
about, who Told the Com^rs that the Caghnawage Sachims
had Sent him To acq^t them That they were ready To Come
To onondage or at Albany where the Comm^rs pleased
To Appoint to treat ab^t & Confirm the neutrality & that
ye Comm^rs appointed Albany. That now they Came to
See when they would Come
That the Caghnawage Sachims after their Priest had
wrote a Letter to the Govr and received an answer,
assured them that what they did design to do ab^t
I The Meet^g was already done that they had been
29 At onondage. They say Likewise that the
Govr of montreal Sent them word that they should
not Come Into the City but go home.
They say further that the day after this happen^d
they met the Sachims again and the Sachims Asked
them if they had any thing further to say whereupon
they answered that what they had to say they had
already said then they asked the Sachims wether
they had any thing further to say and they answered
that they had nothing further to say, but that the
Governour had offered them the Hatchet but that they
had not taken it up, but they believe that to be
false because they heard Everall say that they
had taken up the Hatchet and by all they could
Perceive they believe that it was the Truth

Committed them; but it lies on the whole Delaware Nation to see that Justice be done by delivering up the persons present, when the Murders were committed, to be examined and Punished according to Law.

"I have not forgot the Promise I made to the Six Nations at Lancaster, that in case the two young men should, on Examination, be found innocent, they should not be punished but sent safe back to their Friends. I expect, therefore, that you will immediately point out the two Persons, and cause them to be brought to the Chief Justice To-Morrow Morning to be examined. After this is done I have other Business to Speak upon."

Shick Calamy caused the two Young Men to stand up, and pointing to them said, they were the two, and should be carefully brought to be examined by the Chief Justice in the Morning;

And after a little while added, "Brethren you have one of Our Cousins in Prison, and he has told some of our Young men that he would make his Escape this Night; he is Master of the Black Art and a Conjurer, therefore take care of him."

The Governor told Shick Calamy he defied the Devil and all his Works, and he need not be under any Apprehensions, The Indian should be well Guarded, and immediately gave orders to the High Sheriff, who was in waiting, to put him in Irons and to confine him closely.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the Chamber of the Supreme Court on the 24th of August, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Ralph Assheton, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.
William Till, }

The Chief Justice.

The Deputies of the Delaware Nation.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Delaware Nation:

"When you had done Speaking the other Day, I insisted you should immediately deliver up the two Young Men who were present at the Murder of John Armstrong and his Men, to be Examined by the Chief Justice, and when that should be done, and they Examined, I then told you I would give you an Answer to the Several Matters mentioned by you.

"I understand the two Young Men were accordingly delivered and have been Examined, and the Chief Justice reports to me that for

any thing which appears in their Examination they were not Concerned in any of the Murders.

"The next thing in course would be to proceed immediately to the Tryal of Musha Meelan, as well to give you the Satisfaction of being Present as to have the benefit of these Young Men's Evidence, for before he can be condemned they must Speak publickly in a Court of Justice once more what they said in their Examination before the Chief Justice; but as several things Previous to the Tryal are to be done by our forms of Law, which require time, this will make it too long for you to stay. Your Forms and ours differ widely, but ours we know by long Experience are good; they were made for Us by the Great King over the Seas, and it will be for the Benefit of the Indians to be tryed in the same manner the white People are. In Six Weeks or little more, Musha Meelan will be tryed, and then I desire you would send down the two Young Men to give the same Account at the Tryal as they did before the Chief Justice, and I give you the Strongest Assurances that they shall be taken good care of and sent back soon and with safety.

"These points being Settled, and taking it for granted that you will comply with our Request and send down the two young men at the time appointed, I shall now go on to answer the Several things mentioned by you at your first Meeting.

"You say it was you who stopped up the Road and layd a great Tree a-cross it—that by these Murders you have broke the Treaties between us, but are willing to open the Road again, to free it from all Obstructions, and to renew the Chain of Friendship, and to recover a good Understanding; And in token of your Sincerity you presented Us with a String of Wampum.

"These, your Declarations, are well received by us; we are willing to be reconciled to you—we expect you will make good these Professions, and take care to prevent such outrages for the future, and in token of our Willingness to admitt you again into Friendship we present you with this String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We accept of your Bundle of Skins, and have concluded that they shall not be put to the Account of the Government, but given to the Widow and Children of the Deceased, to wipe away their Tears. And as Friendship is now perfectly restored, we design to make you a Present of Goods in token of our reconciliation, and shall order them to be ready to deliver to you in the afternoon.

"Before I conclude, I must say something of the same kind I sayd to the Six Nations. Tho' the Indian Traders are not the best sort of People, and may do you hurt, yet you are not to take Revenge yourselves, but apply in all such Cases to Conrad Weiser, who is a Justice of Peace, and will hear your Complaint and procure you such redress as our Law will give."

Shick Calamy replyed as follows:

"Brother, the Governor:

"We have heard your Answer to what we sayd the other Day, and return you Thanks for giving Us so favourable a one, and for taking us again into your Friendship.

"Brethren:

"Since it is now understood how this Thing came about, and that the Sun which was darken'd now Shines again as clear as ever, we give you this Belt of Wampum to cover the Wound that we have made."

Here he laid down a Belt.

"Since this unhappy Affair is now fully ended, we give you this Belt of Wampum to take away the Hatchet."

Here he laid down another Belt.

"If the Hatchet be removed but a little way it may, perhaps, be Seen, and being Bloody give offence; We therefore bury it with this Belt deep under Ground, that it may never be seen more, nor remember'd by Us nor those who are under the Ground to the latest Posterity."

Here he laid down another Belt.

"Let this String of Wampum serve to Clear the Air that was rendred foul and Corrupted by this unhappy Murder."

Here he laid down a String.

"Let this String of Wampum serve as fewel to the Council Fire, to make it burn as clear as ever.

"Let this String of Wampum serve to take the Overflow of Gall out of your Entrails, for such a foul offence as this always occasions an overflow of the Gall which must be taken out."

At a Council held in the Supream Court House the 24th August, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, } Esqrs.
Ralph Asheton, }

The Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Delaware Nation:

"In the Forenoon you gave a Belt of Wampum to Cover the Wound, and another to remove the Hatchet; I accept your Belts and consent that the wound be cover'd and the Hatchet removed, and this unhappy affair buried under ground. In hopes that the Air

may be rendred Pure and never infected again by such an Accident, I present you with this String of Wampum.

"That the Council Fire, tho' almost extinguished, may burn rather Brighter than it did before, I give you this String.

"And as a proof that my resentment has entirely Subsided, my Gall is removed, and that I shall never more bear in remembrance this unhappy affair,

"I give you this String of Wampum."

The Governor then ordered the Interpreter to enquire whether they had come to a resolution of sending the two Young Men down.

They answered: "they had had the matter under their Consideration, and tho' they had good Inclinations to Oblige the Governor, did not doubt but the Young Men might be very safe sent, yet they could not undertake to do it without the Consent of their Chief; that on their Return they would Communicate the Governor's Request to Alimopas, and did not doubt but the Young Men might be sent down at the time."

A string of Wampum.

"The Conoy ——— Indians on Sasquehanna having removed higher up to be near us, we take this opportunity to inform the Governor of it, and on their behalf give this String of Wampum."

After what was publickly transacted was finished, the Governor desired Conrad Weiser to bring Shick Calamy and four or five of the principal Indians to his House, that he might have some private Conversation with them; and accordingly Shick Calamy the Delaware Speaker, and five others, waited upon the Governor the next Morning, when the Governor told them that having heard some of the Shawnese from Hohio had been with them, and Invited them to remove from Shamokin to Hohio, he was desirous to know the Truth of it. To which * * * * * * * * answered, that the Shawnese at Hohio had indeed invited Cacawichiky and the Shawnese Indians at his town to Hohio, and that they had removed thither, and that their Uncles the Mingos had sent a Messenger to Cacawichicky with a Belt of Wampum, to know the reason of their removal, and to invite them back again to their former Settlement, to which no answer was yet come; but that the Shawnese had never Sent any such Invitation to the Delawares, and if they had they would not have Accepted of it; for they knew them to be a false People and to have ill minds, but would have sent their Brother, the Governor, an Account of it. The Governor, after Expressing his Satisfaction at what they had said, asked them as Alumapies was growing very old, and seemed by what they had told him to be at the point of Death, who they intended to Choose for their Chief when that should happen. To which * * * * * * answered that they had not yet come to any Resolution on that mat-

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ter, but as soon as they did they would give the Governor Notice of it. The Governor then recommended to them to be very carefull in their Choice, and especially with regaird to the Sobriety of the Person; for that one who was greedy of Strong Liquor would neither be able to Advise nor to Act for the Interest of their Nation; for which Advice they all gave the Governor thanks, and promised to follow it; and after expressing great Satisfaction at the Governor's kind treatment of them, they took their leave of him and set out for Shamokin.

Philada., Octr 4th, 1744.

MEMORANDUM.

A Council was Summon'd to consider of the Returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners of the several Counties for the Year ensuing, but none of the Members attending, His Honour ordered That Commissions be made out to Nicholas Scull, Esqr as Sheriff, and Henry Pratt, Gentleman, as Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia. To John Hart, Esqr as Sheriff, and Joseph Chapman, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Bucks. To John Owen, Esqr as Sheriff, and Thomas Morgan, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Chester. To John Sterrat, Esqr as Sheriff, and Robert Thompson, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Lancaster.

The Governor also ordered Commissions to be made out to Samuel Bickley, Esqr as Sheriff, and Benjamin Cook, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Newcastle. To Thomas Green, Esqr as Sheriff, and Thomas Parke, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Kent; and to William Shankland, Esqr as Sheriff, and Robert Gill, Gentleman, as Coroner of the County of Sussex.

On the 14th Octob^{r} Five Members of the Assembly waited upon the Governor and acquainted him that in pursuance of the Charter of Priviledges and Laws of this Province a Quorum of the Representatives were met and had chose their Speaker, and desired to know when the Governor would be pleased to receive the House in order to present him. His Honour appointed twelve o'clock next day.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 16th October.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell,
Ralph Assheton, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Whole House waited on the Governor at the Time by him

appointed, and having presented John Kinsey, Esqr as their Speaker, and the Governor having approved their Choice, the Speaker made the usual Claim of Privileges; and the Governor was pleas'd to say in Answer, that so long as he should have any Thing to do with the Administration of the Government those Priviledges should be inviolably preserved to the Assemblies of this Province.

The Governor laid before the Board two Messages which he had prepared to send to the House, which were approved, and are as follows:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"As it is the Duty of my Station to be at all Times watchfull over the Interests of the Province under my Government, and as nothing more essentially concerns them than the Security of its Trade and Navigation, I think my self indispensably obliged to lay hold of the first Opportunity of delivering to You my sentiments upon a very late Incident, which, as it cannot but have come to your Knowledge, must have in some degree likewise engaged your Thoughts before your Meeting together; that is, the taking of four Vessels upon our Coast by a French Privateer Ship of considerable Force, and the Captain's giving the Men leave to go on Shore, with this contemptuous Circumstance, that he was too well acquainted with Philadelphia to apprehend their sending out any Thing to attack him, and that he therefore design'd to Cruize a Fortnight longer in the same Place. If he did not stay out that Time it may be concluded he did his Business sooner, and from the Success he met with that this Ship and the Two Privateer Brigantines, equipped at Louisburg at the same Time, will soon return to an Harvest Plentifull and to be reaped without Danger.

"Is it not a Reproach to the Name of Englishmen to suffer themselves to be thus insulted when they have the Means in their Hands to maintain their ancient Character? For under proper Regulations a Ship might have been equipped in a few Days capable of driving this Privateer from the Coast, or of bringing her in. And will not your Trade be entirely ruined when the Enemy are convinced by Experience that they may not only Cruize upon Your Coast, but Block up your Port with Impunity? The French in America seemed at first unprepared for War, but now they begin to Act, and it is highly probable their Privateers will Swarm upon our Coast next Summer if we do not put ourselves in a Condition to Act against them, to Convoy our Vessels off, and to protect them when they come upon our Coast. The Governments of New-England, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, enter'd early into this Method of securing their Trade, and Virginia has been lately obliged, from the Disability of the King's Ships upon that Station, to do the same.

"It is not difficult to forsee the ill consequences that will ensue

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany the 2d. of August 1746.

Sen. Sohachward Sachoreo Sachems having been to Canada among other of the six Nations to treat with the Governor of that place returned from thence and bring the following account of what passed there with the Governor.

The Story.

That Onondagon without consulting the other Five Nations renewed the Covenant they had formerly made with the Governor of Canada, and did also frequently Confer with the Secret Governor in private, but what they treated or transacted they were ignorant of.

That the Governor told them that the French had taken an English Vessell) and found Letters on board which gave an account that the English designed to take Canada, and when they were Masters of that Country that then they intended to destroy the Six Nations

That when they had been four days at Montreal they heard some Indians Cry out, as they usually do when they come from fighting which they expected were some Indians from the Eastward who had been fighting with the English against the Cherokees, but looking out they were told that some Canada Indians had won a Scalp of Cherokees which surprized them very much, and immediately the Governor sent for them, and informed them that he had sent out a Party of three Englishmen three Schawenedies and three Onondagoes to go as far as the head of the Mississippi to see whether the Englishmen were building any Fortifications there, and that without his knowledge their Onondagoes were gone after them and had killed two Englishmen. They say that the Governor seemed to be very angry and told them that he had not given any Orders to his Indians to kill any white person in New England, but had told the Party he sent out to take a Prisoner for Intelligence if they could conveniently do it. That the Governor of Canada invited the Onondagoes away and would not suffer them to come in to his house.

That the Governor told them that the English should always keep for them whatever might happen between him and the New England People.

The Story

They Say, that the Account of the Surrender of Louisbourg was brought to Montreal while they were there, and that a Gentleman Express came from Quebeck who was but one night by the way, to inform the Governor that two or three Flatt Boats were come up the River to Quebeck and brought an Account that they had met two English Men of War in the River of St Lawrence, which they supposed to be part of a Fleet coming to take Quebeck, that upon this News the Governor of Quebeck sent immediately from Montreal with 1000 Men and left Orders for half of the Militia to follow him - They say, that they have been informed, that part of the Mississique Indians were gone to New England to take a Prisoner - That Several Indians of Caghnawage told them the day that the News of the Surrender of Cape Breton came to Montreal, that the Caghnawages were determined to assist their Father the Governor of Canada under whose Protection they live against all Attempts which shall be made against him -

That the Caghnawage Indians told the Governor of Canada, that they expected to maintain no more than Corn; That if he did perhaps their Affections might turn against him; that the French should furnish themselves well off to have two Ships carrying the same Cable, with which they ought to be detained -

That they asked the Governor of Canada, if the English Troops were then Prisoners at Quebeck, and that the Governor answered them, that had not had any thing of it -

That the Caghnawages have demanded the Governor of Canada to send 100 Men to Quebeck - That the Governor of Canada did not give them Presents so large as usual, giving for Reason that the English had blocked up the River, so that their Vessels could not get in -

Ac

A Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs the 12th August 1715.

The Interpreter informed this Board that Indians who came from [illegible] that when they were there the Governor told them as follows.—

Children

You gave the English Liberty at first to build a Fort on Ohio, but instead thereof they built a strong House and afterwards they have surrounded it with a Stone Wall & Mounted Canon thereon which they have done only to destroy you. You can't fly to me for Protection but to stop you there and kill you. You escaped Destruction very narrowly last Winter when the English designed to Murder you.

Children.

I expect the English will certainly attack me and therefore did to defend myself against them I have given the Hatchet to all the Indians under my Protection against the English, who have all undertaken it upon and promised to defend me against the English to the utmost of their Power; and I have sent for all the upper Nations to come down here near me to assist me and I have occasion for them.

I have just now told you that the English design to destroy all your Nation, and that you are on the very brink of Destruction, therefore out of the tender Regard I have for you I desire you will come and live in my Country where I will receive you with open Arms, and now I desire you will take up the Hatchet against the English to assist me against them.

Then he laid down a large black Belt of Wampum with the Figure of a Hatchet in it.

The Indians answered the Governor that they would take the Belt of Wampum with them and consider of it and Answer him in a full Council of the Six Nations, and then give him their Answer.—

The

(6.)

(said Indians) to inform the Indians, that the Cayhnawagas took up the Hatchet against the English at Montreal in the presence of the Chiefs of the Six Nations there; and afterwards the Cayhnawagas desired our Warriors to join with them on the War against the English and gave them a Belt of Wampum to carry home to their Castle to consider of it and then to send them their Answer —

Sir

New York 24th August 1765. —

By the Copys of the Letters from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany and their Minutes of the 9th & 10th of last Month herewith inclosed, you will judge what Answering and Friendly Disposition the united Nations of Indians in League with the respective British Colonies on the Continent, are at this Juncture brought to, through the indefatigable Industry Address & Intrigues of the French, and will therefore consider, how much it behoves these respective Governments to unite their Councils, in order to defeat their destructive Schemes.

Since the Receipt of Canada from the late Success of the British Arms in the Conquest of the Island of Breton, we have been apprehensive, that we have Reason to fear the Indians further into their Country as fast as they can, and making themselves still more sensible of the British Government: As no Acquisition could be of such insensible Advantage to these Colonies, it must therefore be a Matter we have all most warmly at Heart, and the Breach most terrible Idea to be avoided: It behoves them therefore to exert their profoundest Policy & Craft, in suggesting at all Adventures such Measures, as may be most likely to frustrate any such Attempts, and divert that Torrent, which they may imagine seems ready to overwhelm them: As amongst (as) Expedient to ward off the impending Danger, it seems probable the French had made the strongest Efforts to induce our Indians to a Revolt, and indeed they seem to have made but little great Condescension towards it, by accepting from the Governor of Canada a Belt of Wampum, containing the Figure of a Hatchet, signifying amongst those People a Declaration of War, upon Condition only

only of carrying them to their respective Courts, to deliberate upon, before they give their decisive Answer.

(1) Your Letters are brought to this Crisis, I found it best suitable one moment about communicating this Intelligence to the Governors of the respective Colonies concerned in the Power of your Royal Government, and at the same time informing them of the steps I am taking in order to retain these United Nations in their Fidelity to his Majesty, and firm to their Engagements entered into by their several Treaties concluded and so often renewed and confirmed between them and the Governors of the respective British Colonies. To this End I have appointed the 4th day of October next for a Meeting and Conference with them, and have thought it necessary as the Value of Indian Goods are exceedingly inhanced to be provided with Such — which is upwards of the Value of two years usual Presents, as the most persuasive Means to unite them to perfect good Temper, and re-establish them in a firm Attachment to our Interest, as to engage them if possible to Join heartily with Us, in an Offensive Prosecution of the War, if ever it shall become necessary: These are my Views, which I shall use my utmost Endeavours to obtain, to the Accomplishment whereof the Success of Despatches from your Government, & the early Time you furnished with Blank Means, seem absolutely necessary, so will in a doubt very much contribute. Whereupon as soon as I am able to determine to give the Indians this Interview through the Iroquois I should not have fixed upon, but through necessity I have immediately notify'd it to you by Express in full persuasion, that you will endeavour to comply with whatever may be thought proper & Expedient to be done by your Government, in this Matter, at this critical Conjuncture.

I am, Sir, Your most obt. Hble Servt

P.S. [illegible]

G. Clinton

Present
Cornelis Cuyler
John de Peyster
John Ladsing
Eld. Collins
Nicolas Bleeker
Rutg. Bleeker
Wynd Schuyler
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Dirck Jan Brock
Royer Gerritse

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian affairs
y.e 25 August 1744

The Comm.rs ordered m.r Dirck Jan Brock to pay
the two mohawks who have been to Canada a
peice Stroud for their trouble at £10:10—

Some Caghnawage Indians appeared at this
Board to whom the Com.rs Said as follows
You know that a Covenant of friendship
has been made between our fore fathers and yours
which has Long Subsisted and from time to time been
renewed between us and Especially 2 years Since with
a Large belt of wampum which rests among your
Sachims and it is but a few days ago Since the war
Between us & the french broke out that aquaraja
one of your Castle Came here with a String of wampum
as a messenger from your Sachims to acq.t us that
they Intended to keep the Covenant and were Inclined
to renew it Either here at this place or at onondage
where we Should be pleased to appoint & we then
to him that we appoint.d this place and as we did not
hear of their Coming we Sent Two Indians & the
Cayugas to know when they would Come and the
answer they received from your Sachims was that
they had done what they designed to do & that they
do not design to Come here which is Contrary to y.e
message Aquaraje brought us we are now to.d by
that the Governour of Canada has offered the hatchet
to his Indians and that your nation as well as Several
other nations have taken it up against the English
Subjects

which is obsolutely a Breake of the Covenant betweene us & Contrary to what Schnoudohah said at Boston we would now only ask you what your Sachims and the other nations Liveing in Canada Intend whether to keep The Covenant or not. and desire that they would Let us know their Resolution herein that we may know what we have to depend on. and that we Expect their Answer in 25 days

The Indians Answered

That what ye Comm^rs told them about the Covenant is well known to them all it is true that The Govr of Canada has offered them the Hatchet and that they have taken it up but not with an Intent To use it unless they are first attacked. they say further that the Sachims of Caghnawage had lately with the fighting men of their nation told them that altho they had taken up the Hatchet they were not to use it Contrary to the Covent with ye English but might go and fight as they had Long Since Intended ag^t the flatt heads

II
799

Present
Myndert Schuyler
John Lawrence
Nicolas Bayard
Hendrick Te Eyck
Abraham Schuyler
John de peyster
Rayl Wentworth

At a meeting of ye Comissioners of Indian affairs the 27th August 1741

The following Letter was wrote to Coll: Stoddard

We rec'd your favours of the 14th Instant and am obliged to you for the Prints you Sent us Inclosed therein, we have now to Inform you that we Sent 2 mohawks Indians to Canada to gett Intelligence who returned ye 24 Instant and Informed us that the Caghnawage Indians as well as onagonges Schaustindes & Shaw at the desire of the govr of Canada Taken up the Hatchet against the Enemies of the French, and that the Sachims of Caghnawages behaved very Cooly to them and owned to them that they had sent Iquarasa the Indian who was here when you was in this place, but Told them they did not Intend to come to an Eny, to renew the treaty as they then promised, by that messenger

II
291

The said Indians also acquainted us that a great number of Schaunendes, and onondagues Were at montreal Signing and dancing as it is usual for Indians who go to work to do, that the Govr of Canada would not suffer them to stay Longer than one day at montreal, and upon the whole they Verily believed that the Indians in the french Interest will not observe the neutrality, but will go fighting, this we thought it proper to acquaint you with for other parts we Judge that no dependance is to be made upon Indians who are so much under the Influence of the french and therefore it will be best that we be upon our Guard. if any thing further Comes to our knowledge we will Inform we Remain

Sir

Lieut Stratford Augst. 30. 1744

the 26th of this month I rec'd your letter of the 16th of July with the names of the Cheifs our friends: which I thank you for. I immediately obtained the Indian roads printed as you will see in the print inclosed, with a written form of a pass. you may assure our Brethren y^t every thing we promis. shall be done, I have a great deal of Good will for them, and will be their friend to the utmost of my power. The roads were printed y^t none of our people might pretend Ignorance. you have had a great deal of trouble in these affairs, and have done the Three Colonys soe much service, with faithfullnes to the trust the Six nations have in you y^t I think you ought to have a pension for life. I shall be obliged to you to give me as full an acc^t as you can of the religion and Government of these our brethren how many fighting men in each Nation. how many they have tributarys, and allies: and how far each of the Six Nations are from Lancaster.

I Order the postage to be p^d to Philadelphia & receive it of the Post masters care. my Son returns you his sincere Thanks for your kindness to him, and I assure you I am very Sincerely, with much Friendship

If we can persuade the Cantabas they shall come to you to be conducted safely —

Your very humble Servt

Thomas Lee

Emall 1a
1744 Aug: 31

For his Majestys Service

To Conrad Weiser Esqr
at Heidleburg in Lancaster
Potomack County Pensylvania.
B Hole 4d½ Post paid John Hart

cvo 41

Present
Philip Schuyler
Nicolas Bleecker
Edward Collins
Cornelius Cuyler
Hendrick Van Eyck
John Lansing
Roger Gerritse
Myndt Schuyler
Peter Conyne
John de Peyster

At a meeting of the Commissioners of
28 September 1744

About 30 Indians of the mohawks on Oyder, Came
Down to Speak with this board and made the following
Speech by Thoroonent an oneyde Sachim

Brethren it is Some time ago that you have
thought proper to make Some of your young
people Sachims and when you made them Sachims
they were told that if any thing happend they were to
acquaint you therewith we have now Thought proper to
Acquaint them with as old Sachims that they may
hear & see what passes between us & gain Some
Experience Brethren as we said before we have
told that we Should always Inform you if any
thing of Consequence came to our Ears and as we
Have heard of a bad news we come to ask you
about it, you Know Long ago Brethren of which
we are the Eldest your fore fathers came to this
Country and have made a Covenant with our fore
fathers and by degrees we have been United
together in a Strict Covenant Chain of friendship
which is not Broken by you and has never been
So fast since the Decease of Colonel Schuyler as it was in
his Life time but since his death all things are
altered you have altered as over which we
have the more Reason to be Convinced of as we cant
get a hundred of powder

Give a Belt of Wampum

Brethren the one yesterday the occasion of this meeting we do now again tell you have Broke the Covent. chain that you have delivered us over, we are not afeard but one desire you to tell us now what your Intentions really are give a Belt of Wampen

you are Two Nations of Christian you and the French you always tell us that the french are a false people and we Think now the Same of you we design to go to Canada and tell that the Govr. the Same we are not a feard of the white people there are a great many Indians in the Country who are Linked together so that we have no reason to be afeard afraid

Then he Shewed A Belt Wampum which he says The king of great Brittain had Sent to the 6 nations to acquaint them that it is war between him and The french but that he desired that the 6 nations Shou'd not meddle in this war but remain Quiet & This Belt he says was sent them from the 3 govrs. of Virginia maryland and pensilvania so that They do not design to meddle in this war that The 6 nations are no more Taken notice of than Dogs, that when they are at war they never send To us assist them with Scouts and Spies as we do To them, The Com.r asked them what they meant by their breaking the Covent. chain & giving them over and that all they had said were only reflections on Gentlemen without coming to particulars we desire To know the particulars from whom they had

It

They answ.d they had heard it from the flatheads

The Commissioners answerd

To Mr Allan

You have allways been Looked upon by us as men of Sence and be assured many of your people here are so which makes us the more astonished and Surpized that you Should Come to us with Such news for which you have not the least Colour or Reason to believe you Say that we must Speak fair and agree to one another which we will indeed do to you and therefore we tell you that this Scheme is Contrived by Some wicked person who has been Stirr up thereto by the devil himself and we assure that there is not a man of Sence among you who Credites one word of this Story you tell us That the young Sachims are unexperienced and That they might Learn Something but we are Sorry That they hear Such foolish Stories from men who are old Sachims and ought to know better than to give Credit to Such fooleries which are Contrived by the devil on purpose to make division between us and you, who You know are so Strictly united as you your Selves Told, they Sayd in the last meeting That the devil Should not be able to divide us, You Say we are Covenant Breakers and That we have delivered you over and That you Come to us to know the truth of this matter we do now tell you that the Story you Tell us is false and that we have not Committed any Such Things but are determined to keep to our Engagements and to perform the Covenant and Soe Expect the Same from you upon which I Give you the Belt of Wampum

II
3078

You Say we Tell you that the french are a false people we say the same yet you have no reason to Say that we are false, we are a true people and keep all our Covenant and notwithstanding all the Stories you have often heard you know and See that we are people who have no falsehood In our mind and have Deluded you but you have often Experienced the Contrary of the french and therefore we Expect that you will not have any thing to do with them

A Belt

You have Showed us a Belt of wampum which you say The king of great Brittain had sent to you to acq.t you That it was war betwixt him & the french & that you Should not meddle in the war, we must now tell you That the king does never Send any message to the 6 Nations but what Comes to our Gov.r and then he sends It to us which you know that this is the place where The fire burns and where the Business between us and you is always Transact.d so that you ought not To believe that that Message was sent you by the king What the king desired of you he has wrote to our Governor & he has acquainted you with that desire in his last proposition which is that he would Left You know which he Thought proper that you Should take part in the war and desired you not to go far from Home but to take Care of your families and to receive his message which y.e 6 nations they promised To do & we Expect & doubt not but they will be as Good as there words

II
305

September 29th —

You tell us that we are like dogs, for which we do not know that we have Given you any reason but as we are like Brethren

You say we send Letters to Oswego without acquainting you with the contents we never have any matters of Importance but we acquaint you therewith but can you Expect that we can tell you know Every Letter we send there upon any Trifling occasion

You say that we ask you as Spies & Scouts which is a thing that has always been practised and is necessary as well for you as us

The Govr gave them a Belt & 1. 10s and then the Indians answered —

We have told you we had it from some of our young Brethren who say they had it from the Southwards

II
385 Brethren

you told us yesterday that we had promised no longer than the war but now we understand by what we said is that in case any of our people were killed that then we would defend our selves & fight you which we will do Brethren

What we said yesterday we perceive is true by what you have told us now therefore may the same in all on Time be thought for the future —

Colden & Belt. Iwanipum

306

We have heard your reply to our answer of yester-
day wherein you tell us that this news you heard from
all heads had it bin from a white man & we could
have got him into our Custody we would have
punished him Severely & not Expect any future
Youth in no wise give Credit to any Such Stuff
Story because you must be Sensible that the Covenant
Chain Subsisted between us can never be broken
and we did now bury that news In Oblivion in the
Same manner as you have done whereupon we
Give you this Bell of wampum.

Brethren you just now tell us that you had not promis-
-ed us Assistance in the war not before one of your people
Should be Killed we will now Repeat to you what
The Govr told you & your answer to him whereby you
will perceive that what we said was Right and we
Expect that you will not vary from that but be
punctual to your promise as you have always
been — whereupon part of the Govrs Speech was
repeated relating the war

II
20

"Bricklayers and all other Handicraft Tradesmen that shall settle "in the said Island."

"That His Majesty is graciously pleased to issue his Royal Or- "ders to the Governor of Jamaica and to the Commander of His "Majesty's Squadron stationed on that Island, upon all Occasions "to protect, defend and assist the Inhabitants of Rattan."

And His Majesty judging it proper, in order to the making a speedy Settlement on the said Island, that the aforementioned Encouragements should be published and made known in Others of His Majesty's Colonies Abroad, Doth therefore hereby Order that the Lord's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do transmit copies of this Order to the Governors and Commanders in Chief of such of His Majesty's Colonies in America as they shall think proper on this Occasion, with Directions to them to cause the said Encouragements to be published and distributed within their respective Governments.

Signed,

W. SHARPE.

Istructions respecting the Island of Rattan, 1744.

Whitehall, August 28th, 1744.

Sir:

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council, dated the 19th of July, 1744, to order that the Governor of Jamaica should issue a Proclamation in His Majesty's name, promising certain Encouragements, to such Persons being Protestants, as shall be willing to settle in the Island of Rattan, and His Majesty judging it proper in order to the making a speedy settlement on the said Island, that the said Encouragements should be published, & made known in other of his Majesty's Colonies abroad, hath therefore directed us to transmit Copies of the said Order to the Governors & Commanders in Chief of his Colonies in America; and we do accordingly send you a Copy of the said Order inclosed, that you may make the said Encouragements publicly known. So We bid you heartily farewell, and are

Your very loving Friends, &
humble servants,
M. BLADEN,
R. PLUMER,
JA. BONDENELL.

Honble George Thomas, Esqr, Deputy Govr
of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Clinton to Gov. Thomas, 1744.

New York, 3d Sepr, 1744.

Sir:

I have enclosed the Examination of some French Mariners taken in a prize sent into this port by Capt Barns, Commander of a Privateer from hence, which I have thought requisite to communicate to you & the neighbouring Governours, that they may timely guard against any Surprize or Designs of an Enemy.

I have received from Governour Morris, the Examination of some persons concerned in the Counterfeits you mentioned in your last, which he told me you had sent me, but I never receiv'd them, and I shou'd be glad to have the Discriptions of those confined in your Goal, as I desired in mine of 13th August.

I receiv'd yesterday information by way of Barbadoes, that the Dutch have declared War. I am very truly

Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

G. CLINTON.

Lt Govr Thomas.

P. S. I have Just recd Information from Albany by some of Our Indians, who was sent to Canada, that ye Caghnawges, Sakawdedes & Onagenges Indians, have at ye Instance of ye Govrs of Cannada, taken up ye Hatchett against ye Enemys of ye Ffrench.

Indorsed—Gov. Clinton's Lre, dated 3. 7br, 1744.

Conrad Weiser to James Logan, 1744.

September the 29th, 1744.

Sir:

The day before yesterday I came back from Shohomokin, where I have been with Eight young man of my Country people, whom Shickelimy hired to make a locke house for him, and I went with them to direct them, we finished the house in 17 days, it is 49½ foot long, and 17½ wide, and covered with Singels. Shickelimy informed me that the Governor of Canada, hath sent an embassy to Onontago, to lament over the death of Tocanuwarogon, a Chief of the Onontagers who died last Spring, (in whoes house I used to lodge,) and to let the Counsel of the 6 Nations know that the French hath made warr against the English, whome they would soon Beat,

and as they the 6 Nations loved their Brethren the English, their father Onontio desired them to take no offence nor be on either side concerned, but stand newter, and that they should be supplied by the French with powder, led & other Comodies, at their several treating houses as usual, and as cheap as before, and as the English traders had run away from Oswego, Cowards as they were, Onontio would take the house of Oswego to himself, as his people are the oldest Setlers of the Northern Countrys, and would suplie his children, all the Indians, with all sorts of goods very cheap. At the same time the Interpreter of Albany was at Onontago, with a Message from the Comissioners of Indian affairs, which was to desire the Counsel of the united nations, to take the house at Oswego into their care for a little while, till sufficient force could be sent from Albany to defend it. The Counsel gave no answer, neither to the French nor to the Comissioners aforesaid. The Interpreter went to the Siniker Country, to prevail with that nation for that purpose, but it was not known when Jonuhaty (who brought this news) came away from Onontago with what success he met. Jonuhaty further told Shickelimy, that the Counsel of the united nations had agreed to send some of their Chief to Catarochkon, (ford frontinaic,) to let their father Onontio know, that his children the united nations, did not approoff of his Intention to take the house of Oswego to himself, which could not be done without Blood shet, and as there were allways some of the united nations with their Brethren the English at Osswego, it might probable fall out so, that some of them would be sprinkled with Blood, which would rise the Spirit of revenge. They therefore thought it would be a dangerous undertaking of Onontio, and it would also looke very mean in their father Ono to attack the English on their Back, since he made warr against him. They would therefore advise him to act more Honorable, as becometh a Warrior, and go Round be Sea and face the English. The deputies have orders not to go further than to the foresaid place, and deliver their message to the Governor of the place and return Imediatly. The Chiefes of the Cayugers have sent word to Shickelimy to stay at home, to be ready when ever we should sent to him. French Andrew who went to fight the Catabaws, fell sick near James revier in Virginia, and his Company left him under the Care of Pisquedon, one of the Company. Andrew got well, and is Come backe to Shomockin, he told me he would Come down with the other two young Indians which are to Come agt the the time when the Indians in Philad[a] prison will be tried.

The feaver was among the Indians at Shohomokin, and hath Carried off five or six, while I was there. Olumapies, the Delaware Chief is recovered again of his long sickness. This is all present I thought fit to Inform, or rather trouble you with, who am

Sir,

Your dutyfull,

CONRAD WEISER.

P. S. The French embassy also Informed the Counsel of the united nations, of a treachery which the Shawanese formed against them, with the Ionontatuch Roanu & Cheestageeh-Roanu Indian nations about the lakes of Canada, in order to make warr against the 6 nations. Now Cheekano, the Shawano Chief, is suspected to be the autor of it. A Message of the united nations is gone to him.

Indorsed.—Conrad Weisers Lre to the Governor, dated 29th 7ber, 1744.*

Gov. Gooch to Gov. Thomas, 1744.

Novr 22d, 1744.

Sir,

Yesterday my Messenger returned from the Cattawbaws, and brought me their answer to my Letter and his Instructions, a copy whereof I have inclosed, that you might from their own mouths, as it were, hear the fears and be told the Hopes of the poor remains of that Nation; and at the same time, by your Interposition in their favour, which you will find they earnestly Entreat, Propose such measures for their Relief, as may deliver them from the one, and secure to them the other.

I must own I think their caution is excusable; and if you had not the management of this affair, should apprehend great Difficulty in prevailing with the six Nations to accept their offer, but when I consider the address of the Person it is submitted to, all suspicions vanish.

Whatever expence you are at on this occasion, shall be thankfully repaid by,

Sir,

Your most obed't humb. Servt,

WILL. GOOCH.†

Indorsed.

Govr Gooch's Letter to Govr Thomas about the Catawbas, dated 22d Novr, 1744. Read in Council 4th March, 1744, & laid before the Assembly.

* "Jonuhaty is a Noted Warrior of the Onondagers, was one of the deputies of that nation, at a treaty held in Lancuster, he is gone to warr against the Catawbas. Credit may be given to his Informations." See Col. Rec. Vol. IV, p. 751.

† See Colon. Records, Vol. IV. p. 755, 757.

No. 63 Conrad Weiser to James Logan 1744.

September the 29. 1744

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The day before yesterday I Came back from Tho Romoskin, where I have ben with Eight yong man of my Country people whom Thickelimy hired to make a Locke House for him, and I went with them to direct them, we finished the House in 17 days it is 49½ foot long and 17½ wide and Covered with Singels — Thickelimy Informed me that the Governor of Canada hath Sent a embasy to Onondago to Cament over the death of Tocanuwarogon a Chief of the onondogoes who died last Spring in whose House I used to Lodge) and to let the Counsel of the 6 Nat. Knows that the French hath made Warr against the English whome they would soon Beat. and as they the 6 nation Loved their Brethren the English, their father onondio desired them to take no offence nor be on Either side Concerned But Stand neuter. and that they should be Supplied by the french with powder Lead & other Comodies at their Several trading Houses as usual and as Cheap as before, and as the English traders had run away from Oswego Cowards as the were. Onondio would take the House of Oswego to himself. as his people are the eldest Sellers of the northern Countrys and would Supply his Children all the Indians with all Sorts of goods very Cheap. — at the Same time the Interpreter of Albany was at Onondago. with a Message from the Comissioners of Indian affairs. which was to desire the Counsel of the united nations, to take the House at Oswego into their Care for a little while till Sufficiant force Could be Sent from Albany to defend it. the Counsel gave no answer. neither to the french nor to the Comissioners aforesaid. the Interpreter went to the Sinnikes Country to prevail with that nation for that purpose but it was not known when Gonuhaly (who brought this news)

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French Andrew who went to fight the Catabaws
fell Sick near James Revier in Virginia. and his
Company Left him under the Care of Pisquedon one of
the Company. Andrew got well and is Come back to Shomokin
he told me he would Come down with the other two Cayuga
Indians which are to Come agt the time when the Indian
in philad.a Prison will be tried —

The Beaver was among the Indians at Shohomokin
and hath Carried of five & Six while I was there. Olumapies
the delaware Chief is recovered again of his long Sickness.
this is all present I thought fit to Inform or rather trouble
you with. who am

Sir
your dutyfull
Conrad Weiser

At the treaty held at Carlisle in October 1753 between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Chiefs of the Six Nations and their allies and dependants

p.s. The french embassy also Informed the Counsel of the united nations of a treachery which the Shawanese formed against them with the Sonontakuh Roane & Cheestageeh= Roane Indian nations about the Castles of Canada in order to make warr against the 6 Nations Nowcheekano the Shawano Chief is Suspected to be the autor of it. a Message of the united nations is gone to him

X See Colon. Records Vol. IV – p. 751.

To The Honourable

James Logan Esq.r

at

Stenton

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† See Colon. Records, Vol. IV. p. 755, 757.

Catawba Chiefs to Gov. Gooch, 1744.

To the Hon'ble W^m. Gooch, Esqr, His Majesty's Lieuten^t Governour & Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

We, the chief and head men of the Cattawbaw Nation, have heard your Honour's Instructions by your Messenger, Henry Morris, and we return your Honour our hearty Thanks for the care you are pleased to take of us at the Treaty of Lancaster.

We should be heartily Glad if a Peace between us and the six Nations could be once concluded; we have truly followed the directions of your former Letter to us, and have not suffer'd one of our People to go against them, for this four years last past; though notwithstanding they the six Nations are constantly upon us, and have killed forty odd lately.

Your Honour intimates to us by your Messenger, that we should in order to conclude a Peace, send Deputies to the six Nations, who say that they will receive them kindly, and not do nor suffer any harm to be done them; which we would do could it be effected with sincerity and without Danger on our Part; for seeing that formerly we treacherously killed a Party of the Six Nations, How is it possible we can be secure? tho' we do assure your Honour they came as Enemies to destroy us, and therefore had reason to act in the manner, you inform us. We have already sent our Belt and other tokens of Peace to the Six Nations, by the way of the Governour of S^o Carolina, and have never yet received any answer or token from them otherwise than constant war.

We desire that a Letter may be writ to Conrad Weiser, instructing him to gett a Letter from the Six Nations signed by their own Hands, with Tokens also, as we have already done before, and to recal their Warriours that no more Hostilities may be Committed.

We earnestly desire that a Peace may be concluded, and that Conrad Weiser may assure the Six Nations, that if they will send their Deputies to us with a Messenger, we will receive them with Brotherly Love in our arms; and we also desire that the Governour of Pensilvania will take all proper measures for the Concluding of a Peace, which we do assure you will be greatly to our satisfaction.

We expect to know by the Spring of the Year the result of this matter, and till then shall rest satisfied.

His ⋈ mark.
Signed by the King of the Cattawbaws.

Given by the Cattawbaw Nation, the last of October, 1744.

* Received with Gov. Gooch's Letter of Nov. 22. See Colon. Records Vol. IV. p. 757.

Nouvelles rapportées a M. de Beauharnois par Técanaucoanin chef des Sauvages du Sault S.t Louis revenant d'Orange, a Montreal le 19. octobre 1744.

Il raporte que la ville d'orange est entourée de pieux de huit pieds de hauteur.

Que l'on y fait faire l'Exercice aux gens de la ville et a ceux de la Campagne, le fusil Sur l'Epaule et la hache a la main.

Que les Anglois Luy ont dit qu'ils se préparoient de mettre cette année une Si grande quantité de Vaisseaux qu'elle la couvriroit toute, et que le peu que le Roy de France en avoit n'oseroient paroître qu'ils ne fussent tous pris.

Qu'on a fait defense dans cette Ville de vendre aucune munition ny de rien commoder d'Armes aux Domiciliés du Canada.

Qu'a Sarartau, il y a un fort de la grandeur de celuy de la prairie de la Madeleine, avec une Garnison et un Batiment dans chaque Bastion pour retirer les habitans en cas de nécessité.

Que l'on fait faire aux marchands de la Ville chacun a leur tour, la Ronde pendant toute la nuit.

Qu'il y a douze jours que Sip amiers
trois flamands et deux Loups sont venûs
ce qui se passoit au fort S.t frederic, qu'il
vû et parlé a deux Anglois et un loup au
Riviere au Chicot qui y Etoient pour c
Sujet.

Que les sauvages dont les Effets ont été
saisis au fort S.t frederic, ont dit aux Angl
de se mesfier de Cecanancoassin et que c
un Espion.

Que les cinq Nations etoient Sous les ar
armes, Sur ce que les deux Amiers qui sont
venûs au Sault S.t Louis ont été avertis
les nommés Neraguindiac, Cagocariac
et Aconiveshecke, Sauvages de cet Endro
se retirer promtement craintes d'être fa
prisonniers de guerre, que c'etoit la Polon
d'ononthio, ce qui leur a fait dire qu'ils
voyoient bien que leur Pere avoit le Coe
mal fait contr'eux puisqu'il ne renvoy
voint leur fils Joncaire, n'y ayant qu
qui pût les Tranquiliser.

Qu'il y a Choüeghen cent hommes
milice commandés par un Capitain
outre la garnison.

Qu'une femme d'un autre Sapparente luy avoit dit, Si Hitachimon (c'est les R. de Joncaire) revient aux Sonontoüans tout changera et nous Serons tranquiles.

Qu'un Abenakis de Missikoüi avoit vû trois loups Envoyé d'Orange, dans le grand Marais du petit Sault pour voir S'il y avoit des Sauvages en Chasse, par ce que S'ils n'y voyoient personne, ce Seroit une preuve que toutes les Nations Seroient Sous les armes pour leur aller faire la guerre, que l'Abenakis leur dit d'aller eux mêmes voir ceux qui Chassoient, ce qui les Engagea a S'en retourner.

Il a dit aussi avoir vû ces trois découvreurs, et assure qu'il est tout prêt a aller ou l'on voudra et faire coup tout Seul la hache a la main n'ayant point de fusil.

Qu'il prie Son Pere Onontio de le Souvenir de luy, et d'être persuadé que tout ce qu'il vient de raporter est pour l'avoir vû.

MINIST. ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Nouvelles raportées a M. de Beaucour par Neraguindiac chef des Sauvages du Sault S.t Loüis, le 21. Octobre 1744.

Qu'un Canot du Sault S.t Loüis revenant d'Orange passant dans le Lac appellé Tiondiondoguin, ont été arrêtés par des Chefs Ouyots qui les ont Engagé a Séjourner avec Eux afin d'être au fait du bruit qui couroit, Scavoir

S'il étoit vrai que depuis l'yste aux galots a allez a la Riviere a M. Le Comte, le Lac Ontario etoit couvert de François et de Sauvages qui s'enoient assiegez Choüeghen.

Que Si la chose étoit, que les cinq Nations étoient armées pour Se defendre ayant apris qu'on Vouloit raser leurs Villages.

Que quatre Montagnés étoient Venüs au Lac Ontario pour avertir le S. De joncaire de ne point passer par Choüeghen que Nuitament, les Anglois ayant donné ordre de le prendre mort ou Vif.

Qu'en vingt quatre heures les cinq Nations avoient été averties qu'il venoit une armée chés Eux.

Qu'il y avoit a Choüeghen trois officiers

avec ordre de Souffrir l'assaut, et deme
point rendre Sous peine de la Vie.
Qu'il y a des Découvreurs le long de la
pour l'armée que l'on attend

570 Albany October 4th 1744 11C

I have used my indavour to Perswade
Mary Herris who was made a Captive, all Leard
to goe and se her parents
it is my Humble opinion that in Case her parents
are not in a Capasity to Keep them the Cantery
would not be a miss to ead and and assist them
in it for it is can as cost a barier as a Hundred
men on the front and that Charge would
save Read this

The Cheefs of the Cagnewage Indiens
are Not Come to Albany the Commissoners
of Indien affers have this long time expec
ted them it begins to Look like as if ther
Interest among Indiens begins to Decrin
they have Sin Your Honor was Near Sent
Severel times to Come and Smoak a pipe but
to now effect the French Governor has Gave
them the Malice to take up which the

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P.S the tribe of the Wolf has taken up but not the tooth and the bare; the Indien Roe Received it was Anderigindiag and Jagogarias but in Ft. Francis Mesishwek and other towns in Canyday have Don it in General Do by what I Can learn against their Will

after My Duty to Your Honour I subscribe my self to be Your Honer Dutifull & Humbel Servant

Wm. H. Lydius

Chiefs of the Nation of the Senekers send Greeting. Whereas
the six united Nations of Indians laying Claim to some Lands in
the Colony of Virginia manifested their Willingness to enter into
a Treaty concerning the same. Whereupon Thomas Lee Esq.
Member in ordinary of his Majesty's Honble Council of State and
one of the Judges of the supreme Court of Judicature in the
Colony, and William Beverly Esq.r Col.o and County Lieut.t of
the County of Orange, and one of the Representatives of the
People in the House of Burgesses of that Colony, were deputed
by the Governour of the said Colony as Commissioners to treat
with the said Six Nations, or their Deputies, Sachems or Chiefs
as well of and concerning their said Claim, as to renew their
Covenant Chain between the said Colony and the said Six Nations
And the said Commissioners having met at Lancaster in Lan-
caster County and Province of Pensylvania, and as a Foun-
dation for a better Unity and Peace at this Juncture, agreed with
the said Sachems or Chiefs of the said Six Nations for a
Disclaimer and Renunciation of all their Claim or Pretence of
Right whatsoever of the said Six Nations, and an Acknowledg-
ment of the Right of our Sovereign the King of Great Britain
to all the Land in the said Colony of Virginia. Now know ye
that for and in Consideration of the Sum of four Hundred
Pounds Current Money of Pensylvania paid and delivered to
the above named Sachems or Chiefs partly in Goods, and partly
in Gold Money by the said Commissioners, they the said
Sachems or Chiefs on Behalf of the said Six Nations Do
hereby release and disclaim not only all the Right of the
said Six Nations, but also recognize and acknowledge
the Right and Title of our Sovereign the King of Great
Britain to all the Lands within the said Colony, as it is
now or hereafter may be peopled and bounded by his said
Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and
Successors In Witness whereof the said Sachems or

Chiefs for themselves and on Behalf of the People of t
Six Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands and
Seals the second day of July, in the eighteenth Year of t
Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second King of
Great Britain &c, and in the Year of our Lord One thous
seven hundred and forty four

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

Sign'd Sealed by Tw
six Indians

Edm: Jennings
and twenty three others

N Walthoe Cl. Con.

Virginia ss.

At a General Court held at the Capitol
October 25th 1744.

This Deed of Release was proved by the Oaths of Edmu
Jennings Esq. Philip Ludwell Lee, and William Black Gen
of the Witnesses thereto, and by the Court ordered to be record

Test

B. Waller Cl.

Virginia.

Release from the Indians of the six Nations, of all the Lands in Virginia, made at the Treaty at Lancaster in 1744.

Read April 1. 1762.

Y. 10.

Mde

M. de Beauharnois 29 oct. 1744

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entière

à Rouxignieu

J'ay l'honneur de vous adresser cy-joints des Nouvelles que je viens de recevoir de M. de Vaudreuil auquel les sauvages les ont de bouche; elles sont véritables, elles ne contiennent rien dont je ne sois bien persuadé, tant sur les précautions que les anglois prennent pour se tenir sur la défensive de ce côté-cy que sur la façon de penser des Iroquois des cinq nations à l'égard du Poste de Chouéguen, elles ne confirment d'ailleurs que trop les raisons dont

J'ay eû l'honneur de vous rendre compte
ma dépêche du 8. decembre sur l'oppos
qui se rencontrait de leur part pour l'entrep
qu'il y auroit a faire sur ce portez Jesus au
davantage la necessité qu'il y avoit que j
renvoyât Mr. de Joncaire chés les Iroquois
laut pour tranquiliser l'Esprit des cinq
Nations, qu'a fin de les contenir et d'être
jnformé par luy de ce qui se passera da
ces Cantons; Et quant aux menaces que
font les anglois, je l'ay prévenû de se gar
des Effets en passant par le nord du lac
ontario.

Je suis avec un très profond respect

Monseigneur

a Quebec le 29.
octobre 1744.

Votre très humble e
très obeissant Servi

Beauharnois

pay to the selection of the commandants of the Posts, and of those to whom I shall intrust the superintendence of Indian negotiations or of the different parties I shall send out. I have remarked, since my residence in this Colony, that all do not possess suitable qualities in the same degree, and this will cause me to apply, in the present conjuncture, a most particular attention to the choice I shall make of the officers for the one, and the other, service. I have never denied that the influence of the Missionaries over the minds of the Indians among whom they reside, could greatly contribute to the advantages to be expected from them; and if respect and marks of confidence are capable of exciting their zeal for his Majesty's service in this portion of their obligations in this Colony, I think, My Lord, I have left them nothing to desire up to the present time in that regard.

I am, with the most profound respect, My Lord, your most humble and most obedient servant,

Signed: BEAUHARNOIS.

8th October, 1744.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to you annexed, some intelligence that I have just received from Mr de Beaucours to whom the Indians communicated it. If true, its contents are no more than what I am well satisfied of, as well on account of the precautions the English are taking to remain on the defensive on this side, as of the opinion entertained by the Iroquois of the Five Nations in regard to the post of Choueghen. It tends, besides, to confirm but too strongly the reasons I had the honor to submit to you in my despatch of the 8th of this month as to the opposition to be expected from them in the projected attack on that post. I feel more strongly the necessity that existed for my sending back Sieur de Joncaire to the Senecas, both for the purpose of tranquilizing the minds of the Five Nations as well as to restrain them, and to be informed by him of what was doing in these Cantons. And as to the threats the English make use of against him, I advised him beforehand to secure himself against their effects by passing along the North shore of Lake Ontario.

I am with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,
BEAUHARNOIS.

Quebec, 29th October, 1744.

Intelligence communicated to M. de Beaucours by Tecanancoassin, Chief of the Indians of the Sault St Louis, on his return to Montreal from Orange. 19th of October, 1744.

He reports that the town of Orange is inclosed with stockades, eight feet high.

That the town and country people are drilled with the musket on the shoulder and the hatchet in hand.

That the English told him they were fitting out a fleet large enough to cover the entire sea, and that the few ships the King of France had, would not dare make their appearance lest they should be all captured.

That all sale of ammunition to the Indians settled in Canada has been prohibited in that town, as well as repairing their arms.

That there is at Sarastau[1] a garrisoned fort of the same size as that at La Prairie de la Madeleine, furnished with a building in each bastion for the accommodation of the inhabitants in case of necessity.

That each of the merchants of the town is in turn obliged to be on guard through the night.

That six Mohawks, three Dutchmen, and two Mohegans *(Loups)* came some twelve days ago to Fort S[t] Frederic, to see what was going on there; that he saw and spoke to two Englishmen and one *Loup* at the River au , who were there for that purpose.

That the Indians whose effects have been seized at Fort St Frederic, told the English to distrust Tecanancoassin, and that he was a spy.

That the Five Nations were under arms; on the two Mohawks who had come to Sault St Louis having been notified by Néraguindiac, Tagocariache and Acouiresheche, Indians of that place, to withdraw forthwith lest they may be made prisoners of war, as such was Onontio's pleasure, it led them to say, that they saw clearly their Father was angry with them, since he did not send back their son Joncaire, as that alone could tranquilize them.

That there is at Choueghen, exclusive of the garrison, one hundred militia under the command of a Captain.

That a Mohawk squaw, his relative, had told him, should Nitachinon (that is Sieur de Joncaire) return to the Senecas, all will be changed, and we shall be satisfied.

That an Abenaki of Misiskoui had seen in the Grand Marais[2] of the Little falls, three River Indians who had been sent from Orange to examine whether any persons were hunting, as should he not discover any, it would be a proof that all the Nations would be under arms to wage war against them; that the Abenaki told them to go themselves and find those who were hunting, which induced them to return.

He says that he also had seen these three scouts, and assures that he is ready to go wherever he will be sent, and to strike a blow, with his hatchet only in his hand, as he has no gun.

That he requests Father Onontio to remember him, and to be persuaded that he hath seen all he has just related.

Intelligence communicated to M[r] de Beaucours by Neraguindiac, a Chief belonging to the Sault St. Louis. 21 October, 1744.

That a canoe of the Sault S[t] Louis passing, on its return from Orange, through the Lake called Tiondiondoguin, was stopped by some Oneida Chiefs who prevailed on them to tarry for the purpose of learning the truth of the current rumors, viz[t]: that Lake Ontario, from the Isle aux Galots to the Count's river, was covered with Frenchmen and Indians on their way to besiege Choueghen.

[1] Saratoga.

[2] Now called the Twelve Mile Marsh, which extends from Whitehall north half way to Ticonderoga. *Fitch's Topography of Washington County*, N. Y. — Ed.

That if such be the case, the Five Nations are armed to defend themselves, having been told that it was designed to raze their villages.

That four Onontagués had come to Lake Ontario to warn Sieur de Joncaire not to pass by Choueghen except at night, as the English had issued orders to take him dead or alive.

That the Five Nations had been warned in twenty-four hours that an enemy was coming against them.

That three officers were stationed at Choueghen with orders to stand an assault, and not to surrender on pain of death.

That there are scouts along the lake, on the look out for the army that is expected.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I have just received letters from the Commandants of Detroit and Niagara of which I am enabled to give you an account in consequence of the return of *la Gironde* and the merchantmen which have been forced by contrary winds to put back. I have already had occasion to inform you of the dispositions of the Detroit Nations in regard to the declaration of war against the English, and that they had, in consequence, accepted the hatchet which I had caused to be tendered to them for the purpose of striking the English settled on the Beautiful river in the course of this winter, and that I had engaged the Miamis and the Ouiatanons to do likewise. Sieur de Longueüil writes me on the 1st of September, transmitting to me the message to and answer of the 4 Nations, copy whereof I annex. These Indians continue in the same sentiments, and he is even flattered by the ardor and zeal they evince on this occasion; on receiving intelligence of the arrival of several Englishmen at the White river, he immediately raised a party of thirty-five picked Outagais to plunder and kill them, or to fetch them prisoners to him, and set out on the 17th of September with every desirable demonstration of joy. This officer adds, that he is so much the more determined to urge on this party, as he is informed that the English were loaded with powder and ball, and resolved to annihilate the French Traders who were going to that quarter; that he has farmed out, as he informs me, seven places[1] for his Majesty's profit, pursuant to the orders I had sent him last year; that he has, also, sent messages to the Indians seated on this White river, whereof I had the honor to inform you last year, in answer to their request to him to send them back some Frenchmen, and that they would not suffer any Englishmen there; whereby he prevails on them, in like manner, to take up the hatchet and join their brethren of Detroit. I have no doubt, My Lord, but they will have determined on this course when they will see the Detroit Nations moving, and I have none either of their driving off the English in their neighborhood, by their incursions in the course of this winter there as well as on the Beautiful River, and against the Flatheads, whom they include in this war, and with whom it is to be expected the Hurons will not risk the entering into any negotiations for peace, even if, as they have been accused, they had felt disposed to do so of late years.

[1] *livres* qu[illegible]lieux.

1744
4-29 Nov

Extract of treaty at Lancaster. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C., MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, PETER FORCE COLLECTION, INDIAN TREATY--LANCASTER, PA.,--NOTES, MSS 17137.

Treaty of Lancaster held in Virg
Jan 4. The Iroquois inform of Penn's treaties
with them. That the Indians had made of the lands
to him among on the back parts of
Maryland and Va which they claimed a right
to & ~~to~~ & by consent from the several
Nations

Jan 9 The Iroquois & Maryland tells the Indians
that as soon as they acknowledged
to the Iroquois & New York that they had
given their lands and submitted themselves
to the King of England

Jan 14. Commissioners of Va tell the Indians that
the Queen as being sister to Charles their
King had given to their lands to the
great King who lives beyond the waters &
not to any of the rivers and mountains
that the King the Indians of Va
had their lands

Jan 20 Treaty of the chiefs

Jan 29. A speech of goods to the Indians
The Commissioners from Va speak to
the Indians that the Queen their
Majesty mindful of the Indians that
the Virginia Indians had their lands taken
from them by the English without
satisfaction by him to the Indians
in the colony of Virginia

Then

1744
4-29 Nov

Extract of treaty at Lancaster. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C., MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, PETER FORCE COLLECTION, INDIAN TREATY--LANCASTER, PA.,--NOTES, MSS 17137.

the Indians agreed to what was said, and
Canadaiegas desired they would acquaint
their Com to the King as soon as they had
considered what the Governor had said
much further back, to which the Commissioners
agreed. A Belt was then produced and after being
explained to them was delivered by the Indians

M. coeb Beauharnois 7 9bre 1744

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Monseigneur

Bonne et prompte arrivée des Sauvages du Detroit
partis exprès le 4 septembre pour les 3 Rivières
de Dautanoüat choisi pour aller piller les
anglois sur la Rivière blanche ont 5 Estimaux
venus munis d'armes et de munitions pour pouvoir
faire main basse sur les françois
refus des cinq nations de prendre part à la
guerre sur les sujets des anglois
autre refus d'envoyer des chefs pour garder
Choüegen
assurance particulières de soumission
de garder l'attachement et d'engager les
autres à suivre

Je vien dans le moment de recevoir des
lettres des commandans du détroit et de
Niagara, que la relâche de la gironde
ainsi que des Vaisseaux marchand. a
occasionnée par les vents contraires) me
permet d'avoir l'honneur de vous en rendre
compte. j'ai déja eu celui de vous informer

de Disposition où étoient les nations du
Détroit rapport à la déclaration de guerre
avec l'anglois et qu'en conséquence ils
avoient accepté la hache que je leur avois
fait presenter pour frapper d'abord dans le
courant de cet hyver sur les anglois établis
sur la Riviere, et que j'y avois Joint mes
propres Flamans et Dinanois. Les
Longueuil m'écrit du 5.e Septembre et
m'envoyant le parole et le réponse des
Nations dont je joins copie, que ces
Sauvages sont toûjours dans ces sentimens
et qu'ils en même flâté de l'ardeur et du zéle
qu'ils témoignent en cette occasion. Que
sur les nouvelles qu'il a eüe de l'arrivée de
plusieurs anglois à la riviere Blanche, il
a levé sur le champ un parti de toute sorte
d'Outaüais choisi pour les piller, détruire ou

lui être amené prisonnier et que ce
Détachement s'étoit mis en marche le 17.
7.bre avec des démonstrations de joye
telles qu'on peut les désirer. ce officier
ajoûte qu'il est d'autant plus déterminé
à prendre ce parti, qu'il est informé que les
anglois étoient chargés de prendre et faire
d'eux la résolution de faire main basse
sur les traiteurs françois qui doivent aller
dans ce endroit et traite, qu'il a affermé à
ce qu'il me marque, sept cens livres au prix
de Sauvagesse, suivant le ordre que je lui
en avois donné l'année dernière. qu'il a eu
surplus envoyé des parolles aux sauvages
qui sont établis sur cette rivière blanche
dont j'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer
l'année d.re) en réponse de la demande qu'ils
leur ont faite de leurs envoyer des françois et
qu'ils y souffriroient point les anglois, par

lesquelles il l'encouragera pareillement
à accepter la bache, et à se joindre à leurs
frères du district d'Avisy, Monseigneur,
je n'ai aucun doute qu'ils ne s'y déterminent
surtout lorsqu'ils verront le malheur du
district environnant, et j'espère par-là
voir peut-être qu'ils chasseront les anglois
et peut-être aussi encore, qu'ils rentreront
en faveur et la bienveillance de leurs voisins
qu'ils n'auront dans le courant de cet hyver
Avisy que sur la belle rivière et chez les
étrangers qu'ils comptoient dans cette
guerre et avec lesquels on doit penser que
le bureau ne risquera pas d'entrer dans
aucun pour parler de paix s'ils y ont eu
quelque disposition ces années dernières
comme ils le croient été taxés ; je compte avoir
l'honneur de vous rendre compte, Monseigneur

l'année prochaine, de progrès que ce parti
d'ennemis aura fait faire aux Anglois à la
rivière blanche (dont il devoit être de retour
à la fin d'octobre) ainsi que de ceux que les
nations du détroit feront sur d'autres
endroits dans le cours de l'hyver; le grand
article étoit de les mettre en mouvement ils
y sont aujourd'hui, et pour peu qu'ils
fassent quelques pertes avec les Anglois, il
sera plus difficile de les arrêter sur les
circonstances de la paix avec eux les
demandoient, qu'on a eu de peine à les
déterminer à entrer dans cette guerre dont il
paroît qu'ils ont accepté les événemens
avec plaisir.

Quant aux Iroquois des cinq nations, les
de Céloron qui commande à Niagara,
m'écrit du 20. du mois dernier qu'un des
frères du Sr. de Joncaire qu'il avoit envoyé

aux Jouvenaux examinés ce qui s'y
passoit, qu'étoit arrivé depuis deux jours
qui rapporte que le résultât du Conseil
que les anglois ont remis celle à Orange
avec les 5 Nations étoit qu'ils ont refusé
la Paix que les anglois leur ont présenté
pour frapper sur les françois ainsi que les
propositions qu'ils leur faites auxquelles
les leurs ceux des françois qui viennent chez
eux et principalement les s.rs Jouvenaux et
Sauvignerie. Lui a toutes leurs demandes
les iroquois ont toujours répondu qu'ils ne
feroient rien et qu'ils ne voulaient prendre
aucun parti dans la guerre qu'ils avoient
avec leurs frères onontio.

Le S. de Jouvenaux Cadet a ajouté, ainsi
que le s.r de Celoron me le remarque que pendant
son séjour chez les Jonontoüans, il y est
arrivé deux coureurs anglois avec des colliers

pour demander un chef de chaque
nation, afin de garder l'amitié de
chacune, qu'il leur a été répondu qu'ils
la garderaient eux mêmes, et que, lorsque
que ce dernier leur avoient reproché
qu'ils en avoient tué un à Niagara, les
sauvages leur avoient répliqué qu'ils
avoient ce chef pour accommoder leurs affaires
affaires que la bataille pouvoit occasionner
entre les sauvages dans le pourparler qu'ils
avoient à faire d'un autre, mais qu'au
surplus, ils leur répétoient qu'ils ne vouloient
point entrer dans la guerre qu'ils avoient
avec leur père.

Les sauvages ont aussi fait dire aux
Anglois, qu'ils n'étoient que quelques
démarches et propositions que les anglois leur
faisoient faire, ils ne se déclareroient jamais en
leur faveur, qu'ils ne prétendoient être tranquille

à ce sujet, et que lorsqu'ils seroient
venus de l'affliction de la mort de deux
leurs chefs, ils voient chez les Montagnés
allumer le feu du Conseil et engager les
nation à être aussi ferme qu'eux dans la
resolution qu'ils ont prise de demeurer
neutres, pourvû toutefois qu'on ne touchât
rien aux affaires de la religion et à
l'Anglois qui est le langage qu'ils nous
font celui de Montréal. Voilà,
Monseigneur, les nouvelles que je viens
de recevoir aujourd'hui que m'ont paru
meriter de vous être mandées, elles flâtent
mes espérances pour le succès de celles
que j'ai de disposition des sauvages du
dehors ainsi que de ceux qui paroissent être
les groquois des cinq Nations dans lesquelles
est le fort de Jonquaire que j'ay renvoyé à ces
deliberations autant qu'il dépendra de

lui en qui en ce qu'il y a à désirer de plus
favorable dans les circonstances presentes.

Je suis avec un très profond respect &c.

A Monseigneur

Lubecle 7.e
Decembre 1744.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES

Votre très humble et
très obéissant serviteur.

Beaumarnois

Present -
Sygnd: Schuyler
Johs Lansing
Rutgr Bleecker
Wm Blecker
Eddi Collins
Hendk Ten Eyck
Johs de peyster

Comrs meetg 9th 10ber 1744

The Interpreter returned from the Sinnekes Country and Says that according to order he went To the Sinnekes Country & after calling the Sachems he delivered his massage that in case any french should come amoung them that they Should drive them out of their Country or if they did not that they Should not be surprised if the Govr Sent people to take them away by force —

The Interpreter says that the Sachims who where at home were in the french Interest and those that were In the English Interest were gone a hunting

That the Sachems who were at home answered that this Errand was of the same purport with the proposall that the Govr made to them in the Last proposition whereto they ans: the govr that they Left it to him to do with the french as he thought proper that now they Expect two french Smiths who where naturall born Indians who they desired that if they did Come that they may be not be disturbed that now the peace was Settled and they thought that if those french Should be disturbed that it would occasion a war between all the Indians to which they are not Inclined & therefore they hoped that in case those french Should Come they might be Suffered to Stay there Quietly —

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Sir. Nov.r 22.1764

Yesterday my Messenger returned from the Chickasaws, and brought me their Answer to my Letter and their Interpreter, a Copy whereof I have inclosed, that you might from their own Mouths hear, how the Wars and he told the hopes of the poor Remains of that Nation; and at the same time, by your Interposition in their favour, which you will find Hyperbolically Critical, Bypass such Measures for their Relief, as may deliver them from the one, and secure to them the other. I must own, I think their Caution is excusable; and if you had not the management of this affair; should apprehend great Difficulty in prevailing with the Six Nations to accept their Offer. but when I consider the address of the Person it is submitted to, all suspicion vanish.

Whatever Expence you are at on this occasion, shall be thankfully repaid by Sir

Your most obed.t humb.e Serv.t

Will: Gooch.

(G)

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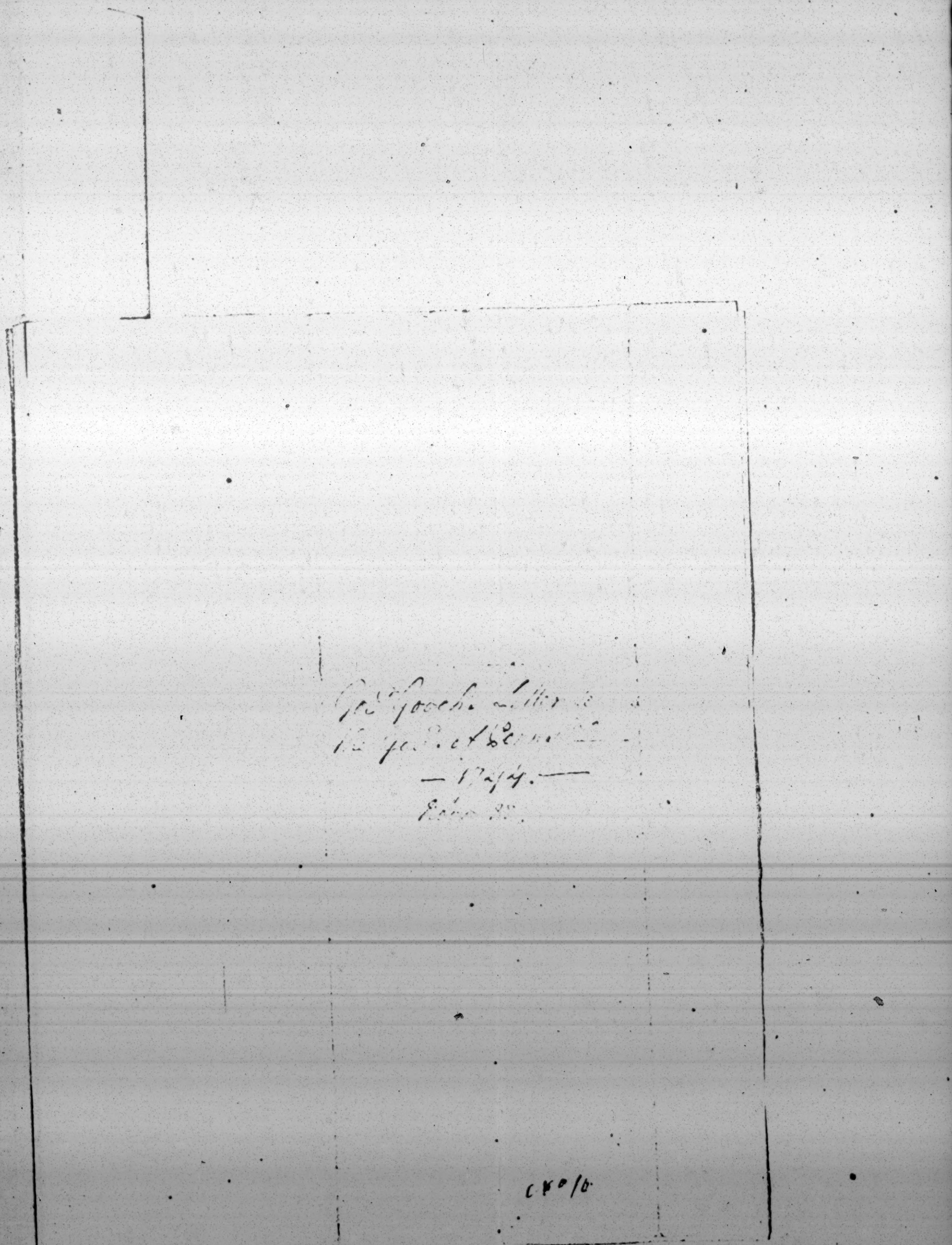

May It please your Excellency two young men may
Hartfires Chiddock have ben with me twice ofteh since
I rec'd at my house one of them is a very Sensible
man about thirty years of age and from them I have
Indeavored Privicaty to Learn from them the affairs
for Canidoay; after the treaty held the last Summer
between the Gov'r of this Province and the nations of the Nawgaw
and the treaty held at Gorges with the Eastern Indians
as I am Informed by the two young men and to Marquard Tiscom
at my house they Informed that the Eastern
Indians are very uneasy about the Liberty because the Sitts
of their Sachems Councel chairs afterwards they will Sundery
told the Governour Iskimeens them what they had been doing
with the English and the nations they left him they incamp'd
by Sundery by them nations and that the nations Sayd that he had
Governour Scalped them upon a Crosse which he did not long but
that he has Ten Scalps upon a Cross by the relations of those
men Killed but they Sayd never the less if Child Scalped to a
Crosse for times gets their Lives with for there were they left
the Governour that they Could Chase Messengers they were
to be like a Forerunner or a Token which was for Spirits
and none Could Come then without Speaking here the was their
Power to the Governour of Canidoay after the treaty we had with
them; the Governour then proceeds to give them the Belt to against
the English and according to their Generall Custom to make them
a Feast by hanging on the Kettles of warr with the Killing
of Beast &c and Dressing they sang their Song against the
English which was to their Custom after they had this sung
a Declaration Given the Governour having given them with them she
then proceeds to order his officers to Marquard town above the Island
of Negrit Called Connecticawtaqua which are in number about a
hundred and at the same time gave it to the Algeca and the
Sepisinaqua which are but Small Nations making them quite
Masters of Kellifir from Called Connecticawtaqua the Mouth of
warr and they Immediatly accepted the Belt against the English
and sang their warr Song which is a Declaration of warr
But before this the Governour had sent his officers with the Chief
Sachems of Cohossawtaqua and Connecticawtaqua to go up to the
Sea Nations and treat with them about the King of Frances
Flags they arriving at Sacquit met with Some Capt Lewis
with the Officers of the Fort upon the account of their Flags
it being the King of Frances Flags but after Some Conference
all upon parley they gave them a Salutation with their
Small arms, they before Immediately answered with a great
Gun from the Fort they heard then they must go on the
other Side of the Creek and that the King of Frances Flags

Should not Stand the Kings officer and the Suchsums
proceeded with the Kings Speech to go up to treat with the
Nations of the Mississippi and the[y] are informed that several
of the above S.d Nations Come home to Connoday with their
officer and the above S.d Suchsums of Cohnowaugo and
Connehsaulauga we are informed that the Suchsums
from our nations Remained of the Governour of Connoday
whether or no he did not represent to them of a formal and
General peace made in former times when it was
Concluded and determined by him and others that if any
People or nation Should break that Covenant or peace then
made that all the nations Should rise against him and
Destroy him or humble him this is the best Intelligence I
Can Get concerning them; that the officer and the nations
Spoke gone up to the nations the Governour sent his
officer and Interpreter which ordered five Callicoes to be
killed at Cohnowaugo in order to bring on the Warr
Warr against the English in the first place the young
men of war Considering their Suchsums were gone up to
the nations Set among themselves they would Sing in
Sing against the English but their Chief telling them it would
be very offensive to the Governour if they did not Sings the
Governour of Connoday Some years agon gave them the
Hatchet against the you to the Spaniards which is a nation
that dwell on the South Side of Carrolina which hatchet
he had never taken from them but the young men had
determined aforehand that if they did Sing and according to
their Custom at Such times is to Sing and to Say I take
out the head of the Nation they aim at when a Singing
their war Songs their Chiefs war being hasten up at the
Governours ordering killed five Callicoes for the Feast they prou
pared Sang their war Songs according to Custom after the
young men of war being then present the Kings officer
with an Interpreter to the first place the Kings officer Sung
and took out the head of an Englishman then the Warriors
Sang after they Successively took out the head of the
Chief S.d nation and did not one of them take out the head
of an Englishman Inasmuch as they had yet an hatchet
given by the Governour in their hands; the Suchsums of
Cohnehsaugo at their return that the Governour had given
the hatchet to their young men of war in their absence
they directly took the hatchet and Carried it back to the
Governour again: furthermore I am informed that

thair was two Cunneos of Sasquanewegos Indians Coming
to war against the English thay had got as far as
Cown donb a Mauquase Indean of Cattawaugh meeting
tells them that if thay proceeded he could turn ouer thair
Cunneos and tell them thay ware agoing to spoil the land
this mauquase and the spies of the Sasq. turned them back ag.
furthermore I am informed that Sennundook at his return
from this Gouernment to Canodaay the Gouernour of Canodaay
understanding what he had done told the English soe highly
displeased after this the Canodaay mauquaes chose him
to be one of thair Sachems to Come to albany to treat but
the Gouernour hearing of his returned him and would not
see him Come but afterwards thay altered thair minds &
had no treaty Least thay Should offend the Gouernour
furthermore thay informe that the Eastern Indians haue
been with the Gouernour diuers times desiring him to tell
them whare thay Should first Strike he tells them that
if thay go thay must not strik near Dutch habitations
furthermore I am informed that Sennundook with seuen
Cunneos is Come from Canodaay and is Come ouer the
Lake and is gone up alter hawk in expectation of many
more cumming and joyning with them in thair vintars
it expecting to get thair Corn at number four about
the great falls for thair hunting whereby he hears his
Honour be your Excellency and could have Come down
with these young men if sickness had not preuented but
Purposes if he gets well to be here by the middle of the next
furthermore Abraham a mauquase that is was with me has
told me at the Carrying place which is at M.r Lydius's
passing house and that the french Indians frequent daily
and from thence Come along by Scaltecook where he is well
requainted and informs that diuers of the young men
belonging to them haue been with the Gouernour of Canodaay
Craving him to be thair father and praying him to
seek them a place whare thay Should dwell and be apointed
to reside at Mesquicksqueag at Graylocks fort whare thay
have a french Priest Camping Upon it thought it my duety to
write and send these to wait upon your Excellency I have no
more to write but humbly subscribe my self your Excellencys
most dutyfull Seruant

Sam.ll Kellogg Interpreter

Recieued Dec.r y.e 3 1744

Present
Nicolas Blecker
Reyer Gerritse
Cornelis Cuyler
Peter wilmse
Dirck Ten Broeck
Myndert Schuyler
John Lansing
Hendrik ten Eyck
Rutg.t Blecker

1744

Att a meeting of y.e Comm.rs of y.e 3 december

May it please your Excellency

We rec.d your Excellencies fav.rs of the 17.th october in due Time and have according to your Excell.cy orders therein Sent the M.r Blecker the Interpreter to the Sinneke Country To Expostulate with those Indians about Some french that were Expected in their Country of what Dangerous Consequence it will be to Suffer them to reside among them and here Contrody to their Engagement with your Excellency and the other British Colonies and that Excellency was determined not to Suffer any French among them M.r Blecker is returned and Informs us that the Greater part of the Sachims in the English Interest were gone a hunting by which means the greater part of the Sachims Must to hear his message were in the french Interest or at least much Inclined that way that they answered him to his message that it was true that they had promised at their last meeting with your Excell.cy that they would Leave it to your Excell.cy to do with any French that might come among them what you thought proper that now they Expected two french Smiths to come here to live among them to reside with them this winter & as the neutrality was now Settled they fear that if those french Should be molested it might be the occasion of a Rupture between them and the Indians in the french Interest to which they are not Inclined wherefore they hopped that in case those

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2 French Should come that they might be
Suffered to stay Quietly Sohd Lieu. the fren.
Interpreter with his party was not arrived
those the reason of which we take to be that he
had Information that Lieu.t Visher and his
Compdny were going up the Country which
we Imagine has frightned them from pursuing
that Journey May say further that it is for the
English Interest that they bring pass with
them which they distribute among there people
with which they go a hunting and what skins they
gett they sell to the English. The Interpreter
further report that the Sachims solemly & faithfully
promis'd that they would not Suffer the English
Smith among them by any means be molested
or disturbed — Haveing wrote thus far we
II 310 Rec.d a letter from Lieu.t Butler from Oswego
who Informs us that he has likewise wrote
to your Excellency wherefore we Shall not trouble
your Excell.y with the Contents of this letter
We are as yet thank god not Disturbed by
the Enemy how long it will last is uncertain
we will to morrow send Spies to observe
the motion of the french at Crownpoint
The Smith we sent to Onondage is
Safely arrived there and also one which we
Sent to Cayouges
we are

Parly

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TREATY

Held at the CITY of

Albany, in the Province of *NEW-YORK*,

By His EXCELLENCY the

Governor of that PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

COMMISSIONERS for the Provinces

OF

MASSACHUSETTS, *CONNECTICUT*,

AND

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *OCTOBER*, 1745.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE,
near the Market, M,DCC,XLVI.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TREATY, &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq;

With the King's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*, under the Honourable JOHN PENN, THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esqs; true and absolute Proprietors of the said Province and Counties.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

HAVING been honoured with a Commission, authorizing us, the Subscribers, in Conjunction with the Governors of the Neighbouring Colonies, or their Delegates, or separately, to treat with the *Indians* of the Six United Nations at *Albany*, in *October* last; we think it our Duty to render an Account of our Conduct therein; which be pleased to receive as follows.

THE next Day after the Receipt of the Commission, that is, on the *Twenty-seventh* Day of *September* last, we set out for *Albany*, where we arrived on the *Third* of *October* following. On the *Fourth* of *October*, the Day appointed to treat with the *Indians*, pursuant to the Instructions given us, we waited on the Governor of *New-York*, acquainted him with our Appointment, and shewed him the Commission by which we were impowered to treat.

THE Governor desired his Secretary might take a Copy of it; to which we consented. The *Indians* of Five of the Six United Nations, in Number about Four Hundred and Sixty, arrived the same Day, none of them *Senecas*; it being, as we were inform'd, a Time of great Sickness and Mortality among them, which prevented their Coming.

BUT

BUT the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts* not being come, the Treaty was deferred until their Arrival. Two Days after, being the *Sixth* of *October* in the Evening, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, by his Secretary, deſiring to know of us at what Time we would confer with a Committee of his Council, either alone, or with the Commiſſioners of the other Colonies, all then arrived, *viz.*

For the *Maſſachuſetts*,

Jacob Wendal, Eſq; a Member of the Council,
John Stoddart, }
Samuel Wells, } Eſqs; Members of Aſſembly.
Thomas Hutchinſon, }

For *Connecticut* Colony,

——— *Wolcot*, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, And
Col. ——— *Stanley*.

WE agreed to return our Anſwer to his Meſſage in the Morning.

ACCORDINGLY in the Morning we returned our Anſwer by *James Read*, that we would meet the Committee of Council at a Quarter after Ten that Day, and choſe to have our firſt Conference with them only. About the Time appointed we went; but the Commiſſioners from the other Colonies coming into the Room ſoon after, deprived us of the ſeparate Conference propoſed. Being all thus met, the Gentlemen of the Council, *to wit*, *Daniel Horſmanden*, and *Joſeph Murray*, Eſqs; let us know, they were appointed by the Governor of *New-York*, a Committee to confer with us concerning the Treaty which was to enſue; that their Governor deſired to be inform'd of our Sentiments, whether we were inclinable to ſpeak to the *Indians* of the United Nations ſeparately, or whether we thought a joint Speech to be delivered on Behalf of all the Colonies, might be beſt, either being indifferent to him.

THE Commiſſioners from *New-England* declared their Opinions for a joint Speech, as what would ſhow our Union, and conſequently, have the greater Weight with the *Indians*. On the Part of *Pennſylvania* it was objected, that we had divers Matters in Charge which related to our own Government only, which would be improper in ſuch a joint Speech; and perhaps it might be the Caſe of other of the Colonies: That ſuch a joint Speech would require much Time in forming; and with Difficulty, if at all likely to be agreed on.

BUT it was replied, this would be beſt judged of when the Heads of ſuch joint Speech were read; and the Committee of Council producing what they had prepared to this Purpoſe, it was agreed to be read. On Reading of which we obſerved, that it mentioned a Complaint againſt the Eaſtern *Indians* for killing ſome white People; and therefore, among other Things, propoſed the *Indians* of the Six United Nations ſhould be put on declaring War againſt the Eaſtern *Indians*; and to aſſure them that the ſeveral Colonies would ſupport them in it. To this Article it was objected, on the Part of *Pennſylvania*, That it was neceſſary the Legiſlature of each

Government

Government ſhould be conſulted before the *Indians* were put on Declaring of War: That it would be very miſchievous to all the Colonies, as it would be a Means of drawing the War nearer on their Borders: That the *Indians* did not ſeem diſpoſed to enter into a War with each other, but rather to remain Neutral: That in this Diſpoſition, little better could be expected from them than what was remarked to be the Caſe in the laſt War, when the *Indians* of oppoſite Parties paſſed each other without fighting, and only ſcalp'd the white People: That as to the People who had been killed, the *Indians* might be put on demanding Satisfaction, and might poſſibly obtain it, and prevent the Cauſe of War; or if they were put on Declaring of War, at leaſt Care ſhould be firſt taken to provide them with the Requiſites neceſſary for defending themſelves, and carrying on ſuch War; without which, it would in Effect, be a Betraying them. What Proviſion was made by the Government of *New-York*, the Gentlemen of the Council beſt knew. In *Pennſylvania* we knew no Proviſion was made for them. That therefore if this Article was inſerted in the Speech propoſed, we muſt inſiſt on Treating ſeparately. To the Propoſal for putting the *Indians* of the Six United Nations on demanding Satisfaction, one of the Commiſſioners of the *Maſſachuſetts* anſwered, That Propoſal ought to come on the Part of the *Indians*; for that if no more was propoſed to them on the Behalf of the Governments, than that they ſhould demand Satisfaction for the Injury done, they would offer ſomething yet leſs. At length it was agreed all the other Governments, *Pennſylvania* excepted, ſhould treat jointly; and we were deſired to be aſſiſtant in their joint Treaty ſo far as we judged fit.

A COMMITTEE was then named to prepare the joint Speech to be delivered by the Governor of *New-York*. When it was prepared we were to meet again to conſider the ſame.

IT was two Days after this before the Speech was ready; and in the mean Time the Governor and Council of *New-York* made Enquiry concerning the Alarm which happened the laſt Winter amongſt the *Mohawks*, occaſioned by a Report ſpread amongſt them that the *Engliſh* were coming to cut them off. To this Purpoſe the Governor of *New-York* ſent for the *Mohawks*, and let them know that the String of Wampum which had been ſent him by them not to make any further Enquiry concerning that Affair, he could not accept of; that it was neceſſary the Authors of this falſe Rumour ſhould be known and puniſhed; and therefore he inſiſted they would diſcover all they knew concerning the Authors; and if they had any other Cauſe of Uneaſineſs, to communicate it to him: And thereupon he delivered back the String of Wampum ſent him. The *Mohawks* agreed to return their Anſwer the next Day. Some of the *Mohawks* accordingly attended the Governor of *New-York* the next Day, and named to him a Perſon who they ſaid was the Author of this falſe Alarm. The Perſon being ſent for, owned his having heard and mentioned the Report; but deny'd his being the Author of it.

AFTER the ſtricteſt Enquiry and Examination, the Governor and Council ſeemed to believe him innocent, and that the Rumour had been raiſed and ſpread by Means of ſome one or more of the *Mohawks* themſelves.

On the Tenth of *October*, the Speech propoſed to be delivered to the *Indians* by the Governor of *New-York*, being prepared, we were deſired to meet the other Commiſſioners, and hear the ſame read. Accordingly, about Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, we met them; the Speech was read; after which it was objected on the Part of *Pennſylvania*, that it contain'd a Narrative of many Facts to which we were altogether Strangers; and therefore were not proper to be made Parties in the Relation: That it preſſed the *Indians* on making of War; which we thought might be attended with miſchievous Conſequences to all the Colonies: That as we are to treat ſeparately, and they had already heard our Reaſons againſt a War, they muſt judge for themſelves how far it would be prudent in them to preſs it. The Reſult was, the Commiſſioners of the other Colonies agreed to the Speech, as it had been prepared; and in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, the Deputies of the *United Nations* were deſired to attend the Governor of *New-York*: They came accordingly; and the Governor in Behalf of his Government, and thoſe of the *Maſſachuſetts* and *Connecticut*, and in the Preſence of the Commiſſioners from thence, read the Speech agreed on; which was interpreted to the *Indians*: A Copy whereof was delivered to us, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Brethren,

HERE are preſent upon the Occaſion of this Interview, Commiſſioners from the Governments of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *Connecticut*, conven'd with me on the ſame righteous Intention of Renewing, Bright'ning, and Strengthening the Covenant Chain which has tied you and His *Britannick* Majeſty's ſeveral Colonies on this Continent, in the firmeſt Engagements to each other, for Supporting and Maintaining our Common Cauſe.

We are glad to ſee ſo many of our Brethren, and we bid you Welcome here; at the ſame Time, that we heartily condole the Abſence of our Brethren the *Senecas*, and the Calamities which have occaſioned it; may the Almighty comfort them under their grievous Afflictions, and ſoon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.

We do with you our Brethren, and with you as their Repreſentatives, ratify, confirm, and eſtabliſh all former Engagements entred into by us and our Brethren of the Six United Nations; and aſſure you, that we ſhall ever hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the ſame from you.

A BELT.

Brethren,

The Rumour which laſt Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the *Maquas*, and was from thence ſpread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without Foundation; and I cannot help obſerving on this Occaſion, that you ought not for the future to ſuffer any ſuch idle Tales to be raiſed or propagated among you, as they not only tend to ſeparate your and our Affections each from the other; but alſo to make us jealous of our own People, without ſufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

Brethren,

IT muſt be further obſerved to you, that we hear ſeveral of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, have contrary to our Inclinations, and againſt our expreſs Advice, had an Interview with the Governor of *Canada* this Summer at *Montreal*.

AND that your Pretence for holding this Correſpondence with our declared Enemies, was for the publick Good and the Preſervation of the Houſe at *Oſwego*.

TO tell the Governor of *Canada* that they muſt not make any Attack or Attempt upon that Place, for that our Brethren are reſolved to defend it, and that it ſhould remain a Place of Peace and Trade.

YOU declared your Intent was Good, and that the Governor of *Canada* ſhould never prevail upon you in any Thing hurtful to your Brethren the *Engliſh*, who you knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your Return from thence, your Brother the Governor of *New-York* ſhould know all that paſſed between them and the Governor of *Canada*.

WE will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilſt they were with the Governor of *Canada*, and we expect the whole Truth from them according to their Promiſe, and whether what we hear is true or not.

WE hear that whilſt our Brethren were with the Governor of *Canada*, the *French Indians* took up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*; which we believe to be true, for Reaſons you ſhall hear by and by; and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them, is become vain.

WE hear likewiſe, that our Brethren of the *Six Nations* there preſent, were ſo far prevailed upon by our Enemies the *French*, as to accept of the Hatchet, upon Condition to carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon, and then to return the Governor of *Canada* their Anſwer; which we cannot believe to be true, till we have it from our Brethrens own Mouths.

WE expect a plain and full Anſwer from our Brethren concerning theſe Matters, that the Way may be cleared, for wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain; and that we may preſerve it bright, firm, and inviolable, as long as the Sun ſhall ſhine.

A BELT.

Brethren,

WE muſt now acquaint you of ſome Things relating to the War; the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms againſt the *French* in this Part of the World; and the Riſe and Occaſion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter.

WHEN you were here laſt Summer, you were told that War was declar'd between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*: The Events that have ſince happened are too numerous to relate particularly.

HIS Majeſty's Subjects in this Country lay ſtill the laſt Summer without attempting any Thing againſt the *French* Settlements: But the *French* firſt attack'd

attack'd and deſtroyed a ſmall Place belonging to us call'd *Canſo*, about twenty five Leagues from *Cape Breton*.

AFTERWARDS they laid Siege to *Annapolis-Royal*; but therein they proved unſucceſsful.

THEY then agreed to make another Trial for that Place next Spring; and in the mean Time they ſent to *France*, hoping to obtain ſome of the King's Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it.

THEY having proceeded thus far, Mr. *Shirley*, the Governor of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, thought it high Time to do ſomething to curb the Inſolence of that haughty People; and did therefore raiſe a ſmall Army, which was joined by a Number of Men from the Governments of *Connecticut* and *New-Hampſhire*, and ſent them early laſt Spring againſt *Louiſburgh*.

THEY were likewiſe joined by a Number of His Majeſty's Ships of War; and after about ſeven Weeks Siege, that important and ſtrong fortified Place was, through the Goodneſs of Divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces.

WHEREUPON the reſt of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, together with thoſe that were ſettled in Parts adjacent, ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners to the *Engliſh*.

AND during the Siege, and ſince, many *French* Ships were taken, and divers of them of great Value; and the Deſign of the *French* againſt *Annapolis-Royal* was fruſtrated.

WE have in this Part of the Country lain ſtill, both the laſt Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours in *Canada* would either be quiet, or carry on the War in a manly and chriſtian-like Manner.

AND to induce them thereto, a Meſſage was ſent from this Place to the Government of *Canada* the laſt Summer, by which he was aſſured, that if he ſhould renew their former vile Practice of treating His Majeſty's Subjects inhumanly, the ſeveral Governors, together with the *Six Nations*, would join and make Repriſals on them.

AND at the ſame Time you publickly declared, That if any of His Majeſty's Subjects, in any of His Governments, ſhould be killed by any *Indian*, you would immediately join in the War againſt them and the *French*.

YOU likewiſe ſent your Delegates laſt Summer to the Eaſtern *Indians* to warn them not to engage in the War againſt the *Engliſh*, threatning them in Caſe they ſhould do ſo.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe Things, divers Hoſtilities have been committed.

SOME Months ago the Eaſtern *Indians*, who had formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of *Great Britain*, entred into ſolemn Engagements with the King's Subjects, and had been ſince treated by them with great Kindneſs.

BUT

BUT at the Inſtigation of the *French*, they have lately killed one *Engliſh-man*, and alſo great Numbers of Horſes and Cattle; burnt a Saw-Mill, and many Dwelling-houſes, and attack'd an *Engliſh* Garriſon.

NOTWITHSTANDING ſuch outrageous Inſults, the Governor of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* was ſo tender of them, that he reſented it no further than to ſend a Meſſage to them, demanding the Delivery of the Murderers, as they would avoid the Conſequence of their Neglect.

THIS Propoſal was rejected by them, and ſince that Time they have killed two or three others; whereupon the Governor of the *Maſſachuſetts* declared War againſt them.

AND we are informed the *Engliſh* have killed two of them, and taken another Priſoner.

ABOUT three Months ſince ſome of the *Canada-Indians* killed two *Engliſhmen* near *Connecticut* River; the Body of one of them was treated in a moſt barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring us to take it up and return it.

THERE has likewiſe been ſeveral other Parties that have attempted to deſtroy his Majeſty's Subjects of *New-England*, but have hitherto been prevented.

THESE Facts plainly ſhew that the *French* are ſtill acted by the ſame Spirit that they were formerly governed by; and they ſeem never pleaſed but when they are at War, either with the *Engliſh*, or ſome of the Tribes of *Indians*; and if they had it in their Power, they would doubtleſs deſtroy all about them.

IT is likewiſe evident, that the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Engagements are broken through by thoſe *Indians* that have committed the late Murders.

THAT Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the Performance of their Promiſes.

THAT we are ſlighted, and you contemned, as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded.

BUT now the *French* and their *Indians*, by the little Regard theyhave ſhewn to your Threatnings, or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your Diſpleaſure; both which do reflect equal Diſhonour on you.

IT is high Time for us and you to exert our ſelves and vindicate our Honour; and although it is well known that we delight not in the Deſtruction of our Fellow-creatures, but have choſen rather to ſuffer our ſelves to be abuſed; yet we cannot think our ſelves obliged any longer to bear their Inſults and evil Treatment.

THEREFORE, ſince neither our peaceable Diſpoſitions, nor Examples, nor any Methods we have been able to uſe, have been ſufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous Treatment of us, but they will force our Reſentments; in the Name of GOD, we are reſolved, not only to defend our ſelves, but by all proper Ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their Power to miſuſe and evil intreat us as they have hitherto done.

AND we doubt not of your ready and chearful Concurrence with us, agreeable to your ſolemn Promiſe made in this Place laſt Summer, in joining with us againſt our Enemies the *French*, and ſuch *Indians* as are or ſhall be inſtigated by them; for we eſteem them Enemies to God, as well as to all their Fellow-Creatures who dwell round about them.

A large Belt, with the Figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

THE publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you ſooner.

I WAS apprehenſive I ſhould not have been able to meet you this Fall, and it was determined upon on a ſudden, ſo that there could not be timely Notice ſent to the reſt of His Majeſty's Governments, or, I doubt not, they would likewiſe have ſent Commiſſioners to be preſent at this Interview.

WE are all ſubject to the ſame Prince, united in the ſame Bonds of Duty and Allegiance to the Great King, our common Father, and in Friendſhip and Affection to each other; and in this Union conſiſts that Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearful of our Reſentments.

WE are all united with you in the ſame Covenant-chain, which as long as we preſerve it free from Ruſt, muſt remain impregnable: And you on your Parts, have declared that you will preſerve it ſo ſtrong and bright, that it ſhall not be in the Power of the Devil himſelf, with all his Wiles and Art, to break or dirty it.

YOU are alſo united with all the far Nations of *Indians* in League with our Great King, with whom we recommend to you to preſerve ſtrict Friendſhip, and hold frequent Correſpondence.

THAT your ſelves, who many of you live ſcattered and diſperſed, ſhould dwell in Bodies cloſer together, as you have heretofore promiſed to do.

AND we adviſe you to keep your young Men at home, and within Call, excepting ſuch as may be ſent from Time to Time a Hunting, or againſt our Enemies; and you may depend upon the moſt ready and effectual Aſſiſtance from us in all Times of Danger.

A BELT.

THE *Indians* of the United Nations promiſed to call a Council the next Morning; and, if they could, to return their Anſwer to this Speech the ſame Day.

THE next Day we waited on the Governor of *New-York*, and delivered to him, according to our Agreement, the Speech we propos'd to make to the

the *Indians* of the United Nations, in order for his Peruſal, and then to be returned us; which he promiſed to do by the next Morning.

OCTOBER the Twelfth, in the Morning, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, with the Speech he propoſed to make to the *Mohiggans*, or River *Indians*; which we peruſed, and returned to the Secretary, without making any Objections againſt what was propoſed to be ſaid to them. Some Time after we received a ſecond Meſſage, deſiring us to be preſent when the Governor delivered this Speech, and at the Receiving the Anſwer of the *Six Nations* to the Speech made to them.

We attended accordingly. The Commiſſioners for the *Maſſachuſetts* and *Connecticut* alſo attended: And the Speech prepared for the River *Indians* was read by Paragraphs, and tranſlated to them; a Copy of which was delivered us, and is as follows:

Children,

I am glad to ſee you here, and bid you welcome. I ſent for you to meet me at this Place, that I might have an Opportunity to renew and confirm the Covenants and Engagements made from Time to Time between us. And I do now publickly promiſe, that nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part; but that the Covenant Chain ſhall remain bright and ſtrong for ever.

Children,

I must put you in mind of what you promiſed me laſt Year. You engaged that you would keep your People at Home, which, I am informed, you have not done; but many of your People have lately left *Schahkook*, and are gone to *Canajoherie*, and ſome to *Attowawie*. I want to know for what Reaſon they have left their Habitations, and charge you to ſend for them back as ſoon as you can; and that you would live together at *Schahkook*.

A String of Wampum.

Children,

Laſt Year I acquainted you that War was declared between the Great King, your Father, and the *French* King; and told you what I expected of you. You anſwered me, that in all Things relating to the War you would take the *Six Nations* for an Example; which I expect you will do.

A BELT.

To this Speech the River *Indians* the ſame Day returned their Anſwer; of which, with what further paſt between them and the Governor of *New-York*, we obtained a Copy, which follows in theſe Words:

Father,

We are glad to ſee you here in Health. Your Children here preſent bid you all welcome.

Father,

You have renewed the Covenant, and have aſſured us that you will keep it inviolable. We do now likewiſe aſſure you, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Parts, but that we will keep the Covenant Chain clear and free from Ruſt.

Father,

Father,

When we were here laſt, you told us that you was glad to ſee ſo great a Number of us together; and now you aſk us what is the Reaſon ſo many of us have left *Schahkook* and are gone to *Canajoherie* and *Attowawie*; and that you are ſorry ſo many of us have left our Habitations.

Father,

You have told us that War is proclaimed between the *Engliſh* and *French*, and that you deſigned to go and fight the *French*. You told us that we ſhould do as our Uncles the *Six Nations* did with reſpect to the War.

Father,

You told us that you would keep the Covenant; and we are reſolved to do the ſame; as a Token whereof we give this

B E L T.

Father,

You muſt not be ſurprized that ſo many of our People have left *Schahkook*. They are not gone to a ſtrange Country, but are only among our Uncles the *Six Nations*, with whom we are united in Covenant.

A String of Wampum.

Father,

Respecting the War with the *French*, we will do as the *Six Nations*, and our Father; and will take them for Examples in all Things relating thereto.

A BELT.

Father,

We are glad the *Six Nations* deſign to ſend ſome of their People to *Canada*, to treat with the *Indians* there. We have been two or three Times to the Carrying-place to treat with ſome of thoſe *Indians*, in order to keep Peace; and deſign to ſend ſome of our People to *Canada*, to ſpeak with ſome of the *Indians* there, upon the ſame Buſineſs.

Give ſome Skins.

His Excellency recommended to them, that they ſhould uſe their Endeavours to prevail upon the *Aſchicanhcook Indians*, and all the reſt of the *Indians* who have left their old dwelling Place, to return to *Schahkook*.

They anſwered, they would.

The *Indians* of the United Nations then delivered their Anſwer to the Speech made to them, *Canaſſatego* being Speaker: A Copy of which; with what enſued, as we received it, follows in theſe Words.

Brethren,

TWO Days ago you ſpoke to us, and we are now come to give you our Anſwer. You muſt not expect that we can anſwer particularly to the ſeveral Heads you mentioned to us, but only to the principal Articles. You have renewed to us the Covenant Chain, and we do now renew the ſame on our Parts; and it is impoſſible that it can ever Ruſt, for we daily wipe off the Ruſt and Dirt, and keep it clean; which we will ever continue to do.

A BELT.

Brethren,

Brethren,

You thought fit to mention to us, that there had been an Uproar among us laſt Winter, and told us, We ought not to entertain any ſuch Notions of you our Brethren, eſpecially as we had no Grounds to believe any ſuch Thing. It is true, Brethren, there was ſuch a Rumour among us; but it was immediately buried and forgot; and we did not expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any Thing concerning that Affair to us, at this Interview; and we deſire you to think no more of it. We are always mindful of the Covenants between us and our Brethren; and here is a Certificate *, whereby it appears, that we are in Covenant with our Brethren of *Boſton*.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

You ſpoke to us concerning our going to *Canada*, and told us, that the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs had laſt Winter told us not to go there; but ſome of us went. As to what you tell us, that we had taken up the Hatchet againſt you our Brethren, and promiſed him to conſider of it at home, it is not ſo. The *Mohawks* and *Tuſkaroroes* at their Return, gave the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs, an Account of all that paſſed there; and we are convinced that that Account is true.

A BELT.

Brethren,

You have thought fit to relate to us ſeveral Particulars concerning the War between you and the *French*, and what Reaſon you had for taking up the Hatchet againſt the *French* and their *Indians*. We thank you for giving us a particular Account of the Provocations and Inducements you had for declaring War againſt them. You have alſo mentioned to us, that we are one Body and one Fleſh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt, the other is likewiſe; and you have informed us, that you were moleſted and attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the Hatchet againſt them, and deſired, as we are one Fleſh with you, that we would alſo take up the Hatchet againſt the *French*, and thoſe under their Influence, in Conjunction with you. We *Six Nations* accept of the Hatchet, and will keep it in our Boſom. We are in Alliance with a great Number of far *Indians*, and if we ſhould ſo ſuddenly lift up the Hatchet, without acquainting our Allies, it would perhaps diſoblige them; we will therefore, before we make Uſe of the Hatchet againſt the *French*, or their *Indians*, ſend four of our People who are now ready, to *Canada*, to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they have done our Brethren; and if they refuſe to make Satisfaction, then we will be ready to uſe the Hatchet againſt them, whenever our Brother the Governor of *New-York*, orders us to do it.

A BELT.

His Excellency aſk'd them what Time they thought neceſſary to ſee whether the *French Indians* would make ſuch Satisfaction?

They anſwered, Two Months.

* They here produc'd a Certificate under the Seal of the *Maſſachuſetts*.

His Excellency aſked them, That if in Caſe the Enemy ſhould commit any further Hoſtilities in the mean time, Whether they would then, upon his Commands, immediately make Uſe of the Hatchet?

They anſwered, Yes.

Brethren,

You deſired us to gather together our People who are ſcattered, and to ſettle in a Body; eſpecially as it is very uncertain how ſoon we may have occaſion for them: Your Requeſt is very reaſonable, and we will uſe our Endeavours to that End.

A BELT.

Brethren,

We have now finiſhed our Anſwer; and have nothing further to ſay, but only one Requeſt to make to you all; which is, That you our Brethren ſhould be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to bind you all together; and if any Thing of Importance is to be communicated to us, by any of you, this is the Place where it ſhould be done.

A BELT.

The Anſwer thus delivered by the United Nations, was received with the Approbation of the Governor of *New-York*; the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts* only expreſſed their Diſſatisfaction; for that, as they alledged, the *Indians* the laſt Year had engaged, that if Hoſtilities were committed againſt the *Engliſh*, they would in ſuch Caſe, declare War: That Hoſtilities had been ſince committed; and therefore that by thoſe Engagements, the *Six Nations* ought now to declare War with the *French* and *Indians*.

This Day we propoſed to have delivered our Speech to the *Indians*; but the Time being too far ſpent, and this the laſt Day of the Week, we were obliged to poſtpone it, until the Beginning of the next.

The Fourteenth of *October*, being the Time we appointed for ſpeaking with the *Indians*, we gave Directions to *Conrad Weiſer* to give them Notice to attend. But before they came to the Place appointed, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, that he was then met in Council, and deſired to ſpeak with us. We went accordingly. When we came to the Governor's, beſides himſelf and his Council, there were preſent the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts*; who then preſented to the Governor Letters that they had received by an Expreſs, giving an Account that a Party of *French* and *Indians*, had a few Days before made an Attack on the Great Meadow Fort, about Fifty Miles, as we are informed, from *Albany*. That they had taken Priſoner a Perſon whom they found at ſome Diſtance from it. That two others coming down a Creek near that Fort, were ſhot at, one killed, the other made his Eſcape. The Number of *French* and *Indians* was not mentioned. On reading of theſe Letters, the Commiſſioners for the *Maſſachuſetts* were requeſted to be explicit in what they deſired on this Occaſion. They thereupon repreſented, That their Government thought it unreaſonable the whole Burden of the War ſhould remain on

one

one Province, whilſt the reſt remained Neutral: That they deſired the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* might be engaged to aſſiſt them: That tho' they thought it was reaſonable other Provinces ſhould bear a Part of the Expence; yet rather than want the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians* on the preſent Occaſion, they would be at the whole Expence themſelves. The Governor of *New-York* complained, the *Maſſachuſetts* Government had been too precipitate in their Declaration of War: That the other Governments were not obliged to follow the Example: Said that he had done all in his Power towards being better provided for a War: That in the Condition the Inhabitants of that Province were in on the Borders, it would be imprudent in him to engage the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* in a War: That proper Proviſion ſhould firſt be made, which could not be done without his Aſſembly, who were to ſit in a little Time, and before whom he would lay this Affair. After this, and more of like Import ſaid, we parted. The Governor of *New-York* having delivered the Preſents from that Government to the *Indians* of the United Nations, embarked for the City of *New-York*; and we proceeded to meet the *Indians* according to our Appointment. When we came to the Place agreed on for this Purpoſe, we found the Deputies of the United Nations attending, and the Speech we had before agreed on was now read, and interpreted to them by *Conrad Weiſer*; the Interpreters of *New-York* and the *Maſſachuſetts* being alſo preſent, and aſſiſting: Which Speech follows in theſe Words:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

ALTHO' it is not long ſince a Treaty was held with you in *Pennſylvania*, yet our Governor, and the Aſſembly of the Province, being informed of your coming hither, have, at the Invitation of the Governor of *New-York*, ſent us here, to be preſent at the Treaty now held with you. We attend accordingly, and are glad to ſee you. In Token whereof, we preſent you with this

String of Wampum.

Brethren,

BEFORE your laſt going to *Canada*, you promiſed our Governor, That on your return you would open your Hearts, and give a full Account of all that paſſed between you and the *French* Governor; and we have it in Charge to deſire you now to perform this Promiſe.

Brethren,

WE are alſo to put you in Mind, that, by the Treaty made laſt Year with our Governor, at *Lancaſter*, you promiſed him, that neither the Governor of *Canada*, nor any of his People, ſhould come through your Country to hurt your Brethren the *Engliſh*, nor any of the Settlements belonging to them: Notwithſtanding which, ſome of the *Shawneſe Indians*, in Conjunction with ſome *Frenchmen* from *Canada*, committed a Robbery on our Traders, and took from them a great Quantity of Goods. This, our Governor ſometime ſince gave you Notice of by *Conrad Weiſer*, and you undertook to demand Satisfaction for the Injury, of the Governor of *Canada* and the *Shawneſe Indians*. We therefore now deſire to be informed whether you have made this Demand, and what Satisfaction you have obtained. The *Frenchmen* who did this Injury came through the Lands you claim, and the Robbery was committed on our Traders on thoſe Lands. It was therefore a manifeſt

Breach

Breach of the Neutrality the Governor of *Canada* pretended to obſerve towards you, and ſhews the Perfidy of the *French*, and that they regard the Treaties they make, no longer than whilſt they think it their Intereſt ſo to do.

We hope their Example will not influence you, but that you will fulfil all the Treaties you have entered into with your Brethren the *Engliſh*. To impreſs this on your Minds, and to enforce our Requeſt, we preſent you with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

Besides what we have already ſaid, we are alſo to remind you, that our Governor, at the Requeſt of the Government of *Virginia*, became a Mediator between you and the Southern *Indians* called *Catabaws*: And you promiſed him next Spring to ſend Deputies to *Philadelphia*, to meet ſome of that Nation, in order to conclude a Peace with them: And that in the mean Time all Hoſtilities ſhall be ſuſpended. But our Governor is ſince informed that a Party of the *Oneides* Warriors are gone to attack the *Catabaws*. Whether this be true or not, or whether any of your young Men went without your Knowledge, we do not know; and therefore deſire you now to inform us of all the Particulars; and if any of your Warriors are gone againſt the *Catabaws*, that you will forthwith recal them, and take Care that no more go againſt them during the Time agreed on.

Brethren,

You may remember, that at a Treaty held with our Government at *Philadelphia*, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Thirty Two, you were adviſed, "To call home all thoſe of your Nations who were at *Canada*, "or live amongſt the *French*; leſt if any Occaſion or Difference ſhould ariſe, "they might be prevented from returning." This, in your Anſwer made to our Governor in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred Thirty Six, you call "Sound Advice, ſay the *French* were formerly your cruel Enemies, "and that you were taking ſuch Meaſures as you hoped would be effectual "to bring back your People if any new Breach ſhould happen."

Brethren,

The *French* are a ſubtle People. A Breach hath now happened, occaſioned by an unjuſt Declaration of War made by the *French* King againſt the King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects; and, no doubt, if any of your People live amongſt the *French*, they will endeavour to engage them in their Service; and, therefore, we think you would act very prudently, as ſoon as is poſſible, to perſuade them to return and ſettle amongſt you. To enforce this Requeſt, we preſent you with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

We have more to ſay to you from our Governor; but this we muſt defer until we hear your Anſwer to what we have already ſaid.

This Speech being interpreted to them, and the *Indians*, by *Cannaſſetego* their Chief, ſignifying their Intention of an immediate Conſultation, and in a little Time to return us an Anſwer, we withdrew.

SOME Time after being informed the *Indians* were come to a Reſult, we again met them, and received their Anſwer; the Subſtance of which, as the ſame was tranſlated to us, is as follows, the aforeſaid *Canaſſatego* being Speaker.

BRETHREN,

YOU that come from *Pennſylvania* to repreſent our Brother *Onas*, you tell us that you come hither at the Invitation of the Governor of *New-York*, to the Council Fire at *Albany*, to hear what paſſes between us and our Brother the Governor of *New-York*. You were pleaſed to ſignify to us, that you were glad to ſee us, for which we return you our hearty Thanks. We are likewiſe glad to ſee you, in Token wherefore we return you this

String of Wampum.

Brethren,

THE firſt Thing you required of us this Morning was, that we would give you an Account of all that paſſed between us and the Governor of *Canada*, at our laſt Viſit to him, according to the Promiſe we made the laſt Summer to *Conrad Weiſer*, your Interpreter, at *Oſwego*. And ſince you deſire to hear with your own Ears, we are now ready to do it, tho' it will take up Time, and, therefore, another Opportunity might have ſuited better. Our Going to *Montreal* was at the Invitation of the Governor of *Canada*. At our coming there, ſeveral great Men, as well of the *French*, as *Indians*, being dead ſince our laſt Journey there, we, according to our Cuſtom, ſpent ſome Days in bewailing their Death. During this Time, divers of the *French* Council took an Opportunity of ſounding us, to learn from us how the War went on with the *Engliſh*, and how far we were engaged therein. On which Occaſion we told them, That formerly we had inconſiderately engaged in Wars, but that we looked upon this War, as a War between the *Engliſh* and *French* only, and did not intend to engage on either Side; for that the *French* and *Engliſh* made War, and made Peace, at Pleaſure; but when the *Indians* once engaged in Wars, they knew not when it would end. We alſo told the *French*, that they knew, and all the World knew, the Countries on which we were ſettled, and particularly the Lakes, were ours; and, therefore, if they would fight our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, they ought to fight on the ſalt Water, and that they muſt not come over our Land to diſturb them, or to obſtruct the Trade at *Oſwego*. That they, the *French*, had two trading Houſes on thoſe Lakes, with which they ought to be contented. The Governor of *Canada* promiſed us he would not do it unleſs the King his Maſter ſhould command him, and then he muſt obey. While theſe Things paſs'd, News arrived at *Montreal*, of the taking of *Cape Breton* by the *Engliſh*, at which the *French* were much alarmed; and the Governor thereupon ſent for all the *Indians* then at *Montreal*, *to wit*, the *French Indians*, and us, the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, who met together in a large Houſe, where the Governor of *Canada* taking in his Hand a large Belt of Wampum, in which the Figure of a Hatchet was wrought, ſpeaking to us of the *Six Nations*, ſaid as follows:

Children,

YOUR Brethren the *Engliſh* have already taken one of my Towns (meaning *Cape Breton)* and their Fleet I ſuppoſe is now coming up to *Quebec*;

and therefore I muſt take up the Hatchet to defend my ſelf againſt them. As for you, my Children (ſpeaking to the *French Indians)* I have no Occaſion to ſay much to you, for you muſt live and die with me, and cannot deny me your Aſſiſtance. And as for you, my Children of the *Six Nations* (ſpeaking to us) he further ſaid, I know you love your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and therefore I ſhall not ſay much to you; perhaps you would not be pleaſed with it: But Children, ſaid he, ſhould know their Duty to their Father. Then ſpeaking to us all, he deſired ſuch who loved him to go with him and aſſiſt him in defending *Quebec*; and that thoſe who went with him need not to take any thing with them ſave their Tobacco Pouches; that he would provide Guns, Piſtols, Swords, Ammunition, Proviſions, and every Thing, even Paint to paint them; and thereupon delivered the Belt to the Interpreter, who threw it at the Feet of the *Indians* preſent, ſome of whom inconſiderately, and without any Conſultation firſt had, took it up, and danced the War Dance; and afterwards divers of the *Indians* preſent, chiefly of the Praying *Indians*, went with the *French* Governor to *Quebec*, where they ſtaid eight or ten Days, but no Notice was taken of them, nor any Arms or Neceſſaries, ſo much as a Knife, provided for them, nor were they admitted to ſpeak to the Governor; which ſo exaſperated the Praying *Indians*, that they left *Quebec*, and are ſince gone againſt their common Enemies to the Southward. *Canaſſatego* added,

Brethren,

You alſo put us in mind this Morning of the Treaties of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between you and us. The Laſt we made with the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, was at *Lancaſter*, the laſt Year. By this Treaty we were to be Neutral (and we wiſh the *Engliſh* of all the Provinces would agree that we ſhould remain ſo) unleſs the *French* ſhould come through our Settlements to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, which we would not permit. This, and all other our Treaties, with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, we are determined to obſerve; and in Token thereof, we return you this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

You alſo put us in mind of our Brother *Onas* his Mediation betweep us and the *Catabaws*; and that you heard ſome of our Warriors were, notwithſtanding, gone againſt them. It is not in our Power to reſtrain our Warriors as the *Engliſh* can do, until a Peace be finally concluded. This the *Catabaws* know. We have uſed our Endeavours to reſtrain them from going, and ſhall continue ſo to do; during the Time agreed on, altho' we doubt whether the *Catabaws* are ſo deſirous of Peace as they would have our Brother *Onas* believe; otherwiſe they would have done as the *Cherokees* did, who, tho' they were at War with us, came to deſire Peace; but the *Catabaws* have neither come to us, nor have they come to our Brother *Onas*: But the Account he has received, is only from the Government of *Virginia*. When *Conrad Weiſer* brought us an Account of this Matter, we were going to *Canada*; and at our Return we had kindled a Council Fire; but receiving a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, we were obliged to rake it up until we return. *Canaſſatego* further ſaid, We have ſpoke to the Governor of *Canada* concerning *Peter Chartier*, and the Robbing of your *Indian* Traders; the Governor of *Canada* ſaid, He knew nothing of the Matter. At our Council before-mentioned, we were to have conſidered what we ſhould do further

in

in this Affair; but were called away before we had come to any Reſolution. He added, Your Traders go very far back into the Country, which we deſire may not be done, becauſe it is in the Road of the *French*. At our Return, we will hold a Council; and in the Spring, when our Deputies come to meet thoſe of the *Catabaws* at *Philadelphia*, we ſhall ſend our Brother *Onas* our Reſult. *Canaſſatego* further ſaid,

Brethren,

You put us in Mind of a Promiſe we made our Brother *Onas* at his coming over to *Pennſylvania*, That we would recal our People from *Canada*, who were ſettled there. We have invited them back to us, and have done all we can to effect it; but cannot prevail: The Governor of *Canada* has taken them into his Lap, ſuckles them as his Children, and they are ſo well pleaſed with him, it is impoſſible for us to prevail with them to come and ſettle with us. We return you this Belt inſtead of that we received from you.

After we had received this Anſwer of the *Indians*, we acquainted them by our Interpreter, that what we had farther to ſay to them, would be early the next Morning. In the mean Time we ordered them a Pair of Oxen and ſome Beer for their Subſiſtence, and then parted.

The next Morning, being the Fifteenth of *October*, the *Indians* met us, purſuant to our Appointment; when we ſpoke to them to the Effect following.

Brethren,

We now put you in Mind, there are two Things remaining under your Conſideration, concerning which, you have received Belts from our Governor, and have, as yet, return'd no full Anſwer: The Firſt relates to the *Catabaws*, the Second to our *Indian* Traders. As you have ſignified to us your Inability of doing it at this time, we expect when you return home, a Council will be called, and that you will give our Governor a full Anſwer in the Spring.

Brethren,

When our Governor and Aſſembly ſent us hither, they did not think it fitting we ſhould come empty handed; but have directed us to provide you a Preſent. We conſidered Winter was approaching, that our Brethren would want Cloathing to preſerve them from the Cold, and Powder and Lead to acquire their Livelihood by Hunting; we have therefore provided the Goods which now lie before you, *to wit*,

Six Pieces of Strouds.
Four Pieces of *Indian* Blankets.
Two Pieces of ſtriped Blankets.
Four Pieces of half Thicks.
One Piece of *Shrewſbury* Cotton.
Eight Dozen of Knives.
Four Hundred and Twenty-five Bars of Lead.
Four half Barrels of Piſtol Powder.

These we preſent to you on Behalf of our Government, and have no more to ſay, but to wiſh you a good Journey Home.

THIS Speech being interpreted to the *Indians*, after a ſhort Conſultation between themſelves, they brought ſix Bundles of Skins; and by *Canaſſatego*, ſpoke as follows:

BRETHREN,

WE thank you for the Goods you preſent to us. We are Poor, and have little to return; however, out of what we have, we preſent you with the ſix Bundles of Skins which you ſee. Theſe we deſire may be accepted of, as a Token of our Affection.

To this we replied. We accepted them in the Manner they deſired, wiſhed them well, and then took Leave of them.

THE Sloop which brought us, waiting our Return, we embarked, arrived at *New York* on the Nineteenth of *October*. The ſame Day took Boat, and got to *Elizabeth* Town Point. Then mounted our Horſes; and oft the Twenty-ſecond of *October*, reached Home.

PERMIT us to add, That in the foregoing Relation, we do not pretend to have delivered the ſeveral Converſations which paſt, *verbatim*; but only the Subſtance, ſo far as we judge them material; and where we have made any Omiſſions, they are of ſuch Things as we think of too little Conſequence to be inſerted. If the Governor's Health, and other Affairs of Importance, had permitted his Attendance at this Treaty, we make no Queſtion it would have been managed with greater Skill and Delicacy. Thus much, however, we may ſay, That ſo far as we were able, we have, purſuant to the Inſtructions we received, faithfully endeavoured to acquit ourſelves of the Truſt, to the Honour and Intereſt of the Province: But whether we are ſo happy as in any Degree to have ſucceeded herein, is humbly ſubmitted to the Governor,

By

THO. LAWRENCE,
JOHN KINSEY.

Place or in the Sennecas Country. the Commiss^rs write that as a Fort in the Sennecas Country will be the only means to prevent the French gaing an Influence over our Indians & frustrate all their Measures they hope the next time the Assembly meet they may be brought to consent. — The French at this time were supplying the Sennecas with Smiths & pushing their Scheems in the Senneca's Country & at Onondaga to gain a Party among the 6 Nations wch they so far succeeded in that Numbers among the 6 Nations were well inclined to the French. We were securing Oswego & endeavouring to Counterplot the French by keeping the Indians steady to our Intrest. But the French distributed such considerable Presents amongst the Indians & so well applied that they greatly strengthened their Interest amongst them. Our Commiss^rs complain that the Allowance from the Assembly will not enable them to give the necessary presents. In all their Letters they repeat & press the Building a Fort in the Sennecas Country as the best & only effectual Method to secure our Indians from being debauched by the French. — (P. 213.) The French Interpreter Jean Coeur who resided among the Sennecas found means to spread an Alarm among the 6 Nations that this Province were determined to cut them off. this gained such ground amongst them that they were gathering together & very near begining to commit hostilities upon some of our Settlements however upon 8 of the Commissioners going up amongst the Mohawks all Matters were restored upon a Friendly footing, but the Commiss^rs write the Govr nothing will effectually prevent these Artifices of the French but our building & Garrisoning a Fort in the Sennecas Country.

Albany 17 May 1745. I find by the Commiss^rs Letters that Mr Clinton had dissolved the late Assembly upon wch the s^d Commiss^rs write viz.

"It seems the late Assembly have not had the regard to Your Excell^cy^s repeated Representations of the Necessity of fortifying the Frontiers as they justly & evidently merited, We hope the next Assembly will consist of such Members as have a hearty & sincere Desire to serve their Country."

The French having by their Intrigues & Emissaries raised a great deal of Uneasiness & Jealousy of the English amongst the 6 Nations the 26 June 1745. The Commiss^rs receive Intelligence that the Govr of Canada had sent a Message to the Mohawk Indians that if any of them were inclined to come & live in Canada he [had a] was very ready to receive them.

A Considerable Deputation of the 6 Nations are going to meet the Govr of Canada at [Alba] Montreal. They say they are only going to accquaint him that he must not attack Oswego & that if he dos they will defend it. but there appears reason to think the Managment of the French has drawn them thither in order to cultivate their Influence over & their Interest with them. [1] —

(P. 214.) Albany 17 July 1745 — I find by a Letter from the Commiss^rs to Govr Clinton that the Orondax Indians had cruely murdered & Scalped Two Men in the Gov^t of Conneticut. In the same Letter the Commiss^rs say, "the People of our Country are daily exposed to & must expect the same Barbarous Cruelties, to prevent wch the general Assembly have not taken any one step that we know of; a Fort at the Carrying place ought to have been agreed upon at their last Meeting & provision made for a Garrison there & for outscouts." [2]

12 Augt 1745. a considerable Deputation from each of the 6 Nations having been to Canada to treat with the Govr

[1] Since the Declaration of the War between the French & English, the 6 Nations appear very desirous of preserving themselves Neuter, & endeavour to keep up a friendly Correspondance with both Nations. The French set every Engine at work to gain an ascendancy over the 6 Nations & there is reason to believe from the Records that the French had at this time a greater Influence over them than we had. The Indians certainly stood in more Awe of the French than of us; They likewise bribed higher than we. But the Vicinity of the Indians to our Settlements, their Trade with us, & the Antient uinterupted Harmony between them & us, were considerations wch nearly Ballanced all the French Politics.

[2] a Fort at the Carrying Place & one in the Sennecas country proposed & so earnestly pressed by the Commiss^rs appears to me to have been a very necessary & prudent Measure & I apprehend its not taking Effect with the Assembly must have been from reasons of Frugality. whether they were consistent with real Patriotisim & sound Policy, is a Question too complex to be here detirmined.

there; by means of a Mohawk Indian who was at the s[d] Conference the Commiss[rs] are informed —

That the Gov[r] of Canada denied to them that he had sent out the Onondax Indians to commit any Murder. —

That the Onondaga Sachems had several private Conferences with the Gov[r] of Canada.

That whilst they were there the News of the taking Cape Breton had arrived & occasioned a general Consternation And that the French had lately taken an English Ship aboard of w[ch] were Two Letters importing that the English intended to Attempt the Taking of Canada & afterwards to root out & destroy the 6 Nations. Upon w[ch] the Gov[r] of Canada had in their presence given the Hatchet to all his Indians & w[ch] they accepted. he also offered the Hatchet to all the 6 Nations that they might join the French in a mutual defence against the English & invited them to come & shelter themselves in Canada against the Designs of the English. that the 6 Nations had taken with them a large War Belt from the Gov[r] of Canada in order to consider what measures they should take in a general Council at Onondaga.

(P. 215.) The 12 Aug[t] 1745 — The Commiss[rs] drew up a Memorial to the Representatives of their City & County the purport of w[ch] was that as the French had given the Hatchet of War into the hands of their Indians & offered it to the 6 Nations against the English who had promised to consider of it in a general Council at Onondaga by w[ch] & from many other Circumstances it appeared the 6 Nations were very wavering in their Attachment to the British Interest.

That for these Reasons the said Representatives should move & use their Interest with the Assembly to raise Money for Gov[r] Clinton to have a speedy Meeting with the 6 Nations & to have a Fort built at the Carrying Place.

In this Memorial they say.

"The French have so great a number of Indians in their Interest who have taken up the Hatchet for them, & they give our Indians Annualy so many presents that our 6 Nations both out of self preservation & self Interest must naturally lean to the French side, the Occasion of

wch is that this Province dos not in any manner assure the Indians of protection against the French in case they engage in a War against them by building Fortifications in their Country, and do not give them any considerable Presents in Comparison with the French." [1]

13 Sepr 1745. Arent Steevens the Interpreter is dispatched to the 6 Nations to Accquaint them that the Govr of Boston has declared War against the Canada Indians as they have violated the Treaty of Neutrality wch they had solemnly engaged to keep. the said Interpreter is instructed to endeavour to prevail on the 6 Nations as they are partys in the said Treaty of Neutrality, to endeavour to bring the Canada Indians into the proper Measures for healing up this Breach & again to establish the Treaty of Neutrality. The Interpreter returns & brings for Answer that as the Govr was daily expected up to speak with them they would refer their Answer upon this Message to the said Meeting. —

(P. 216.) Sometime in October 1745. Govr Clinton & Commiss^rs from the Gov^ts of Massachusetts Bay & Connetecut met the 6 Nations at Albany & Govr Clinton spoke to them to the following purpose. —

That he came to renew & Brighten the Cov^t Chain wch had so long united the 6 Nations & the Subjects of his Britanic Majesty. that it shall be ever kept inviolable by us & we expect the same from them.

he mentions that false Alarm wch had been spread amongst the 6 Nations of a Design in the English to destroy them & of wch they had afterwards acknowledged the Falsity. he admonishes them

[1] If to these observations we add, the Neglect of extending & improving Trade & Alliances with the Western Indians, The Cheats & Oppressions practised by the Traders upon the Indians — the Scandalous Methods of buying & taking up Lands, the unrestrained Sale of Rum, the not duly supplying them with [Rum] Smiths & keeping proper Residents in their Countrys together with Securing some Leading Sachem or Sachems of each Nation to our Interest by Annual or occasional Presents. These several Points joined to the Aboye Observations will point out what have been the wrong & what are the right Measures to increase, to extend & to Establish the British Influence over the Indians in N. America.

for the future not to listen to any such Idle Tales or suffer their Affections for us to be shook thereby.

he mentions their going to Canada & having a Conference with the Govr there & recites to them the particulars of that Interview wch were come to our knowledge & expects from them a full, clear & Candid Account of all their Transactions there.

he Accquaints them with the Seige & Surrender of Cape Breton. He tells them that we in these parts have lain still & Quiet being unwilling to carry on the War otherwise than in a Manly & Christian Manner. And puts them in Mind that they had sent Delegates to the Canada Indians to tell them that if they should begin to Attack the [Christians] English the 6 Nations would rise up in Defence of their Bretheren. he then proceeds to Accquaint them with the several Murders & Hostilities committed by the said Indians on the English of Boston & Conneticut & Govr Shirley finding there was no longer Faith to be kept with them had declared war against the said Canada Indians.

The Govr then tells them what an Insult it is to Them who were Partys to the Treaty of Neutrality & says that we are now called upon to rise up in our own Defence & to revenge the Blood wch hath been so perfidiously shed. he puts them in Mind of their promises given to him to assist us if the French or their Indians should begin the War upon us, he calls upon them now to fulfill their Engagments & join us in our Defence & Revenge & presents the Large War Belt to them.

he concludes His Speech with an earnest Exhortation to them to preserve their Allegiance to His Majesty & their Fidelity to all their Bretheren his Subjects & to rise up to their Aid & assistance in Opposition to the Treachery & Bloody Attempts of the French & their Indians. —

(P. 217.) There is no Answer from the Indians nor anything further relating to this Conference to be met with in the Records.

I find altho the French had destroyed our Fort at Saragtogah & killed several of our People & repeated Endeavours were used to prevail on the 6 Nations to send a Detachment from each Nation down to Albany in order to be employed as outscouts & for other Services they made various Excuses & would not come saying

they were fortifying their own Castles & that every one must take Care of himself. At this time Jean Coeur the French Interpreter resided amongst & under the protection of the Sennecas, distributed presents amongst our Indians & had a very great Influence on their proceedings & they said we should not hurt or molest him that he was one of them & had Children amongst them.

In a Letter from the Commiss^rs to Govr Clinton [I find] bearing date 4 Jan^ry 1745/6 I find they are of Opinion that in order to cover & Secure our Frontiers from the incursions & Ravages of the Enemy towards Canada, that a Stone Fort be built at the Carrying Place & as there will then be 120 Miles extent open to the Enemy they propose that the Line of Forts on the back of New England should be continued thro those 120 Miles at 12 Miles distance from each other & to put an Officer & 30 Men in each One half of wch Number should patrole from each Fort to the other. By this Scheme the whole Country would be covered & defended.[1] —

They say there are about 2000 Men in the City & County capable of bearing Arms. In the City of Albany there are scarce 400. —

[1] This Scheme might I believe Answer the End proposed, but neither is this Colony Populous or rich enough to put it in Execution & in its present state I believe tis a certain Truth that in time of War its produce is not suff^t to support its Defence. But would the Crown Reg^t the Indep^t Companies & Augment them to 600 Effective Men, & the Colony perfect the above Line of Communication & build a Fort at the Carrying Place I believe this Colony New England & Boston Gov^t would be put into a pretty secure Condition to the Northward & Eastw^d — a proper Quantity of Land round each Fort might be given for the Cultivation & towards the Subsistance of the Troops As to the Westward Frontiers Oswego & another Fort to be built in the Sennecas or Onondagas Country would secure us on that side. Besides this Miletary Security would keep the Indians in Awe & inspire them with that respect for the English as would probably take off their Attachment from the French, remotely influence all the other Indians besides the 6 Nations, & at length [perhaps] probably give to the British Colonies in N. America that superior Ascendancy over the French in regard to the Indians wch I am persuaded niether presents nor any Tempor'y Expedients will ever Effect. To this Scheme must be added the throwing Inhabitants into this Colony in particular, where the [immense] immense Patents obtained by the Avarice of particular people from Iniquitous Gov^rs is the Bane of its Prosperity. Whither a Land Tax [by the Crown] settled by Act of Parliam^t would not effect this whole Plan, I leave to Reflection —

Se Informeeren van de Heere oprecht die alhier sonder
Gin dat er dat my geen schade zy, haer Casteel of te
Se Engelandt voor smalle redden dat het Heer het waer
dan of te mentioneren en het het niet gequest dat de marque
Sinne toen tamelijk een hek Indiaens sprooke bekent te ma
Capitein de welke ook sonder swyfel aen de Sinnekes i
de voorsegde hebben Garandeert Lansing afgesonden o
Cin dat voors te hooren Ende sal gaet de oock seyde Lans
Cas der Volgen Ende Eerstmaelse op met een my de
Raadt sonden om de selfs nadere bekent te maken dat
Valer Ende gesonden voor de selfde wedde Ey ook aen de Sin
bekent maken te bleef te gebruis van ons my sy

d: D 18. Dec

Minutes of the Conference Between t
the Commissioners of Indian affairs an
Sachims of the Mohawks at the Moha
ory first day of February 1744/5.

Present
Coll. Sutherland
Coll. Philip Schuyler
Cornelius Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
John Lansing
Jacob Glen
Isaac Bradt
Peter Winne
Edward Collins

Brethren

You desired your Minister Mr. Henry
to write to me and tell me of your people to Acquaint me
were a great Commotion amongst you, and that you desired me
to send at least Eight of their Body to their place, which they
chearfully did, and to have been here Seven days waiting in
order to hear what you have to say to me, And therefore
you have to tell me the occasion of this Extraordinary Mes
sent To Our board. That we may be able To Answer you

11

occasion of our coming to agree [illegible] further Conference upon the Premises and more Inquired into the Same & our Advice upon the Premises and they have promised to be in Readiness for the Said Conference and they have promised to be in Readiness for the Said Conference and they have promised to be in Readiness for the Said Conference

[illegible] Friendship Subsisting between us.

A Belt -

To Sasoonan Governor of [illegible]

Brethren Open Comeing to us Shall We have first for you to Come and Shall we have now only so silly a Story to Tell you, in which we Say right and ye proceeds from nothing but our foolishness Weakness We have Learning in the Place where all publick Ought to be Transacted and Shall We Ought not to have Devise Come up here. But you May depend Shall you Shall never be more Such a silly Story from us and Shall you Shall not be so Credulous for the future -

A Belt -

Present:
Capt. Rutherford
Mynd. Schuyler
Wessel Bleeker
John Lansing Jr.
Peter Gansevoort
Comr. Douglas
Philip Schuyler
Chas. G. Bleeker
Jno. De Peyster
Dirk. Ten Broeck

III. 24

Att a meeting of ye Comrs. of Indian Affairs at Albany the 4th Feby. 1764

The Comrs. who were Lately by this Board directed to go to the Castle being Returned and laid before this Board their proceedings with the Indians there in pursuance of the first Instruct-

Whereupon the following Letter was ordered to be wrote to the Governor

May it please your Excellency

We have received your Excellencies favour of the 30th. January relating to the building a Fort in the Sinnekes Country which is so Very necessary that we are of Opinion the Assembly will upon your Excellencies Recommendation agree to it.

We have also received a Letter from the Sinnekes Country acquainting us that Jonathan Mr. Frank Interpreter came there ye 5th. of December with Eight Men but that four of them are gone back again, the

[illegible] Subsisting between us.

£ 15.0.0

To Insurance Amounted to [illegible]

Brother I am Compelled to be Short at present for you to Com
and that not knowing how Suitable a Story to Tell you, in Take
ing my right and Just proceed from nothing but the Jealousy
We entertain of the Encroachments the French daily make
ought to be Frustrated and that we ought not to have Desire
Encroachments But you May depend that you Shall never be
more Faithfully Stories to and that you will not be Forsaken
for the Future

[illegible]

Present:
Capt. Southerland
Mynd. Selwyn Esq.
Nicol. Bleeker
John Lansing
Roger Gerritse
Corn. Ingoldsby
Philip Schuyler
Rud. G. Bleeker
Jno. Depeyster
Dirck De Broeck

At a meeting of the Com.rs of Indian
the 4th Feb. 1744/5

The Com.rs who were Desired by this Board at their meeting to go to the
Castle have Attended and Laid before this Board their proceedings
the Indians Answer as Minuted of the first Instant

Then the following Letter was wrote to the Governour

May it Please your Excellency

We have Received your Excellencies favour
of the 15th January relating to the building a Fort in Mr Simmons
which is so Very necessary that we are of Opinion the Assembly
upon your Excellencies Recommendation agree to it.

We have rec.d a Letter from Mr Simmons County acq
us that Jan Cain the French Interpreter came there the 5th Inst
with Eight Men but that Four of them are gone back again,

[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Dirk Van Brook
Nicol: Bleecker
Myndt Schuyler
P.A. Schuyler
John Lansingh
Cornelius Cuyler
Ed: Holland
Cant: Bleecker
Robt: Livingston
Fred: Valkenburgh

Eight Onondage Sachems having yesterday
at this Board Mr Weeks his Reconciliation Compliment
do now again appear and say as follows

Brethren —

Our forefathers have agreed that this
be the place where publick Councils should be held, whe
none Come to Speak with us concerning a Peace but report
that he Came down to Speak to Canassatego was heard of here
but being so near we thought it best to Come down here to Speak
you Our Brethren not that we Noticed it much, but by agreem
Our Antient Custome we are obliged to Remind Each other of th
thing Extraordinary that shall happen

We Mohawk Nation are One Body, and
Flesh, Sometime ago you Sent for the Two Castles of the Mohawks
there down here which is an unusual thing, it being Customary w
one Nation to Send for that Nation only also it seems as
part of the Negotiation thereby fell off, We Would therefore desire you
Tell us what you would have Said to the Mohawks

III 24

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

Now We will go into Tell you what we have further to Say. It
sometime ago Since we were at the Mohawks Castle and made
a Peace Chain between there, Now that we are Assembled in
the Publick Councils by which we are Linked together Stron
remain right and Strong for ever

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

When you were in the Mohawks Country you desired
all Animosities might be buried in Oblivion and done away
of our Minds, and We do now Left any Dissatisfaction must
remain in your Minds Concerning this Affair, desire that it ma
also done away

A Belt of Wampum

Obsrvn. You Tell us A Dreadfull Story came to your
your Country and That you Came Down to Enquire Into
what you Came to Enquire into you Said That If we will
Lie you Desire to Hear you Might Propose Some Terms
with us. You Tell us That you Did not Regard the Report
of any Agreem[t] of Ours Unless we Did Keep Such other
things as promised That Shall Come to our Ears. You Did
not Come Down Here to Speak with us but to Enquire
to Reguard us with what you Had Heard of us. If we
do Know very well That you Are a People of Your Selves
Free Any manner of Credit to Such False Lyes
Sometime ago we Sent to the Inclining
Tree Castles of the Mohawks to Said Down Three Belts of Wam
which you Say is Our usual Way of Treating Business
tion to Seal for That All the Nations Are to Listen to, when
you Say If Some Part of the Covenant Chain at Albany
Desired us to Tell you what we would have Done Therein. We
Very well Know That if any business which Concerns us all is To
be Transacted, It Ought to Be in a General Meeting, but Then
we Sent to the Mohawks for us Only a Private Affair between
us and them relating to Our Lands which we Wanted and
had Reason to Speak with them about which we Intended to Speak with the
Sachims, and If Some Days or Weeks Time to All which would
have Sufficed for our Use. We must Tell you That you Very Often
Omit Reminding us of that which Passed Among you Especially
with the French who often Come Among you, & you do not Always
Reguard us what they Come To do; which Ought Always to
be Done Strictly as has been Usual-

Gave a Belt-

Answer You Tell us That Some Days ago we Sent the Three
Castles of the Mohawks and Required them of their Care
in Guarding Any Credit to such False Stories which Enemys
That If it is your Desire That the Silver Covenant Chain which
we Are Linked together Shall Remain Strong and Bright for

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brother Cuthbert [illegible]

[illegible]

Brother Cuthbert

Brother Cuthbert You have spoken to me about the price of goods at Osnaburgh
we are certain you have generally been supplied there at
very reasonable rates by our People and always will be there the sheep
people in England do make Cloath for you to Trade of the world
but goods do not or ought not to rise in their real price
for by [illegible] scarcity of goods in England but by reason of the
people being rich and that the Clothiers of late have made
Exceeding fine cloth the people to encourage them must be brought
up to Thrift business and how to husband their private earnings
upon hopes that Merchants will not raise or to manage
their trades without giving them great wages and the great
profits they make occasioned a scarcity for Exportation
formerly goods did occasion a scarcity for exportation
to any parts but Spanish War there is but now of late plenty
and peace by which you cannot buy as soon as cheap as
formerly. you have made it is with the price of goods sometimes
buy risen and then fall and it is there now with your Linnen

Brother Cuthbert.

[illegible] Reguard the Governor you
Reguard no wth you Design, but We Are of Opinion
We Don't Design to Attack the Town at present, tho
Wee Intend to Come down the Spring. It will be b
you to Stay at Home and be upon your Guard and in Rea
Defend the Same Which We Expect of you. you Are At
If you Could & Will you May Endeavour what Way
Can to Warn by Sending a Sign upon a Sausage. Th
you of your Body and Make you Be Carefull & Vigro
Therefore you Ought to be upon your Guard against all
Wee Are for you and to Shew them that you Are Favorable
Would have you Stay at Home and then Wee will Not
Attack a Sausage for Fear of your Resentment for Att
Belonging to you Nation and Standing Along your La
Cannot Undertake of Each a Sausage and Believe Wee Could
they Would Come Near to Enter it Willingly, but the Governo
has Hindered them from Coming here Telling them that the
perhaps Could Not Shute, the Same thing one Governo
Last Meeting Desired & you and you promised him to do
We now Desire you also To Stay at Home

Given a String of Wampu

This Board made Tohaquendo Son of Kahiskaroowa.
Sachim, and Ordained a Laced Hatt and a Blanket S
and gave the Sachims present to As in the Margen

The Sachims Answered

Brethren We have heard what you have Sa
Are Very Thankfull for your Answer and Kind Wine
Have done To Us, but As to the Last Article about go
Canada We Cannot give A full Answer but Will Make Th
to the Five Nations and They Will Acquaint you with
They determine Therein

1 p. Strowds
25 lb Powder
56 lb Lead
3 blankets
1 p. Tobacco
2 kegs of Rum
Some Shott

Brethren

Thursday four men absent to the road work & all any River above above the Carrying place Leading to the Lake of St Sacrament and to the Blacksmiths work to stay out at farthest 10 days and this Council not to Allow them 3 p. day & provisions —

Hamlet of Ye Com. Jones pro. March 1744/5 —

approved all Bills and Hendrick and Aaron two Indians of the Stockbridge Indians to be paid as follows

Brethren we desire that by the two Captains of the Mohawks he required you to tell all the Onaydes & Cayugas that were in Friendship with us that if they should mean to Come all right upon the Path formerly Settled to Come and Live near the Fort provided as the said Flats to live upon which we do not agree as formerly they have sold that Land and now Live & the Indians of the Onaydes who Came up from this Place agreed as aforesaid to settle upon which we Live & that we all knowing they had Before sold that Land and be now well satisfied therewith are not thought proper to Comply with your first Desire —

Give to Brethren

You do well to acquaint us that the Indians Live at Oriskany Cayes but we should be acquainted therewith as you are Glad that your Eyes are not Lay'd open & that you rest satisfied that all the Stories are false which you mention to us —

Ordered that the said Indians do Come and bring of moment ought to Come to your Ears but we should be acquainted therewith as your Eyes are not Lay'd open & that you rest satisfied that all the Stories are false which you mention to us —

This Board gave Hendrick 4 p. Stroud & 5 p. Match Coat a piece

Ordered

John Lawrence
Hendrick Hyck
Derk Jan Boseck
Rutgar Bleecker
Nicholas Bleecker
Wynder Schuyler

Said After the usual Compliments
Brethren
we are Sent by the Cayouges to this place to Speak wth
Concerning the false Report Spread among the Nations
knowledge Sachems were gone here and we were or
To Enquire of them how affairs Stood & should me
and then proceed on our Journey to Speake with you
according to the antient Covenant made between our fat
To ask you from whence this false news proceeded which
Gave Answer & Belt or Gave a Bell
The Com[r] answered them

Brethren

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You told us that you was Sent down by the Cayouge
Enquire into the false Report which were Spre
among the Nations ~~Indians~~ your Sachems have done w
To Send you down here according to the old Covenant to
of in whence this Report proceeds which you desire wh
you the first that we have heard of this Story was by tw
Mohawks who where Sent down here to acquaint us th
Such a Report was among them upon which Some of
Chief went up to Enquire into it and the answer the
made was that it proceeds from the Dutch and that was
Answer we could get from them and therefore made up th
Matter with them Give a Bell
The board ordered Collezonance a Blew Cattabit Coat bound a
Lace & a Laced Hatt & give it to the other Indians to
a Suit Then the Sachems proceeded

Brethren

according to Custom to Smoke & make Bright y[e] Covent. Ch
Give a Bell
Brethren the Cayouges have desired me to tell you t
they always have been Attached to you and that they never
Intermiddle with y[e] French nor go to Canada & that the Br
may depend that they will never give any Countenance to
French but will ever Remain firmly attached to the En
Interest

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[illegible]

do Now by you make it Publick & Declared that
they ought & Endeavor in the same way of their King & not to
molest in any kind or to give Countenance to them in anything
gave a Belt

The Commissioners Answer Takes it Kindly between
them & the French Intent Should Come the first
Message from the Indians to give Answer that the Nations Intent
Heir to them were Ready to give it. Desired that
the Indians would retire and Consult of the Matters
what to Answer & to take it in their Serious Consideration
and Monday next to Answer about it & that they would then
the Council with Speed Acquainted of that Matter

The Indians Hurlers Sage, That Onas Their People Immediately
from Canada by Letters & the Gov. sent Letters for Confirmation
Virginia and the Inhabitants Country in Maryland and
by Message to the Six Nations Telling and Them that
Brought to Kill Onas Enemies & That he Could not
Hear the English before Onas Back by them and that
the Nations Need not be Uneasy about any Design of his Coming
to Accept the Proffers of the Indians Desire Attended Satisfied

Present
Hendrick Schuyler
Jacob Bleeker
Jacob Bleeker
Jun.r Cuyler
Jacob Glen
Peter Vanvaugh
Jacob Gerritse
Jacob Lansingh
Johannis Ruttenber
Hendrick Van Brunck

Albany 7.th of 9.br Commissioners 9.mo March 1744/5

Appeared all the board Hendrick and Aaron two Sachems of the Mohawks nation who said as follows

Brethren we are sensible by the two Capitles of the Mohawks we required you that all the uneasiness there were in it intirely Cover'd we are hartily Glad that by good sound means to bring all things again so soon the Onnedes formerly desired us to come and Live near them and promised as the said Flatt to Live upon which we did not agree as formerly they have sold that Land and now Lacey the Sachems of the Onnedes who came up from this Place agreed us Cheaper to sell upon which we Lacey'd at well knowing they had Also sold that Land and we well Satisfied therefore we are ~~now thought~~ we the right & power proper to come and acq.t you of this

Give a Belt

Brethren

You do well to acq.t us that the Onn.s desired you to come and Live at Conishina nothing of moment ought to come to your Ears but we Should be Acquainted therewith ~~as was required~~ we are Glad that your Eyes are not Lay'd open'd & that you now are Satisfied that all the Storries are false which you mad'd so much noise ab.t

this board gave Hendrick a p.r Stroud & p.d him 20 s.a month. in Depostion

Present
Mr Taylor
Mr Zeisberger
Mr Jungman
Mr Senseman
Mr Heckewelder
Mr Edwards
Mr Young
Mr Jungman

To all Indians to whom these presents shall come
Brethren We the Delaware Chief Captains and Warriors
of the Muncey Town sitting at present at Detroit
send Greeting Whereas we have been informed by
Captain Pipe and other Chiefs of the Wyandot Nation
that they have sent Messengers to the Cherokees
and Creeks to invite them to join with them in a War
against the United States of America and whereas
we have been likewise informed that the Shawanese
have also sent Messengers to the Cherokees and Creeks
for the same purpose and that they have received
Belts and Strings of Wampum from the Cherokees
and Creeks to confirm the Peace between them
and the Shawanese and whereas we have been
likewise informed that the Cherokees and Creeks
have accepted the Belts and Strings of Wampum
and have agreed to join the Shawanese and their
Allies in the War against the United States
Now Know Ye that we the Chiefs and Warriors
of the Muncey Town sitting at present at Detroit
have taken up the Hatchet and joined our Brethren
the Shawanese and their Allies against the United States
and will prosecute the War with Vigour against
them and we do hereby Solemnly engage that we
will not lay down the Hatchet or make Peace with
the United States without the consent of our
Brethren the Shawanese and their Allies
Given at Detroit this 25th day of March 1794

Present
Mr Taylor
Mr Zeisberger
Mr Jungman
Mr Senseman
Mr Heckewelder
Mr Edwards
Mr Young
Mr Jungman

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At a Meeting of the Muncey Chiefs
at Detroit 25th March 1794

Brethren We have received your Speech
which you sent to us by Captain Pipe and
Captain Wyandot and have taken the same
into our serious consideration and we
now send you this Speech in Answer
to it
Brethren We will now tell you our Minds
respecting that Business which you
mentioned to us in your Speech
We will tell you that we have
not yet taken up the Hatchet against
the United States but we have
received Belts and Strings of Wampum
from the Cherokees and Creeks
inviting us to join with them
in a War against the United States
and we have accepted the Belts
and Strings of Wampum and
have agreed to join the Shawanese
and their Allies in the War
against the United States
Brethren We will now tell you what
we have in our Thoughts that is
that we who are here present
now consider among ourselves
and we have many things
to say to you our English Brethren
and do now answer to you
every Claim which you have
given to Detroit

[illegible] Sir we have received your [illegible]
[illegible] not yet Explain the Grounds which [illegible] proceeded from you
[illegible] upon the Disappointed prince of mind to [illegible] be or otherwise
in Dividing Lands as we are sure no man of Sense and
you can Receive that we have any design to hurt you who
Brethren and we will always avoid to [illegible] nation or not to buy any
of any of your people and you may depend that we will not buy
Land of your people nor suffer any body else to do it you know
well that we and our fathers have paid us have taken all the pains we
to have that Land Legal for you as long as the world Endures
you may Remember that the writing they fully had from you
you & you shall keep Land about which is a much more
much Matter to be Concern to get that from you only to keep it
you for that they people should get it who wants to Buy
for their own use you may be sure we will do our best Endeav
that that Land have related Give & Grant

Brethren you have received the Command here to us wherein you have
will be no more Encroachments & Disputes between us
do you that you will not give ourselves any further uneas
about that affair of Just Boundary there Disputes or Ob
for as many people among you tell them plain & take
notice of them & when they will soon leave of their Silly Stor
Give & Grant

Brethren for as you desire to go a hunting we will order your
people & Shall send if you shall procure any thing of mo
we Expect you to shew all notice

Give & Grant possession of the Land

Jonathan Luyster
Nicolas Hicker
Derk ten Broeck
Rutger Hicker
Andrid Gerritse
Wendel Jacobse

[illegible] Sachems [illegible] here at [illegible]
of this Board with Schojeanne & 3 others of the Sawe [illegible]
The Commissioners spoke to him as follows, we are sorry
to hear that you & some of your Relations are very uneasy
& troubled at we could not know the Reason and true Cause
your Actions In this manner & of your throwing up your
Sachems Office Answered

It is true that we are uneasy and that I have Declared
myself to act any Longer as Sachem & shall now give you
my Reasons for it. We have not Always heed the Good
wholesome Consultations of our [illegible] nation &
have been kept and that [illegible] had been Confirmed upon
by the universal Consent of my nation to be held there
Yearly and last winter that we were
by a Process upon Attorney as that the English had an Evil
Design against us remembering a number of their [illegible] body came
to our Castle where I resided as y[e] Others Sachems had done
& expected me and called y[e] Council in another house, at which
Conference they Complained that in that time they have not only
been y[e] Cause of all the Wars but have Stirred [illegible] the
Indians as not to give me to their Consultation, which I bore with
Long as I could, but at Last I thought my self obliged to give up
that Office which my Brethren thought me not worthy of before
I called a General meeting of y[e] Sachems and when the Council was
met I Informed them how I had been Affronted for a Long time
that as I held my office during y[e] Sachems Choice I thought I
behaved amiss Else in what I know not but as it seemed by
their Message to me they thought so, I was willing to resign
Office Willingly and should no more Intermeddle in any Publick
Business and then I gave them the belt of wampum belonging
to that nation thereby resigning my office, the Commissioners
Then asked him if he & any Others of his nation that he knew
of where yet uneasy about y[e] Report they had amongst
Last winter

He answered that he did not know any that were uneasy
about that Affair & that he was not, they having been very
Easy & Quiet as to that when y[e] Comm[rs] where at Half Castle
winter

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Proposal 15th

have no
differences amongst you
that may be make thy end that he
take place amongst you otherwise
as at the same time thought that you
will on a change on either side
Sachems either on Canada or this side

Proposal 16th

Before matters can be settled
all friendship may again
be on the same footing that you
were before.

Proposal 17th

Answered

That if differences ought not to subsist any amongst either
of those in the Commissions which upon a mutual enquiry
before us appear to depend the communication of the
Governors of Canada & Albany to be transmitted with the
Sachems of Canada to those of their Leaders to our Last Council
& as they that could not at Last give us any
satisfaction
Satisfying of their Leaders
upon which ordered a Blanket to Each of them
that the Gov. Gen. Barrack advance it

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Remarks of the Commissioners of Indian affairs upon the
Examination of the Sachems how the Mr. Lydius may
matters may be as the Commissioners could wish that
the Circumstances he mentions are of no weight with us
as that Regiment to be Commanded by Mr. Bird one and
Upon whom we are told by one of the Gov. Canada who is
Personally with both the young men here were very
Likely to by Mr. Viger and therefore not Likely to Command
to Engage by and the Governor Genl coming to
Montreal so soon we think it nothing Extraordinary in
having arrived there the winter before sooner than the
Last winter and we are Informed from persons Skilled
Acquainted with Canada as the Lydius that the Governor
General frequently comes to Albany in the winter but notwithstanding

One of the Mohawks Indians which Mr. Lydius
mentions to have lately been at Albany were at our house
& told us that all the Mohawks were very angry and were afraid
to the Kings that the English designed to murder them but
Aaron and a few of his relations were troublesome where
we shall declared who came down thursday last upon ac.
count the cause of his acting in the manner he did we
proceeds from differences among themselves as your Excellency
will be more largely by the Copy of the minutes of the
whereof we inclosed to which those Indians told Mr.
relation the reasons they did they did bring Easy & Quiet
far as we can find out as to Mr. Lydius till apprehensi
of dismall consequences are known not whence they proceed
pears he had no such dismall apprehensions
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we have not heard of any mohawks Indians intending to
to Canada this Spring Excepting some Surmises of Aaron have
such an Intent and her do not [illegible] that he will
some of Onondage Sachims have acquainted us with their desi
to go to Canada to tell the Governour of that place that if the
offences they will defend it and perhaps a few Sach
of some of the other nations may go with them we have cautione
them against the Craft and Treasons of the french the Indians
Lydius mentions Kirian Nicholas and David with one more w
did Sent to Canada by the Sachims of the Mohawks but hired by
To go there as Spies which Mr. Lydius very well knew the diff
mention if so those Indians informed us that when they went
they stopped at his house and told him the business they were
upon whereupon Mr. Lydius told them that the Commissioners
were a parcell of fools or words to that purpose and that if
Viz: the Indians would go to Canada or by they did not go
men with their Hetchett to Scalp and there burned them
of his house this the Indians told us Immediately upon
Return for we heard that Mr. Lydius had accused our Indi
Saying the above at Canada about the English design

which would be a great affront to our Indians to believe the
enemies Indians before them and he said that we did not
believe it and that the French Indians had said Mr Lydius
& Capt Stoddard some days before that he had been informed by the
Indians that the main [illegible] Instead of the notion said to the messengers
that the English intended to destroy them first & drive Schuylerville
and Fort Hunter and he likewise told one of our Commissioners
as fast as one could speak that the Indians had told him the same name
as was given by one which he found upon Enquiry to be the Indian
name of Col Dedam Johnson & a gentleman of a Character just above
mentioned & that both of them agreed with her Husband
& Brother that they would not believe him who did utter it for
[illegible] we did not think any white person had been Instrumental
[illegible] in telling of the Indians and they had treated us as they were
very easy and Did not think it any wrong to bring any thing further
to Mind about it Especially as some white persons was to be accused
by the Indians which we think could be wrong and therein we —
differ from Mr Lydius who has no business with it, and thereupon
he would pray to proceed to new York that our Messengers have
had a design to take away Mr Lydius his Life we can say &
affirm nay and call under it as any of the above mentioned it
did not But that some of them are greatly displeased with him
as we believe it truth we have been informed by the Revd Mr Henry
Barclay and Mr Blacker an Interpreter that have been told by Mr
Mesnard or Indians that Mr Lydius & some of the Government persuade
some of the Mohawks young men to go & fight against the Indians
at the back of the English Settlements to which he said he did that
the generals in time to come have taken much pains to hinder
and stop the Indians from [illegible] against those our friends and
according to [illegible] only [illegible] for that purpose in
which Engagement all several of the Indians who have lost their
Lives which the Relations of the deceased attribute to Mr
Lydius and are angry and displeased with him about it the Mr
Lydius has not thought fit to Insert in his Examination but
Omitted the same gives it as a reason why the Indians
designed

acquain

Albany ye 17 april 1745

Signed by Orders of the Commissio
for Indian affairs

The Examination of John Lydius

John Lydius of the County of Albany being examined Sa
that he was Lately informed by a french Indian who Came
Canada about the Beginning of March That an Army wo
then falling out that consisting of between five and six hu
French Men under the Command of Messieurs Belle et
and Lance both which Commanders understand the
Language who gave he Conjectures that they may gett
to go along with them and it is reported that the design of this
Commandant is against the Chickasaws or Chicke saws but
Said John Lydius saith that he hath formerly lived upwa
years gone at Canada and well knows that if never was up
for the Governor Generall & Intendant to come to Montrea
the winter But the Indians informed him they were both
then Last winter and therefore concludes some more Extra
=dinary Enterprize is in agitation And that the Report
the attacking the Chickesaws is only a blind but that the
Design is against Oswego as they must pass by that place
In order to go to the Chickesaws

That notwithstanding what has been done by the
Commissioners for Indian Affairs in order to appease the
late Tumult among the Mohawks he Very believes they ar
from being Satisfied or Content for that on Sunday was Sev
Last nine Indians Came to Albany among whom were
a Mohawks Sachim Moses Killian & Lyes as the two

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[illegible] Sachems
[illegible]
and Said there were but two other Mohawks Indians to wit
Abraham & Conyaharie & Brandt of fort Hunter who were
[illegible] with the Englesh intending to
[illegible] Sachems Dyd Not Let the Englesh
[illegible] Sachems Dyd Not Let the Englesh intending to
[illegible] Sachems Dyd Not Let the Englesh intending to
[illegible] Sachems Dyd Not Let the Englesh intending to

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acquainted them with the foregoing & told them
for his Majestys Service & the Interest of the Colony
Should inquire into it & they did not he would proceed to New
York and Requested his Excellency the Governour with it

The Said John Lydius further Saith that last winter
some few Days before the Commissioners went up into the Mohawk
Country two or three of the Mohawks Indians Their Women and
Children among whom was one Kanjego fled from fort Hunter
on the Rumour of the English intending to destroy them and
going towards Canada and were stopt by his House and
Speaking to persuade them to return they began to Consider what the
Should do to be supplyed Cloathing and Ammunition as he the said Lydius
was near related to Edmund by himself they concluded to go to him
Traded and Cloathed by the Ebb Tide and then possess the
Selves of his Things But the Women prevented them & would
have the men Cabaled them to Lake Ontario & then return
to execute their said Design But before they had got to that
Lake the Commissioners being at Fort Hunter sent a Mes
to Call them back which reached them before they got to the
and prevented the Execution of their purpose of all which he was
Informed by a Canada Indian & the same was afterwards confirmed
by the nine Mohawks before mentioned which he Informed

That afterwards when the four Indians went with the
Belt of Wampum to Canada they called at his house and
hearing Intelligence of their former design he used them more
Courteously than he used to do & some French Indians being
then there the four above mentioned told them as the said
John Lydius was informed that if it was not for Regard
to them they would have destroyed him

John M Lydius

New York April 6th 1745
Sworn in Council

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Instructions to Conrad Weiser Esq.

Interpreter for the Province of Pennsylvania for Indian Affairs.

The Governor of Virginia having, in pursuance of the late Treaty held at Lancaster with the Indians of the Six Nations, sent a Message to the Catawba Indians, inviting them to a Treaty with the said Nations, and the Catawbas having in their Answer expressed a seeming hearty Inclination to accommodate all Differences, but from conscientiousness of a former Act of Treachery and an apprehension of its being revenged upon them have excused themselves from sending Deputies to the Six Nations, and at the same time explained my Mediation for settling a firm and lasting Peace between them, and the Governor of Virginia having been pleased likewise to desire my Assistance for the advancement of His Majesties Service, and to prevent a further Effusion of the Blood of these unhappy Nations, as far as in me lies;

You are hereby directed to proceed to Onondago, so soon as the Spring shall be so far advanced as to afford Provender for your Horses; and you are to take the first opportunity after your arrival there of making the Council of the Six Nations acquainted with the Catawbas Answer to the Message sent them by the Governor of Virginia and of his request to me to mediate a Peace between them and the Catawbas.

You are next to represent to them, that as the Catawbas are, as well as they, under the Protection of the King of Great Britain, how much it will be for the Interest of the Six Nations themselves to conclude a Peace with them, in case the French should make any Attempts upon their Liberties, and how incumbent it is upon them, considering the many Marks of Affection that have been lately shewn them by the Governor of Virginia himself, to express their Gratitude to Him upon this Occasion by a becoming Condescention to our Request.

You—

You are then to propose to them, to send a number of Deputies, not exceeding Twenty at most, to meet a like number from the Colonies at Williamsburgh or some other Town in Virginia, at such a certain and convenient distance of time as may admit of my sending notice of it to the Governor of Virginia, and of his doing the like to the Catawbas.

But in case you shall not be able to prevail upon them to send Deputies to Virginia, you are in that case to propose Philadelphia for the Place of Treaty; but you are to insist that the number do not exceed what I have before mentioned —

In case you shall find the Council of the Six Nations mistrustful of the Sincerity of the Catawbas, (which I myself am not altogether free from) you are notwithstanding to urge them to a compliance on their part, that their own Sincerity may be manifest; as well as the rectitude of our Intentions, and that we may be justified as Christians and as Subjects in giving up the Catawbas in case of a failure on their part to the punishment due to their Infidelity, and you may give them Assurances from me that their Deputies shall not return home unrewarded for the Trouble and Fatigues of so long a Journey, whether the Catawbas send any Deputies to meet them or not.

You are lastly to keep an exact Account of the Expences incurred in this Negotiation, to be laid before the Governor of Virginia who has promised, as it is undertaken at his Request, to defray the same; and you are to transmit to me with all convenient speed a very particular and distinct Account not only of your transactions in the Affair recommended to You, but of what you can learn of the Designs of the Enemy, as well as of their Strength & the Condition of their several Garrisons in Canada. —

I recommend you to the protection of the Almighty, and wish you a prosperous Journey.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania this 24th day of April 1745

Instructions dated April the 24. 1745

Geo. Thomas

22d April, 1745.

MEMORANDUM.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was met pursuant to their Adjournment, and that if the Governor had any thing to lay before them they were ready to receive it. The Governor returned for Answer that nothing proper for the Consideration of the House had occur'd to him since their last meeting, that if during their sitting any thing of that kind should arise, he would communicate it to them, and that if they had any business to lay before him, he would give it all the Dispatch in his Power.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 25th April, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Laurence, William Till, Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

The Governor laid before the Board a Petition from the Inhabitants of the back Part of this County and the Eastern Parts of Lancaster County, renewing their former request for a new County, which were read, and their Case being thought proper to be recommended to the Assembly, the same was done by the Governor in the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Several of the Inhabitants of the back Parts of Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties having renew'd their Petition to me, setting forth the Inconveniences they labour under on Account of their great distance from the County Courts, and praying that a New County may be erected, agreeable to the Lines marked in a Map of the Province formerly delivered, I repeat to you what I said to a former Assembly, that if it shall be thought likely to conduce to the Security, Ease, and good Order of that Part of the Government, I shall be willing to grant the Prayer of the Petition, and as a Provision will be best made by a Law for the Establishment of Courts of Judicature, I shall be also willing to join with you in One for that or any other necessary purposes.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"April 25th, 1745."

The Governor laid before the Board a Deposition made by James Cunningham, Servant to Peter Chartier, Indian Trader at Alleghenny, and sworn to on the 18th Instant before James Armstrong, Esqr., one of the Justices of Lancaster County, whereby it appears that Peter Chartier, his Master, had accepted a Military Commission under the French King, and was going to Canada, which is likewise confirmed by a Letter wrote by Peter Chartier to Jacob Pyat, an other Indian Trader, a copy whereof was also laid before the Board, and the Governor having prepar'd a Message upon the affair of the Catawbas, and upon these Informations of the Desertion of Peter Chartier, the same was read and approv'd.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since your last Meeting I received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia enclosing the Catawbae's Answer to a Message he had sent them pursuant to the Treaty at Lancaster, and desiring my Assistance for settling a Peace between them and the Indians of the Six Nations. I made no difficulty of Promising my best Offices to prevent, if possible, a further effusion of those unhappy people's Blood, and immediately engaged Conrad Weiser to undertake another Journey to Onantago so soon as the Spring should be far enough advanced to afford Grass for his Horses. As the Treachery of the Catawbae's in a former Instance has rendered them justly suspected by the Six Nations, I despair'd of perswading the latter to send Deputies to their Country, and, therefore, instructed Conrad Weiser to propose Williamsburg, or some other Town in Virginia, for the place of Holding the Treaty; but in case the Six Nations cannot be brought to agree to that to consent to its being at Philadelphia upon condition that they limit the Number of Deputies to five on each side, Notwithstanding Governor Gooch has promised to defray the Expence of this Negotiation, the Charge of an Express or two, or perhaps a few Strowds for a Present to the Indians, will probably fall upon this Province, and I doubt not but You will chearfully provide for it.

"I have just received Information that Peter Chartier, after disposing of his Effects in this Government, has gone over to the Enemy. His conduct for some years past has rendred him generally suspected; and it seems my Repremanding him for some very Exceptionable Parts of it is made use of amongst other Things to excuse his Infidelity. Had he been punished as he deserved for the Villanous report he spread two Years ago among the back Inhabitants in order to Spirit them up against such of the Six Nations as should happen to travel through those parts of the Country, he would not have been at this Time with the Enemy; but an Apprehension that the Shawnese (whose perfidious Blood partly Runs in Chartier's Veins), might resent upon our Traders any severitys to

him, restrained me from making use of such, and induced me to chuse the Gentle Method of Reproof which his Brutish Disposition has construed into an affront.

"*I am* likewise informed that he has persuaded a considerable number of the Shawnese to remove from their old Town to a greater distance upon another River, and it is not to be doubted but that a Person of his Savage Temper will do Us all the Mischief he can. If you think it worth while, I will send a Special Messenger to persuade those Shawnese to return to their former place of Abode, or I will take any other Method you shall advise; tho' it is my Opinion, the Advantages of the Trade Excepted, the further these People remove from our Borders, the better it will be for Us. I have wrote Letters from Time to Time to the Shawnese Chiefs, inviting them down to Philadelphia, and particularly a very kind one the last fall, which Peter Shaver tells me he deliver'd, but that I have of late received no Answer may be imputed to Chartier's influence over them, and it is too probable that he will make use of it to defeat any future Attempts we shall make to revive their friendship with us.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"April 25th, 1745."

The Governor laid before the Board a Complaint made by Shick Calamy to Conrad Weiser, that several great abuses had been Committed by the bringing Rum to Indian Towns, contrary to the Laws of this Province; whereupon, a Proclamation was order'd to be prepar'd and laid before the Council next Council day to prevent these Abuses for the future.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 26th Day of April, Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor with a Written Message, in answer to the last of His Honour's two Messages of Yesterday, and at the same Time acquainted him that his other Message was under the Consideration of the House, and that they proposed to Adjourn to the 18th Augt. next, if he had no Objection to that time. His Honour said he had no Objection.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please the Governor—

"The good Offices the Governor hath been pleased to undertake, at the desire of the Governor of Virginia, for settling a Peace between the Indians of the Six Nations and the Catawbas, and for preventing, if Possible, a farther effusion of those unhappy People's blood, is very agreeable to Us, and will, We hope, be attended with the Success desired. And if, for the Accomplishing so good purposes, it become necessary that the Deputies of those Nations should meet at Philadelphia, and consequently occasion a Charge to this Province, and altho' it be reasonable that the Government of Vir-

ginia, according to their Promise, do defray the Expence of that negociation, yet as we look upon it at all Times prudent, and more particularly so in the present Critical Juncture of Public Affairs, to cultivate a good understanding with the Indians, and do not doubt of all the frugality requisite, whatever Charge shall necessarily arise for the Expresses and Presents the Governor is pleased to mention, we shall chearfully provide to pay.

"The Infidelity of Peter Chartiers in his going over to the Enemy, and his persuading a considerable Number of the Shawnese to remove from their old Town to a greater Distance on another River, gives us some Concern, as it looks like an Attempt to destroy the Friendship which hitherto Subsisted between those Indians and this Government. It is very probable, from the same treacherous Principles, Chartier may be induced to do us all the Mischief in his Power amongst those Indians; and if a Special Messenger was sent to them it may be attended with some Danger; and considering Chartier's Influence perhaps not be sufficient to induce them to return to the Place of their former Abode, were such Return allow'd to be of Advantage to this Province. We must, however, refer the conducting this Affair to the Governor's Prudence, upon such farther Advices as he may hereafter receive, returning him our hearty Thanks for the care he hath hitherto taken in these Affairs, and making no Question but that as occasion shall require every prudent Measure will be taken to Defeat Chartier's Perfidious Designs, and preserve, if possible, the Shawonese steady in their friendship with this Government."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 7th May, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governour.

Robert Strettel, Esqr.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

The following Proclamation being prepared by the Secretary, according to the directions of the last Council, the Governor thought it necessary, as the Indian Traders were in Town and Conrad Weiser was going to Onantago, that the same should be publish'd immediately, and therefore sign'd it, together with a Warrant to affix the Great Seal to it.

"By the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, by several Acts of Assembly of this Province, the sell-

Recu le Duplicata. à M. Le M.s de Beauharnois
M. G. av.s le 26. avril 1745

J'ay receu vos Lettres des 11. et 27. 8.bre der.s avec les pieces qui y estoient jointes

J'ay rendu compte au Roy de la harangue que les Sauvages du Lac des deux Montagnes vous ont fait remettre pour estre envoyée a S. M. Elle a été très satisfaite des nouvelles assurances qu'elle contient de leur fidelité et de leur attachement et c'est ce qu'elle souhaite que vous leur fassiez savoir de Sa part en leur expliquant en mesme tems que comme elle les a toujours distingués des autres Nations alliées, elle compte aussy que dans les occasions ou vous aurez jugé a propos de les employer ils auront donné, a tous egards, l'exemple de la bonne conduite.

S. M. a accordé en mesme tems a ces Sauvages la continuation pour cette année du fond de 2000.tt a prendre sur le produit de la ferme des Postes pour les mettre en estat de continuer de travailler a l'etablissement de leur village. Mais elle vous recommande toujours de veiller a ce que le fond n'aye point d'autre destination.

S. M. a été satisfaite des nouveaux temoignages que vous avés donnés de Zele avec lequel le S.r Piquet continüe de servir dans cette mission. Elle persuadé qu'il ne se relachera pas, je ne perderai pas de tems a les procurer quelque grace dans les occasions.

Par rapport a l'aventure arrivée a des Iroquois du Sault S.t Louis revenant d'orange, elle ne peut prendre a donner une idée avantageuse de l'attachement de ces Sauvages; mais comme vous avés eu occasion de les employer depuis dans les partis que vous vous proposiés de former, la conduite qu'ils auront tenüe vous aura mis a portée de savoir — positivement a quoy vous devés vous en tenir sur leur compte. — Cependant comme je n'ay pas a presumer que les Sauvages fussent en estat de continuer leurs entreprises de commerce avec les Anglois si des Francois ne les accompagnoient dans leurs voyages pour les pelleteries, ainsy que le sejour que les dits Iroquois continüent de faire au Sault ne peut que contribüer a justifier les soupçons qu'on a jusqu'a present eus de leurs vues a cet egard, S. M. sur ce que vous m'en avés ecrit ci devant bien a approuvé la proposition

que vous avés faites de les faire sortir de cette mission ; le Gouverneur en adresse l'ordre de même avec le mauvais gré qu'elle vous écrit à vous et à M. Fouquet. Je suis persuadé du reste qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de vous rien recommander par rapport aux ménagemens dont il convient d'user dans cette occasion à l'égard de ces missionnaires.

J. M. a été fâché d'apprendre les nouveaux obstacles qui ont empêché l'année dernière la transmigration des Chaouanons ; elle souhaite fort que les Poudres que vous avés envoyés chés les sauvages soit parvenu à lever ces obstacles. Entre nous, elle ne manque pas d'en rapporter à votre prudence sur les mesures qu'il pourra y avoir à prendre par rapport à ces sauvages, supposé que leur transmigration ne puisse pas avoir lieu dans l'endroit qu'ils vous ont fait indiquer aux environs.

Je vous engage par une dépêche commune à vous et à M. Fouquet les observations que présente le nouveau journal qui vous a été remis par le fils du S.r De la Verandrie ; il marque la route qu'il y avoit que ses deux frères ont faite une fois avec plusieurs Canadiens et cette fois-ci, celle qui devoit les conduire à l'objet de la découverte dont ils étoient chargés ; il paroit cependant bon que les S.rs de Noyelle — puissent être informés par le français qu'on dit être établi près de la nation de la petite Corne ainsi que du sauvage de cette nation qu'on prétend avoir été élevé chés les Espagnols, des connoissances qu'ils peuvent avoir ; et je vous prie de leur donner des ordres sur cela, si vous ne l'avés déjà fait.

J. M. a cependant bien voulu sur les nouvelles représentations que vous avés faites en faveur du S.r De la Verandrie le regarder avoir égard aux services qu'il a rendus journellement, mais entre autres la Compagnie que vous avés demandée pour lui, ~~elle a jugé qu'il fut juste de lui donner dès cette année~~ ~~Capitaine qui vous a été fait l'année dernière~~.

Depuis &c

M.

obd.

42.

Le Roy

Memoire du Roy aux S.rs M.is de Beauharnois Gouverneur et Lieutenant general de la N.lle france et Bocquart Intend.t aud. Païs.

a Versailles le 28. avril 1745.

S. Mté. s'étant fait rendre compte de ce que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart ont ecrit l'année d.re concernant les affres dont l'administration leur en confiée Elle est bien aise de leur expliquer ses intentions sur les ppaux objets qui y ont rapport.

Elle ne leur parle plus de l'union qui doit regner entr'Eux et de la bonne intelligence qu'ils doivent pareillement entretenir avec le S. Evêque de Quebec. Satisfaite de l'attention qu'ils ont donnée jusqu'a present à ces deux objets, Elle est persuadée qu'ils ne les perdront pas de vüe.

S. M. auroit été bien aise qu'ils eussent pû l'année derniere concerter avec cet Evêque les arrangemens qu'il peut y avoir à prendre tant sur les Dixmes et les mariages que par rapport à la fixation des Cures; Et comme Elle leur a fait expliquer les differens points de vue sous lesquels ces arrangemens doivent être examinés, Elle compte qu'ils auront travaillé sans plus de retardement à determiner les propositions qu'ils auront à faire et à les lui faire passer.

Le S. Evêque a devoir été dû, suivant ce qu'il a fait savoir à S. M., pourvoir à la reduction qu'il luy a paru convenable de faire sur le nombre des fêtes qui s'observent dans la Colonie; Et Elle ne doute pas que cela n'ait été fait de façon à prévenir les murmures du peuple. En tout cas, il y a lieu de juger qu'il s'accoutumera aisement à cette reduction.

S. M. a été satisfaite des temoignages que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart ont rendu de l'attention que les Religieuses hospitalieres de Montreal et Celles des 3. Rivieres continüent d'apporter au soulagement des pauvres. Et persuadée qu'elles ne se relâcheront pas sur les soins qu'elles doivent y donner, Elle a bien voulu accorder encore cette année à chacune de ces Communautés une augmentation de 200.# pour leurs Coffres de remedes.

Quoique les raisons qui avoient determiné S. M. à accorder depuis 3. ans aux Religieuses des 3. R. un autre secours extraord.re de 300.# ne subsistent plus au moyen des vivres qu'Elles ont

recueillis l'année d.ere. Elle a bien voulu, sur les nouvelles representations que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil ont faites en leur faveur, leur accorder encore cette année une gratiff.on extraord.re de 200.

Elle a accordé aussy au S. Guillemin, Con.er au Con.l Supérieur les lettres de dispense d'alliance qui lui sont necess.res à cause de son mariage avec la fille du S. Foucault autre Conseiller. Et elles seront jointes au present memoire.

Quant à la place de Con.er vacante par la mort du S. Dartigny, S. M.te en disposée à l'accorder au S. Perthuis; mais elle attendra pour lui en faire expedier les provisions que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil ayent rendu compte du succès avec lequel il aura continué de remplir cette année ses fonctions d'assesseur.

Dans l'epuisement de vivres où s'est encore trouvée l'année derniere la Colonie par la modicité de la recolte de l'année precedente, il est heureux qu'elle ait pû fournir aux habitans des ressources pour pouvoir attendre les secours de farines que S. M. a fait envoyer. Mais si le succès de la d.te recolte doit calmer les allarmes qu'on a eües depuis quelques années sur la situation des habitans, il seroit d'un autre coté facheux que la guerre fut un obstacle qui privât la Colonie du debouché des vivres dans le commerce de l'Isle Royale et celuy des Isles meridionales.

S. M. a pris toutes les precautions qui ont paru necessaires pour assurer la navigation de toutes ces Colonies avec le Canada. Elle a, pour cet effet, ainsi que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil en seront informés destiné un V.au de force avec deux fregates pour l'Isle Royale dont une sera toujours employée à proteger la navigation du Golphe et du fleuve S.t Laurent. Elle a envoyé de forts Escadres aux Isles du vent et sous le vent; en sorte qu'elle a lieu d'esperer que les Batimens de commerce pourront avec sureté continuer leurs entreprises dans toutes ces Colonies; Mais comme il est extrêmement essentiel

que le Canada y envoye le plus de vivres qu'il sera possible particulierement à l'Isle Royale, S.M.té recommande aux S.rs de Beauharnois et Hocquart d'exciter et de favoriser ces transports en tout ce qui pourra dependre d'Eux.

S. M.té a approuvé que les S. Hocquart ait envoyé l'année d.re dans cette derniere Colonie les secours de vivres dont il lui a été rendu compte; Et comme il en necess.re de lui en procurer de nouveaux encore cette année, S. M.té a fait expliquer aux S. Hocquart les mesures qu'il doit prendre à cet egard.

L'Equipage destiné à servir sur la fregate Le Castor étant parti il y a deja quelques jours de St. Malo où il a été levé, S. M.té a lieu d'esperer qu'il arrivera dans la Colonie dans le courant du mois de may; Et comme suivant le compte part.er que les S. Hocquart a rendu de la construction de cette fregate, elle doit se trouver en etat d'être armée dans ce tems là, S. M.té espere qu'elle sera expediée assés promptement pour pouvoir être rendüe dans le courant du mois de juin à l'Isle Royale en suivre les ensuitte les operations auxquelles elle sera destinée.

S. M. a été bien aise d'apprendre que les habitans de la Colonie avoient pris des precautions nouvelles pour remplacer les bestiaux qu'ils ont perdus dans l'hiver de 1742. à 1743. mais encore pour en multiplier l'espece; Et il n'en pas douteux que plus on pourra en augmenter le debouché pour l'Isle Royale, et plus ils se trouveront engagés à en élever par l'avantage qui leur reviendra d'un pareil debouché, lequel d'un autre côté ne sauroit jamais être assés considerable pour causer en Canada une augmentation de prix sur la viande dont on puisse avoir à se plaindre. Comme il ne convient pas cependant de s'en rapporter entierement aux soins des habitans pour la multiplication des bestiaux, S. M. compte que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Hocquart auront fait sans plus de retardement le Reglement qu'Elle leur a expliqué pour pourvoir efficacement à cet objet.

Les S.rs de Beauharnois et Hocquart n'ayant pas donné

les eclairissemens que S. M. avoit souhaittés au sujet de l'entreprise du S.r Fornel pour la decouverte de la Baye et de la R.e des Esquimaux, Elle ne peut pas juger des avantages qu'Elle pourroit produire non plus que demeurer qu'il pourroit y avoir à prendre pour en assûrer le succès. En tout cas si, comme S. M. l'a deja fait expliquer aux S.rs Bocquart cette Baye jointe au Domaine de Kadounac doit contribuer à augmenter le prix de la ferme de ce Dom.e et que celui à qui cette même ferme sera adjugée par le nouveau bail qui doit en être fait doit en état d'en entreprendre l'etablissement S. M. veut qu'elle demeure comprise dans les limites de ce Dom.e et que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart en prononcent la reünion par une Ord.ce qu'ils rendront à cet effet.

Mais si, d'un autre coté cette reünion ne devoit produire aucun avantage pour le Domaine des S. M., il faudroit dans ce cas examiner, ainsi qu'Elle l'a expliqué l'année derniere aux S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart, si l'on peut permettre au S.r Fornel de continüer sa decouverte, sans que cela puisse nuire à la traitte du Dom.e non plus qu'à celle des particuliers qui ont deja etabli des porter à la Coste du Nord, en vertu des Concessions qui leur ont été accordées. S. M. attendra que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart lui rendent compte de leur avis sur cela, dans le cas où ils ne se seront pas déterminés à comprendre la Baye dans les limites du Domaine.

L'abondance de saumon qui a regné l'année derniere dans le bas du fleuve doit rassûrer sur les Craintes que l'on avoit eües dans la Colonie de la diminution de l'espece de ce poisson; Et il auroit été fort à desirer que ceux qui en font la pêche eussent été suffisamment pourvûs des choses nec.res pour pouvoir profiter de cette abondance; Car quoique le debouché de ce poisson ne puisse pas être aussy considerable aux Isles pendant la guerre qu'il le seroit dans un tems tranquille, les proprietaires des porter ne laisseront pas de retirer un assez grand avantage de celui qu'ils enverront en France où les

mêmes circonstances en augmentant le prix. Mais pour rendre ce debouché solide pour la suite, il seroit à souhaitter que le Saumon pût être preparé en Canada comme il l'est en Europe; Et les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart doivent engager les particuliers qui font la pêche a chercher les moyens de parvenir à cette preparation. Dans ce cas, cette pêche ne manqueroit pas de former une branche de commerce assés considerable avec le Royaume dont ces particuliers retireroient les principaux avantages.

S. M. a appris avec plaisir le succès qu'ont eu encore l'année d.re les établissemens qui ont été faits a la côte du N. du fleuve pour la pêche du Loup Marin; Et puisque les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart reconnoissent de plus en plus que les inconveniens que S. M. avoit craint devoir resulter de la trop grande multiplicité de ces sortes d'établissemens sont fondés, Elle souhaitte qu'ils se conforment aux ordres qu'Elle leur a donnés pour empêcher qu'il n'en soit fait de nouveaux.

A l'egard de la pêche du marsouin, S. M. a vû avec peine qu'elle n'a pas eu l'année d.re plus de succès qu'elle en avoit eu les années precedentes. Il convient cependant que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart continuent de favoriser les entreprises qui pourront être faites pour cette pêche, afin que par les connoissances que prendront ceux qui la feront, ils puissent enfin parvenir à en tirer les avantages qu'on en doit esperer.

La pêche du harang ne merite pas moins d'attention de la part des S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart. S. M. leur a expliqué l'année derniere les arrangemens qui lui ont paru convenables et les secours qu'Elle veut bien accorder pour engager les habitans, qui sont à portée de faire cette pêche, a en faire des Essays; Et Elle recommande aux S.rs de Beauharnois et Bocquart de faire tout ce qui pourra dependre d'Eux pour les y exciter et de rendre compte de

Des années des Tentatives qui pourront être faites aux celui.
Il est cependant d'une extrême importance que toutes ces entreprises ne fassent pas négliger la culture des terres.
C'est là en effet comme S. M. l'a observé dans toutes les occasions, l'objet le plus essentiel pour la Colonie. S. M. a appris avec plaisir que les habitans, sentant enfin eux mêmes les avantages d'avancer leurs défrichemens, travailloient plus que jamais à les étendre; Et il n'est pas douteux que plus l'établissement de leurs terres fera des progrès, et plus ils reconnoîtront combien cet objet mérite la préférence de leur part par sa solidité et par sa production.
Il est heureux que malgré les contretems qui ont occasionné la rareté des vivres dans la Colonie, les établissemens entrepris à la Rivière du Sault de la Chaudière n'ayent pas été interrompus. Et S. M. a vû avec plaisir par le compte que les Srs de Beauharnois et Hocquart lui ont rendu de ce pays les nouveaux progrès qu'ont fait ces établissemens. Il y a lieu d'espérer que dans peu d'années cette partie de la Colonie se trouvera établie solidement et de façon à contribuer également à son Commerce et à sa sûreté.
Il est fort à désirer aussy que les établissemens entrepris dans le Lac Champlain puissent faire des progrès assez vifs pour que la Colonie ne tarde pas à se fortifier de ce côté là. Outre les avantages particuliers qu'on retirera des denrées que produiront ces établissemens, il est aisé de juger aussy que ce n'est que par ce moyen qu'on parviendra à borner les vûës qu'ont toujours eües les Anglois d'étendre les leurs de ce côté là. Le nouveau que le S. Foucault a établi sur la Concession ne peut que contribuer à attirer de nouveaux habitans non seulement sur cette Concession mais encore sur celles qui en sont voisines et dans lesquelles il s'en trouve déjà d'établis.
Il est vrai que la Guerre pourra être un obstacle à l'accroissement de tous ces établissemens par la crainte qu'elle pourra inspirer à ceux qui auroient envie d'y prendre des terres; Comme ils se trouvent cependant couverts par

le fort S.t Frederic, et que la Mission de missikoüi-
serois pour eux une nouvelle ressource, dans le cas ou les
Anglois voudroient entreprendre quelque chose, il ne doit
pas être difficile de les rassurer.

Lorsque il en sera dans les vües de favoriser de plus en plus ces
etablissemens, S. M. a bien voulu approuver qu'il soit etabli
une parroisse dans la Seigneurie du S.t Sulpice, que le S.t
Jacques ait fait fournir les ouvriers necessaires pour la
preparation des bois dont on aura besoin pour la Chapelle
qui doit être construite dans cette parroisse, ainsy que la
disposition que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Jacques ont faite
en faveur des missionnaires ou Curés qui la desserviront
d'un terrain de deux arpens de front sur quarante de profondeur
pour y placer la Chapelle et le Presbitaire; Et pour que
S. M. puisse ratifier par un titre part.er cette disposition
les S.rs de Beauharnois et Jacques enverront une expedition
de celui qui a été expedié a ces effets et de l'acceptation faite
au nom des Missionnaires ou Curés, par le S. Ev. de Quebec.
Par rapport à l'entretien du Curé ou du missionnaire
qui desservira cette parroisse, S. M. l'a reglé à 400.tt jusqu'a
ce que les dixmes soient assés considerables pour pouvoir y
suppleer; Et son intention étant que cette somme soit prise
sur le fond qu'elle accorde chaque année en faveur des Curés
usés de la Colonie, elle fait expedier au S.r de Boucherville
d'y pourvoir.

S. M.té avoit bien jugé que les circonst.ces de la guerre pourroient
aussi retarder les progrès des etablissemens des Environs du
fort S.t Frederic. Les habitans qui les ont entrepris
devant neanmoins se trouver en surete par le voisinage de
ce fort, et ces etablissemens, suivant le compte que les S.rs
de Beauharnois et Jacques en ont rendu, ayant d'un
autre côté eu assés de succès l'année d.re, il y a lieu de
juger que cela pourra determiner d'autres habitans
a aller prendre des terres dans ce quartier. Les facilités
que S. M. a bien voulu accorder à ces habitans doivent

encore être une nouvelle raison d'en attirer d'autres; Les Sr.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil doivent de leur côté continuer de les favoriser en tout ce qui pourra dépendre d'Eux.

Puisque les Sr.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil jugent qu'il n'y a point d'inconvenient à établir les dispositions qu'ils avoient cy devant proposées concernant la trop grande division des Terres dans la Colonie, et que les habitans auxquels ils ont fait part de ces dispositions les regardent eux mêmes comme avantageuses, S.M. a fait expedier une Ord.ce par laquelle Elle les a toutes adoptées, à l'exception de celles que contenoit l'art. 4. du projet que les Sr.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil en ont remis, attendu que les desseurs que contenoit cet art. de retablir les Bâtimens déja construits devant diminuer la valeur des portions de terres sur lesquelles ils ont été placés, auroient pris ainsy que les Sr.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil l'ont observé eux mêmes, indisposé les habitans contre l'arrangement en general; Mais si ces desseurs vont dans la suitte jugés necessaires, S.M. y pourvoira suivant les circonstances et l'effet que produiront les autres dispositions qu'Elle a etablies par l'Ord.ce qui sera cy jointe.

S.M. a été bien aise d'apprendre les progrez qu'a fait le Village de Missikoui et les dispositions qu'ont montrées les Sauvages qui le composent à l'occasion de la guerre; Elle est persuadée que le Sr. M.is de Beauharnois n'aura pas manqué de profiter de ces dispositions pour engager les Sauvages à faire quelque incursion contre les Anglois. Il doit juger en effet que c'est là le moyen le plus efficace de rompre entierement les liaisons que quelques uns d'entre Eux pourroient avoir conservées avec Eux et peut être aussy de determiner ceux des Sauvages Loups qui ont paru vouloir se retirer dans cette mission à prendre ce parti; Et comme un des objets de l'établissement de

cette mission doit être d'y attirer cette nation afin de la detacher entierement des anglois, il est nec.re que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Lecuyer profitent de toutes les circonst.ces pour y parvenir.

Il ne faut cependant faire que les depenses absolum.t indispensables pour cette mission. Celles qui se font dans la Colonie, sont si multipliées, et la Guerre en occasionne d'ailleurs de si considerables que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Lecuyer ne sauroient user de trop de circonspection sur cette matiere. S. M.té approuvera cependant qu'il soit construit dans cette mission, lorsqu'ils l'estimeront necessaire, une chapelle dans le fort qui a été construit, la maison du Missionnaire, c'est à dire, de pieces sur pieces; et le S. Lecuyer pourra y pourvoir.

S. M. s'en étant rapportée aux S.rs de Beauharnois et Lecuyer pour les arrangemens à prendre concernant l'exploitation du fort du Detroit, elle n'a qu'à leur recommander de continuer d'y pourvoir de la maniere qui sera la moins onereuse par rapport aux depenses et la plus avantageuse pour les progrès du poste. Mais ils auroient en même tems dû rendre compte des reflexions qu'ils ont eu occasion de faire sur les nouvelles observations dont S. M.té leur a fait part par son memoire de l'année derniere concernant l'établissement du Commandement Secondaire dans ce poste. Et quoique S. M. regarde toujours cet etablissement comme le moyen le plus propre pour l'accroissement du poste, elle veut cependant bien n'y pas pourvoir pendant la guerre a cause de la difficulté qu'il pourroit y avoir pour les arrangemens à prendre a ce sujet et dans la vûe aussy de pouvoir disposer de ce commandement en faveur de quelqu'un des Off.rs de la Colonie en pour recompenser les services distingués qu'il pourra avoir eu occasion de rendre dans les affaires ou il se sera trouvé. C'est aussy dans le même objet que S. M. veut que les S.rs M.rs de Beauharnois distribue

les commandemens des autres postes etablis dans les dépendances d'en haut, sans y attacher même jusqu'à un certain point au grade de ceux qui se trouveront dans le cas de meriter de ces postes de recompenses. Mais comme S. M. est bien aise de juger par Elle même de la conduite que tiendront tous les Officiers qui seront employés, les S.rs M.is de B. aura soin de l'en informer exactement et de rendre cependant publiques les dispositions ou Elle est par rapport à la distribution des Commandemens des postes.

Il est bon que celui de Michilimakinac ait continué d'être exploité l'année d.e sur le pié de 12. congés; Et S. M. a approuvé que celuy de Camanistigouya ait été affermé pour 3. ans à raison de 3000.# par an, et celuy des Miamis sur le pié de 6850.#; Mais ces fermes n'ayant sans doute été adjugées sur ce pié là qu'à cause de l'augmentation du prix des marchandises de traittes et de la diminution des Pelleteries qu'occasionne la guerre, S. M. compte que lorsqu'il sera question de les renouveller on trouvera à faire des conditions plus avantageuses pour Elle.

Le Poste de la N. D.e de Joseph ayant dû être affermé l'hiver d.er, S. M. ne doute point que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil n'ayent fait ce qui aura dépendu d'Eux pour en tirer le parti le plus avantageux qu'on aura pu; Et ils auront soin de rendre compte du prix auquel cette ferme aura été adjugée, en remettant en même tems l'état du produit de tous les postes sur lequel les S.rs M.is de Beauharnois continuera de faire distribuer une somme de 10. m. aux pauvres familles de la Colonie; Mais il se conformera à l'ordre que S. M. lui a donné de ne point excéder cette somme. Le surplus de ce produit doit, ainsy que S. M. l'a déja fait savoir aux S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil être remis dans la caisse des Tresoriers generaux de la Marine à Quebec.

Sa M.té a

été informée que certains Offs. de la Colonie peu contens
del'arrangement qu'Elle a fait pour l'exploitation des Postes
quoique les commandemens en ayent été reglés sur un pié bien
plus avantageux pour Eux qu'ils ne devoient l'esperer ne
cherchent en general qu'a degoutter les fermiers dans la vüe
sans doute de parvenir a retablir les choses comme elles étoient
par le passé. Elle a eu même lieu d'en juger ainsi par la
conduite qu'elle sait qu'ont tenüe les S.rs de Celoron
depuis qu'il commande a Niagara et les S.rs de Luzignan
a la Baye. Elle est en effet instruite que le premier
a porté les choses avec les S.rs Chales au point que ce fermier
se trouveroit forcé d'abandonner son entreprise s'il avoit
pas la sattes a engager deja par les mêmes contradictions
et les mêmes pertes, et que les fermiers de la Baye se
plaignent egalement du peu de secours qu'ils trouvent chez
les S.rs De Luzignan pour l'exploitation de leur ferme.
S. M. fera expliquer en particulier au S. de Beauharnois
ses intentions sur ce qui regarde ces deux Officiers; mais
Elle lui recommande icy de faire savoir a tous ceux qui
se trouveront commandans dans les postes, que non seulement
ils seront privés de leurs Commandemens mais même de toutes
les autres graces, s'il lui revient qu'ils s'opposent au bien de
l'exploitation des postes, ou même qu'ils ne la favorisent pas
en tout ce qui pourra dependre d'Eux.

Il seroit fâcheux que la guerre fit cesser les contractions
particulieres dans la Colonie; Mais il est a croire que les
Negocians informés des mesures que S. M. a prises pour
assurer la navigation, continueront de faire construire des
Batimens pour suivre leur Commerce. En tout cas c'est la
un objet que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil ne doivent
point perdre de vue; Et Elle leur recommande de faire tout
ce qui pourra dependre d'Eux pour engager les particuliers
de la Colonie a ne le point abandonner.

S. M. attendra qu'ils lui rendent compte des dispositions

qu'ils ont dû faire, en conséquence des ordres qu'elle leur en a donnés, pour la conservation des bois de toutes espèces propres pour la construction des Vaisseaux dans la Colonie. Et elle ne doute pas, sur ce qu'ils ont marqué à ce sujet, qu'ils n'y ayent pourvû l'année dernière.

Il est fâcheux que le Particulier qui a entrepris de fabriquer des tuiles dans la Colonie, n'ait pas pû continüer d'en faire l'année dernière. Mais comme la principale raison qui l'en a empêché vient de la rareté des vivres elle ne doit plus subsister au moyen de ce que a produit la d.re recolte. La qualité de ces tuiles ne devant plus rien laisser a desirer par le succès qu'ont eu les differentes épreuves qui en ont été faites, le S.r Jacquard pourra prendre ce qui en sera necessaire pour la couverture des Magasins. Supposé que le fabriquant se soit trouvé en état d'en fournir; Sa M.té lui recommande ainsy qu'au S.r de Beauharnois de faire ce qui sera praticable, pour porter les habitans a faire usage de cette espece de couverture afin que leurs Bâtimens ne se trouvent plus si exposés aux accidens du feu.

S. M. a été bien aise d'apprendre que la Recette du Castor avoit été plus considerable l'année dernière dans la Colonie qu'elle ne l'avoit encore été les années precedentes. Mais quoique, suivant ce que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Jacquard ont marqué, il ne leur soit point revenu qu'il y eut des Negocians qui continüassent d'en introduire chés les anglois le transport que des Iroquois du Sault S.t Loüis en ont fait l'année d.re ne permet pas de douter que ce commerce ne continüe de se faire, malgré la guerre, par la voye des Sauvages; Et comme il ne leur seroit pas possible de fournir par eux mêmes à ce commerce, et qu'il faut nécessairement que des françois s'interessent avec eux, il convient que vous fassiés sentir à ceux qui peuvent en être soupçonnés tous les risques où ils s'exposent par rapport aux peines établies

par l'Ord.ce qui contient la declaration de guerre contre les sujets de S. M. qui jusqu'a la paix entretiendroient quelque commerce avec ceux du Roy d'angleterre.

Mais comme suivant les differens avis qui ont été donnés à l'occasion du sejour que les Soeurs du S. Desaulniers continuent de faire au Sault S.t Louis, leur conduite ne sauroit être regardée comme exempte de soupçons par rapport au Commerce Etranger, et que S. M. ne doit point par cette raison souffrir que ces filles restent plus longtems dans cette mission. Elle a fait expedier l'ordre qui sera joint à la presente depeche, et par lequel Elle leur prescrit d'environner et de se retirer dans l'une des Villes de Quebec ou Montreal ou il sera plus aisé de veiller sur leurs demarches. S. M. veut que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Locquart fassent executer cet ordre a sa reception sans que rien puisse les en dispenser en usant neanmoins des menagemens qu'ils jugeront convenables par rapport aux Missionnaires.

A l'egard de la saisie faite l'année d.re der.re que des Sauvages du Sault S.t Louis rapporterent d'Orange, une pareille aventure ne doit pas le juger avantageuse de la fidelité de ces Sauvages, puisque malgré la connoiss.ce qu'ils avoient de la declaration de guerre, ils ont continué leurs Liaisons de commerce avec les Ennemis de S. M.; Et Elle souhaitte que si par une conduitte opposée ces Sauvages n'ont pas effacé ces impressions, les S. Mrs de B. assemblent les Chefs de la Nation pour leur expliquer le mecontentement de S. M. a leur egard en leur observant en meme tems qu'elle ne mettra plus au nombre de ses Enfans, non seulement ceux qui entretiendront des liaisons de commerce avec ses Ennemis, mais encore ceux qui ne se porteront pas avec zele a leur faire la guerre conformement aux ordres qu'il aura a leur donner de sa part; Et son intention est en effet que les S. Mrs de Beauharnois en use de cette façon par rapport a ceux dont il n'aura point lieu d'être content, suivant les circonstances ou il pourra se trouver.

Mais comme la saisie en question en aura fourni une favorable pour S.e Ratio a ces Sauvages qu'ils ne seroient recevables que par quelqu'entreprise contre les Ennemis, S. M. ne doute point que le S.r Mrs de Beauharnois n'en ait profité pour les y engager. Et par rapport à la reclamation que ceux qui étoient interessés a la saisie avoient faite des effets qui en faisoient l'objet, S. M. ne peut que s'en rapporter au parti que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Locquart auront pris soit pour la confiscation de ces Effets soit pour en faire faire la restitution, persuadé qu'ils auront suivi le plus convenable.

S. M. a-

approuvé que les S. de Beauharnois ait envoyé l'année d. un
Aydemajor des Troupes dans les Côtes pour faire reprendre aux
milices leurs Ex.ces ord.res, et Drener des Rolles exacts des Compagnies
dans chaque paroisse; Mais Elle a appris avec d'autant plus de
peine que ces milices se trouvent mal armées, qu'il n'est pas
possible de pourvoir cette année a l'envoy de toutes les armes
que les S.rs de Beauharnois et Longueuil ont demandées pour
pouvoir en fournir à ceux qui en manquent; Et tout ce qu'on
pourra faire sera d'envoyer 500. fusils de Tulle avec ceux de
S.t Etienne et les autres menues armes portées dans les Etats que
le S. Longueuil a remis. S. M. leur fait ecrire a ce sujet une
autre depeche à laquelle Elle se refere. Elle doit cependant
leur observer que si l'on avoit executé les ordres qu'elle a cy
de reiterer par rapport à l'armement des Milices, Elles ne se
trouveroient pas dans le cas où elles sont.

Les Troupes se trouvant completes au moyen de la recrue que
S. M. a fait passer l'année d.re dans la Colonie, il n'en sera point
envoyé de nouvelle cette année. Et comme les difficultés d'en
procurer se multiplient tous les jours par la consommation des
hommes dans les armées que S. M. est obligée d'entretenir
Elle recommande aux S. de Beauharnois de se conformer exactement
aux ordres qu'Elle leur a donnés par rapport aux congés, afin de
conserver dans les Troupes de la Colonie tous les soldats qui
peuvent être en état de y servir.

S. M. a été satisfaite des dispositions où les S.rs de Beauharnois
et Longueuil ont marqué que continuoient d'être les Sauvages abenakis
de l'Acadie; et elle compte que les S. de Beauharnois en aura
profité pour engager ces Sauvages à faire quelque entreprise
contre les Anglois de leur voisinage. S. M. leur expliquera plus
particulierement ses intentions sur tout ce qui regarde les operations
auxquelles les Sauvages doivent être employés; Et Elle recommande
au S.r Longueuil de contribuer en tout ce qui pourra dependre
de luy à en assurer le succès.

Fait a Versailles le 28. avril 1745.

d. 25. May Antwort von der Rath Versamm ist

3. Brüder wir als Häuptter dero Indianer Völker gesinnt die um die gegend Shewomeko wohnen, sind als Deputirte bey Euch von hier in Onondago anbanten um das Beste und Beste Willen mit unsern Brüdern den 6 Vereinigten nation zu handeln & Zum Beweis daß wird ein faden Wampum von dem Häuptter dem rath überreicht. u. fortgefahren also.

Brüder Ihr gesinnt haben gehöret von Euer Aufrichtigkeit u: sonderlich von Euer Gutthätigkeit gegen alle Euer gesinnt u: daß ihr ihnen einen ort gegeben habt auf der Tuscarora Land wo sie ein feuer anzünden und wohnen mögen unter unsrer Brüder Flügel und Aufsicht. wir Euer gesinnt danken vor die wohlthat. hier wird ein Belt of wampum gelegt oder dem rath übergeben —

Brüder wir Euer gesinnt sind auch so eingesinnt Brüder wie unsere Brüder die Delawar. wir haben auch unsere Land Gutes Vorkauft Gutes Vorbehalten. Gutes und davon behalten lassen weil wir ein Förmlich Volck sind u. gleich den Andern Kinder. u: haben nicht die Wahrheit die unsere Väter haben Do Bitten wir unsere Väter wollen uns auch Schadowaro wohnen lassen als ihr denn gesinnt ist. hier wird ein ansehnlicher Belt of wampum gelegt ℔ Weyenmock

Brüder wir Euer gesinnt sind denn Brüder sind auch nicht Klug Brüder wir Bitten ihr wollet unsere Brüder selbst ein rath Vorbehalten denn ihr sind wie Indianer nicht Klug u. Liebet auch Euer gesinnt. hier wird ein faden oder ein Klein Belt gelegt.

Brüder wir haben nichts mehr zu sagen

Memorandum.

Die 5 relationes facta, vajevoek sein Vater die Delaware
v. mahikander stehen. Ergo singl. singulis Indians
mit sey, daß die Sache verdächtig wird, v. so acceptirt
[illegible].

uwe

Present
Coll. Rutherfurd
Coll. Schuyler
Coll. Bayard
Coll. Livingston
Maj. Goldsbrough
Roger Gonsalus
Coll. Staats
Coll. Schuyler
Johannes Schuyler
Edward Collins
Major Bleecker
Mr. Brook
Capt. Bratt

(Minutes of Gov. Clinton's Conference)

The Hon.ble Coll.o Moddard appeared at this
Informs the Commrs That he was sent by the Governor of
Massachusetts Bay to treat with the Indians touching the
Albanys about an unhappiness that Govern.t has been
informed the Mohawk Indians entertained upon a Rep.
the English Governments had some evil design upon
them

(Minutes of Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs
at Albany the 17th Sept.r 1746)

III 54

Present
Major Bleecker
The Lansingh
Mr. Rutherfurd
Coll. Schuyler
Coll. Schuyler
Mr. Collins
Nicholas Bleecker
Mr. Brook
Mr. Lansingh
Mr. Rutherfurd
Mr. Schuyler
Mr. Bleecker
Mr. Brook

The preceding answer was made to Coll.o Moddard

We have perused the Letter you brought Excellency Gov.r Shirley
to our Governour and that by the Chain of the Indians Friendship
and by what you told us we perceive that Govern.t Shirley has
an Opinion that the Indians are possessed with more than
ordinary uneasiness and Jealousies and upon that account has
desired you to come up here to Confer with some of their Chiefs
we must first Inform you what the Reports you have heard
are concerning us and then we have found the Indians dispo-
sition and Leave you to Consider whether you think it necess
sary that we should send for some of their Sachems down
here for you to Confer with them about y.e Letter End of
Sundry last Some of y.e Chiefs of y.e nations sent and Reports
to Acquaint us that a Report was Spread among them that
English had a design to cut off y.e Indians which had
occasioned such a panick fear among them that many of
were fled into y.e woods for which reason they desire
that we would send a number of our Body to
to Convince y.e foolishness of their people

2

Present
Rutherford
Schuyler
Colden
Van Dam
Wendell
Golden
Walker
Schuyler
Bleecker
Van Brugh
Livingston
Ludlow
Cuyler
Roosevelt
Clarkson
Beekman
Van Horne
Veeder

The Honble Coll Stoddard Governour at the
Treaty informs the Board that he was sent by the Governour
to Canada to treat with the Indians but
Hearing that the Governour had been
Informed the Mohawk Indians intended upon a Rupture
the English Governour had some Evil design upon
them

III 54

All the Members of the Comm.ee of Indian
Affairs the 5th of May 1746

The preceding Answer was made to Coll Stoddard

Present
Roger Bleecker
Van Dam
Rutherford
Golden
Schuyler
Colden
Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Van Brugh
Livingston
Ludlow
Cuyler

We have perused the Letter you sent Yesterday to us, and
do approve thereof, and shall to the Chief of the Mohawks
and desire that you tell them we perceive they are
much disturbed that the Indians are possessed with above
ordinary uneasiness and Jealousies and upon that we have
desired you to come up here to Confer with some of their Chiefs
in order first to inform you what the Reports you have heard
have probably occasioned and then we have found the Indians dis-
pose and Leave you to Consider whether you think it necessary
that we should send for some of their Sachems down
here for you to Confer with them about the Letter Viz.
Yesterday last Some of the Chief of the Mohawks sent and desired
to Acquaint us that a Report was Spread among them that
the English had a design to Cut off the Indians which had
occasioned Much Fear and Uneasiness among them that many of
were fled into the woods for Shelter Therefore they
that they would Send a number of our Body to
to Convince the foolisher sort of their people

2

[illegible] pon which message we sent up some of our
Body to Inquire into the matter and to receive y[e] Indians
of their Folly in Giveing any Credit Heerto when they came
there they mad Inquiry of the Indians Commissioners how
how they Could Report and who was the first Author of it and spoke
to him if it was Possible for some among them to Give
any Credit to such Stories they Should be Look'd upon
Ashamed of themselves so Doeing receiving the Commis[s]
Going up about so Considerable Report and Told that
the Dutch who Could not Speak Eng[h] Could not
Let us Know Enough to Judge their Intentions and
wishes and Advised that they Could have no Credit
to the Said Reports and so Dismiss Each Party =
Last Night we Could not Sleep upon Hearing the Author of
the Report was Come back to Prospect Hill being so Alarm[d]
Came Down Early in the Morning and the Four Brethren
of opinion that the Indians they Named to the Author was
Big Interests somewhat Land Crazed as they Themselves
Know and Have told him as Such

The Indians and they Continued that time after
they heard the Report Sent down Some Their Sachems to
Know what they were Going and Could to it and Expect at
the Same time were Ready as they Already to Hir Majesty's
Use that time we have had Advice Several times that it
proceeded from the Same Man in the Indians Country as mother
that Some of our own people were the Authors of it but the
Report we take only to be an Idle Story tho Mr. Sir Lydius
had Lately talked with the Mohawks & the rest of the Nations
were not Engaged in their minds with Respect to this Affair —
and were Glad away & has for some time past told they —
Having Given Notice of his Business to y[e] Mohawks —
Invited to his House and their to hold private Conference with
them & one in particular Inquired one Little Peter asked him
whether there was not this or that white man amongst us that had
Instilled that notion into their heads naming Some of our princi-
=pal people to them in order to have them accused and Could have Had
us Tried by y[e] Mohawks Sachims to Examine them which we
did not think it proper to do as those Indians were Entirely
Quiet and Easy and had told us as we Conceive what they

and Peaceable we did not think it right to [illegible]
by repeated Examinations to name any whole per[illegible]
Author of the said report and furthermore we have g[illegible]
to be upon our Guard as y[e] Mr Lydius by reason that he
frequently Declared would be Extreamely displeased if Mohawks w[illegible]
Strip against their Interpreter the Reverend Mr Barclay who
Cou[ld] prove from no place nor Circumstance with the Subscript[illegible]
has Slept days Collectively in the North Observer & upon an early [illegible]
Enquiry in our Acting for the Good of the Country Upon one of
Chief[s] Complaints Sachimi came as he has a few days [illegible]
at that time it was Impossible by some of that nation
that he was so uneasy and perhaps would go to Canada to whe
he has been Invited some time we Enquired into the Cau
of his uneasiness and whether he were Provided with any
Necessary[s] of y[e] English having an Evil intent ag[t] the 6 nations o
them in particular or any Disaffection that Might remain amongst
Jealousy he declared that he did not nor did he know any of thi
Sachems that did but that he was uneasy at some Message he
had received from the Cashims of his nations which Matter
Settled between them Hendrick & Sanajoharie Sachem and on
who was y[e] Missionary of any of that Castle was down here
& we understood at this Board to some Captainships that at
unequal & unusual which y[e] Indians have Conceiv
of their Brethren & English were long since removed and th
matter Easy & Quietly with them as to our Endeavouring more
Equal y[e] Rum sent to be more than ordinary Easy & Quiet but y[e]
are many among the Mohawks and some among y[e] other Nat
who do much hanker to y[e] Rum for Interest which proce
from y[e] Presents they often Get from them our Govr de
Shortly to send two persons to y[e] Mohawks Country with Cloth
Presents to reside there a year In order to keep them from to
Intercourse with y[e] most Traversing & upon the whole we doubt not but you will
Be convinced that there is no necessity to Longer with y[e] Mohawks
the Business mentioned in Governor Hardy's Letter

III
56

29

Present
Rathbone
Shandy Esqrs
Hyde & Hungerford
Rhys Prichard
Thompson Esqr
Edward Evans

At a Meeting of the Commissioners
the 12 may 1742

This Board Received a Letter from Mr Holland
and Mr Rhys Hungerford and Thomas Edwards Esqrs
desiring Leave to Dine this day

Gentlemen

We doubt Not but you proposed
to call to your Remembrance the Request you made
to us at this Table that we would Some Objections you
Conceived against the Town Hall and Gaol and were in
hopes to Satisfy you that there was no real Ground for any such
Objections but as we do not find that you have yet had the Gaol Visited
by two Aldermen from Queen Caroline Square we are ready to
Send for the Clerk of the Works & Workmen employed in the Gaol
to Attend

Present
Rathbone Esq
Shandy Esqr
Hyde & Hungerford
Rhys Prichard
Thompson Esqr
Edward Evans

Comm.rs meeting this 15 may 1742

Jan Fort having been upon Recognizance for 20 days
returned & Says that he did bind himself in a Penalty
of Five Pounds

Jan Shakkock Indians having been upon
Recognizance Jam Crown Prosecutor
Sheriff Commd. Ordered them Each to Suffer
Imprisonment 24 hours and that Mr. Jen-
Brooke pay them

Recd

Pledges Sarcall
Tahoe Parker
Wosacumon

Sarcall of the Mohawks Indians having been sent for
Down here by the Hon.ble Coll.o Hobart the following Ans.r
at the Desire Coll.o Hobart told Them that he had a Le
from the Govern.r of Boston to them which he was Injoyned t
them Read it: the Interpreter in the Presence of Hobart
& Livingston & Delivered it as follows

My Good Friends & Brethren of the eight nations

Being informed that you have entertained a
Jealousy that the English & Dutch of these Governments ar
engaged in a Design to destroy you and that thereupon
you have withdrawn from your Hunting & planting grou
and are going to Canada with the Governour of Canada an
declared to him your Resolution never to return from your
Castle to these parts

I am surprized at having so unfriendly remained
Apprehensive of this Government or those of the Govern
of New York & Connecticut who have always treated y
with the greatest Justice & Friendship & should arise fr
your Breasts, and as to this Government in particular it is
evident by all our Records from the earliest time of the
English Settlement in these parts that we have had a
established Correspondence with your Tribes & have sho
our inviolable Friendship to you in unremovable Posta
And the Chain of Friendship between us has been bright
from time to time by proclamation Treaties & more particular
by the Treaty our Commissioners had with you in June
last at Albany & by the Treaty which I had afterwards
Boston with the Delegates you sent hither wherein you
have in the plainest manner declared your Resolution
that all the Tribes of Indians in these parts as well as you
selves shall Continue in a state of peace & neutrality with the
& English Governments and that if any of the tribes shall be

Govern

peculiarly regardful of Hostility that you would forgo with the
rest of Society against them, make in these Treaties you and your
Successors bind in the most express Terms declared your obedience
& allegiance to the Crown of great Britain & your Separation
with a renouncing of your Pretended Rights as nothing great to you
whether the english or Dutch offering Themselves have
not punctually & religiously observed their Treaties with you
as in Matters of one Degree Inclination you can charge even
as faithfull as passed Things with you & you cannot see not
these Magistrates meaning Treaty & Injunctions to us, And
cannot suppose but they can spring from any other Cause but
the Integrity & Goodness of the Heart which in both your
Nations and as the most perfect & Deceitful of any
People you can have to do with, And as Impartial Hearers
Judges of your Actions & Good Judgment can be imposed
upon by the Tricks & Shams Natives in their Policy who
can have no Interest but to Deceive you and as that they may
the more easily carry on their Designs for the Heart of both
If there has any misunderstanding between the English or
Dutch & you which has occasioned this strange Discord of which
we are at present unacquainted we desire you to communicate
it to us and you may depend upon it that no Endeavours shall
be wanting from this Government to obtain every thing for
you that may recover & strengthen your obedience to his
Majesty & your kindness & Affection to his good Subject
And I the Latter now press you primarily to declare if you
have had any Injury done you by any of his Majesty's
Subjects because this Method is not only reasonable in it
Self but we have expressly stipulated in our Treaties that if
any Injury be done to either party the injured Party shall not
Break off from the Treaty but apply to the other for Redress
and in that Compliance with that Article I do now Send
you this Letter Hereby assuring you that I know not the
least Ground you have for any Disaffection to the
English or Dutch in this & that I am determined at all
times punctually to observe our Treaties with you & to
do you all acts of Kindness in my power and to that Latter

I shall

I shall expect a few lines from you

I am

III 60 Your Good friend & Brother

Present
Richd Aldridge
Lucas Elmendorf
John Lansing Jr
Peter Ten Broeck
Henry Van Dyck
Ralph Brandt
Philip Livingston
Volkert P. Douw

(Continuation of p. 26)

The Commissioners being informed that Canaghquese a Cayuga Indian had Letely been in the Mohawks Country with Belts & Strings from the Indians of Canada to invite the Mohawks to Come & Live among them, Ordered that the said Indian should be sent for to the Mohawk Castle & Examined touching what Came to their Ears & was discoursed with them by the Indians without Doors & Inquire also from many Indians as Can be Come at who have been from Canada.

Present
Richd Aldridge
Lucas Elmendorf
Henry Van Dyck
Philip Livingston
Volkert P. Douw

(Continuation of p. 65)

The Interpreter being called in from the Mohawks Country Says that the Indians told him that Canaghquese had been in their Castle and had told them that the Govr of Canada was ready to receive them any time they Incline to go to Canada the Interpreter Says likewise that the Mohawks appointed Sega Salem to go to Canada & bid some other of the Chiefs of their Nation. That Sehoyeron namely Brant Hanyerry & from Quaker to go & Listen to get Intelligence what is Going there

IV
65

May it please your Excellency

We Yesterday Laid before the Board Concerning Some of the Indians Going to Canada we Recd and Entertained Hopes Your Excellency that the Mohawks have sent Belts of their Inclination to the upper nations to Join in Conjuring with Some of the to Canada by the way by Onondago This Journey has been Hitherto Since Last Jan and the Onondagas Joyned us Hitherto Last Fall Winter we have used our Endeavours to prevent their going but have not been able to prevail upon them Yesterday they Declared that the Sole End of their journey is to the Govr of Canada that in Case he molested or Stopped the may Expect that the Nations will resent it, but we have Reason to Believe that the Chief End of their Journey for the Sake of the

[illegible] Expect to get from the Govr of Canada more Indians
than we engaged last as can also be Expected in time of peace
But the Continual Endeavours of the French to draw them over
from us must expect by this Govern to be more heavily oppos'd.
for the Indians in general look on Indians here Lately [illegible]
as a People that they design to Cram & Live place in about
& begin to conceive the necessity with us we have now
all Indians upon Establishment, we can great hopes
to prevent the most pernicious [illegible]
a Peace than we might reasonably
Expect & do believe Indians will be
Easily reconciled to Peace with us
to Live upon the Lands Granted
them by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle
by that they will quickly become
Strangers to the
Interest [illegible] that the Canada Indians
Remarkably Good and observed that the Iroquois Indians
that have settled upon some of the Lands in Canada have
Gone into the Interest of the French

(Regent
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Present:
Hyde Wraxall
Peter Wraxall
John Vaughan
Peter Wendell
Robert Sanders
Philip Livingston
Peter Van Brugh
Robert Livingston

Commissioners meeting of 26 June

The Commissioners being informed that Canaghquese a Cayhunga Indian that Lately Lives in the Mohawks Country the Interpreter now sent up to Enquire of the Mohawks what said Indian had said to them & to tell the Mohawks that Attended any Conference with Some Indians without giving us Enquire as to how many Indians are gone to Canada, what Encouragement is at Canada.

Present
Hyde Wraxall
Peter Wraxall
Robert Sanders
John Vaughan
Philip Livingston
Henry Wendell
Peter Van Brugh

Saturday 27 June 1775

The Interpreter being returned from the Mohawks Country Says that the Indians told him that Canaghquese had Lately been in their Castle and had told them that the Gov.r of Canada was ready to receive them, and Encline to go to Canada the Interpreter Says there are Six Mohawks supposed by Some to Go to Canada & that Some other Indians are Gone with them. That a Chief of Oneidas Lately Built there a House from Quebec to Go to Canada to get Intelligence what is Doing there

III
65

May it please your Excellency

Your Excellencys Letter of the 1st Instant Concerning Some of Indians Going to Canada we have Considered and Submit to Your Excellency that the Mohawks have sent Speeches to the Oppr nations to Go no Journey with Some of them to Canada by the way of Onondago This Journey has been a Mystery since Last January the Onondagas Acquainted us therewith Last June & Enter we have used our Endeavours to prevent their Going but have not been able to prevail upon them. Lastly they tell us that the Sole End of their Journey is to the Gov.r of Canada that in Case he molested or Stopped the rest Expect that the Nations will resent it, but we are of Opinion that the Chief End of their Journey for the Sake of the Goods

Nº 1 Conference held with the
River Indians at N-York.

Extract of the Subscribers Journal, taken New York July 6th 15th 1748.

the 11, June last past. Set out from Onontago for Oswego, accompanyed by the Chiefs of that Nation, & about 100 persons — Men, Women & Children, going to Canada, at an Invitation of the French Governour. The

13. about 8 o Clock in the Morning, arrived at Oswego. The Indians at a Distance saluted the Fort with the Discharge of their Guns a 2.d time, & were answered by the Fort, w.th the Discharge of some Guns. after we landed, the Officers of the Fort came down to receive us kindly, invited me to the Fort, & I went accordingly w.th them. Soon after, the Onontago's, with others of the Six united Nations, came to the Fort to visit the Officers: They were served with a Dram round. The Black Prince, asked for another to drink the Kings health, which they had, & afterwards, the said Indian, at a 2.d Visit asked for a 3.d to drink the Governour of N. York's health, which they had also. Whilst they sat with us, & smoked a pipe, They asked several Questions, about the War between England & France. Complained that their Brethr. the Commiss.rs of Indian affairs in Albany, never told them the truth how the War goes on; Sometimes they would tell how many Ships the English took of their Enemy, but never of the Loss they sustained; when on the other Side, the French would always tell them, whether they had lost or gained, & would never hide anything from the Indians. They desired to know every thing in particular; & as they were now going to Canada, for the Publick Good, & for the Preservation of their House at Oswego, it was sufficient (a) they should know. — They gave all the Assurance that could be expected from an Indian Council, That their Intent was good, & that the Governour of Canada would never prevail upon them in any thing hurtful to their Brethren the English, who they knew did not like their going to Canada, which did only arrive (b)

(a) or, proper, or expedient.
(b) or, arise.

from

from their Mistrust they put in (c) their Brethren, the Six united Nations. That their Brother, the Governour of New York, & the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs in Albany, desired them to stay at home; Yet, they were resolved to go to convince (d.) their Brethren, that their Mistrust is groundless.

They did further, That on their Return from Canada, their Brother the Governour of N-Y. shall know all what passed between them, & the Governour of Canada, which they assured, & pointed with their Fingers to above, & said, That God heard them now speak, who would punish them certainly, if they told any Lies in that affair, which was of such great Importance.

After they had done, I advised, that the Officers might go into a Room by themselves, & agree upon an Answer, which was done immediately. & the Indians were told by me, with the approbation of the Officers, as follows.

Brethren of the United Six Nations, and You Deputys of said Nations, now in your way to Canada, Hearken.

When the King of France, about 12 months ago, first proclaimed War against your Brethren the English, His people immediately cut off a Like Town upon the Borders of New England, which was Settled with plowmen, Women & Children, who knew nothing of the War, & the French carried off some prisoners to an Island near the Mouth of St. Lawrences River, where they have a Strong Town with many hundreds of Soldiers, besides the Inhabitants. The New England people therefore, made themselves ready to return & Attack it, Went with several hundreds of their people to take that Town, & some of the Great Kings Ships of War, went with them to assist them in their Undertaking, & they will, if possible, make that Town, & the whole Island, Subject to the Great King George over the Waters: and we have had Letters, which say, That your

(c.) or, Rid of. (d) or, convince.

Brethren

2.)

3

Brethren, the English have taken several Great Guns & a strong Fortification already, & are in hopes to be Masters of the Chief Town, & whole Island, in a few Weeks. But that this News must be confirmed before we take it for Truth.

As to the taking & loosing of Ships: when any are taken from the French in North America they are brought into the Ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia &c. & we soon hear of them, & see them with Our Eyes: As to those that are taken from us, [they] are carried into French Ports, & we seldom hear of them, 'til after a 12 month, And therefore the Commissioners could not give a certain Account of them, 'til some time after — Besides, the taking or loosing of a Ship, was no more looked upon than to hear of the Death of a Horse, or a Cow, since so many have been taken on both sides; But according to the Calculation made by wise men, the English got the better by a great deals considering, they got the most money, which was what the Europeans fought for.

As for their going to Canada.

(There was at this time no Stopping of them)

We believ'd what they said, to be the Truth, & that it was for the publick Good, & for the preservation of their Bones at Oswego. wish them a good Journey, & safe Return, & concluded that I would inform the Governour of N- York, & Pensylvania of the promise they had made, with which they were pleas'd.

The Indians desired, that their Brethren might give them a Meal of Victuals, according to what poor Indians do to the Council of the united Nations, on their Travels, & to the White People upon Ploughs. But the Officers had been at some Charge already: A Gallon of Rum is 12s. at Oswego. & four or five Gallons had been spent to treat all the Indians going to Canada with two Drams each. They were at a Loss how to do: but gathered about 3 Baggs of Peas, about 30 pound of pork &

3.

four

four or five Loaves of Bread, & gave it to the Indeans: They returnd Thanks, & were well pleased; But it was not sufficient for One Quarter part of them, to serve for One Meal. They complained to me of the Covetousness of their Brethren of Albany, That they reaped a great profit of Thousands of pounds at the House of Oswego, but never would give them a Meal of Victuals at Oswego.

The 14. [June] The Indians came again to the Fort. I treated them with a Dram, & gave them a 2 Gallon Cask of Rum on their Journey, to drink the King of Great Brittain's health in Montreal after their Arrival, presented & Spoke with a Match Coat, Shirt, & a pair of Stockings.

The 15th I set out again from Oswego, for Onontago, where I arrived the 16th

The 17th Spent One Day with Cakherrowano and Canastego, the very Chiefs of that Nation, who staid at home, to meet the Governour of N-York in Albany (as they said) some time this Fall.

The 18th set out for the Mohawks Country, past through the Tuscarora & Oneida Countrys, & arrived at Canajoharie.

The 24th had a friendly Conference with Dyionogon Hotham & Aroghiadekha, Chiefs of that Town. They were extreamly pleased to see me at their Request informd them of my Transactions at Onontago, & what I had in Charge from the Gov. of N-York concerning the late Alarm; desired to know the Reason, the Author, & how things now Stand; Whether every thing was Settled: assured them of the Gov.r of N-Yorks good Disposition, & Love towards them.

After a short Consultation among the Chiefs, the aforesaid Dyionogon in Presence of the rest, made Answer to the purport following.

Brother.

We are sensible that Our Brethren the English, [meaning the Gov.rs of N York, Boston Philadelphia]

intended no hurt against us. & always were kind to us. — But — Albany people did intend to hurt us, — & have in a manner ruined us. & would prevail upon the forefaid Governours to destroy us if they could — They have cheated us out of our Land, — Bribed our Chiefs to Sign Deeds for them — They treat us as Slaves — Did not suffer the Bostoniers to come up to us last Spring — and compelled us in a manner, to give the Bostoniers such an Answer, as they pleased, some Weeks ago, to conceal their Knavery, they will never suffer us to go to Boston, Philadelphia, or any where else, Upon Invitation of our Brethren last Spring they kept the Bostoniers for 10 Days, would not suffer them to come in Our Towns; And after all They would not suffer the Bostoniers to speak to us, without it be in their presence, nor would they suffer us to speak to the Bostoniers, without it be in their presence, & [a] great many Justnees could be given for which Reason the Indians could no more look upon the Commiss.rs as their true ffriends; and went to Canada on the Invitation of the ffrench Governour, to show Albany people that they would be no more advised, nor ruled by them. — We are heartily inclined to the English Interest. — But Albany People are not. — They have sold many Barrells of Gunpowder, last Fall to the French. — Fetched by some of the praying Indians (c.) out of the Mohawks River, & a great deal by Saraetoga, which enabled the French to fight against the English. . . . . .

(How true this is, I must leave to be further Examined.)

We could see Albany burnt to the Ground, & every Soul taken away by the Great King, & other people planted there — We desire you to call upon The Governour of New York, & let him know all this, And that the Quarrel with Albany will never be made up — They had in a manner made it up by word of Mouth, but on both sides, only the Tongue spoke, & not the heart, & we will never be ffriendly again with Albany People.

(c.) These Indians are descended from a Branch of the Mohawk Nation, who many yrs. since [illegible] & settled at Caghnawaga by the French, were at length joined by the Artifices of the Jesuits to desert their Country, & take up their Residence altogether in Canada, & having by reason of their Superstition, & reconciled to their foolish Customs, to pay their Prayers by Beads of Wooden Ones, the English Mohawks by way of Derision call them Praying Indians. The French know a great

I tried to make them sensible of the good Will & kind Disposition of all the English, & in particular of the Governours of N. York who had it in Charge from the Great King over the Waters, to see the Indians [have] Justice done. — They thanked me for my good Offices, & said that they were sensible of what I said to be the Truth. But Albany people had ruined them now, by cheating them out of their Lands & Credit for nothing [more] than the Destruction of the Mohawck Nation.

I inquired for the Chiefs names at Tyonitoregon, the lower Castle of the Mohawckes: I was told that Aaron was the Chief, & Brant, & Thomas; But the two latter being Jealous of Albany people, no manner of Notice — at (f) to be given, to what they said. — Old Cajendarungo, a Chief above 80 years of age, sent for me, desired to speak to me — I went to see him: He made the same Complaint against Albany people, as the afores. did, but said he believ'd nothing of the Alarm. That the Ind.ns were to be cut off by the White people. Reminded him of the Treaty of Friendship subsisting between the Indians & the White people. Desired me to live & dye a Friend to the Indians, to keep a good Correspondence between both Indians & White people. Assured me of his good Will & Fidelity to the great King & his people.

The 27th — arrived at Tyondaroga, or Fort-Hunter — was receiv'd kindly by the Chiefs of that Town. They made a friendly Speech to me. Desired to know my Business at Onondaga, & whether I had any thing to them in particular, being I had not been in their Town for many Years.

I answered, That I would speak to them at a Day they should appoint; I look't upon myself to be at home with them, & was not in a Hurry (& had my own Reasons to stay some Days in their Town (g)).

The 29th The Indian Council met to hear of me what is said before. I told them all what was transacted at Onondaga, & desired to know how the Alarm began last Winter, who was the Author

(f) or, Heed was

(g) Mr Weiser, the Journalist upon Examination before 3 of the Gentlemen of the Council, explain'd what he meant by this — His Curiosity & Ambition having been informed in May last, That Gov.r Thomas, was obliged to

End

And how things are now, & asured them of the Gov.r of New Yorks good Wil, & kind Disposition towards the Indians, & that he was surprisd to hear of such an Alarm, at a time when he thought there was a very good Understanding, & Brotherly Correspondence, between the English people & the Indians. — In the afternoon They made me an Answer to the Speech — a purport, directing their Speech to the Governour of New York & said.

Brother the Governour of New York.

We the Chiefs of the Mohawks Town called Tyonondogon return You Thanks for your kind Message. It was a very great alarm indeed, but is all made up: Our Brethren of Albany came to us last Winter, & all was thrown in to the Bottomless pit (h.) never to be thought on more, neither by us, nor by Our Posterity; no further Search for the Author ought to be made: It is agreed by the United Six Nations, That the Author shall not be discovered, for Spies are of use, & if they fail sometimes in their Information, they ought not to be discouraged: We had great Reason to believe — & that the people of Albany intended to hurt us, & will now tell you some particulars.

Last Fall, Albany people (as we have been told) agreed to kill us, or drive us away from Our Lands, which they Covet, and get Skeneetady people, to Sign the Conclusion, and it was agreed, That the first Snow, Ammunition & Guns should be carried to Fort Winter, to destroy us after we were all met. Soon after, Powder & Ball were brought to the Fort, & a private Message arrived, from Our Friends among the White people, to let us know what was agreed upon by the White people, & to give us warning to take Care of our Lives. — Two Days after, another of our people arrived in one of Eight, & said that the White people of Albany, were a coming with Drums & Trumpets, with Several Hundreds to kill the Mohawks. Then we fled, some ran up to the upper Nations, to alarm them, & all was in a

(h.) Some of the Commissioners (Seven or eight of them) present up this Answer upon the Question in the Winter to enquire into the Report, & the Authors of it, & pacify the Indians.

Confusion

Confusion. The dead Cry was heard every where. Due, Due Due.

Brother the Governour of New York

We are now reconciled with Our Brethren, in Albany, & it was agreed, that no further Enquiry should be made, at any Resentment shown for, Vpto the person, that Sent us Warning: But our Brethren in Albany shil continue to make Enquiry, and threaten the person if they could find him out. We therefore desire You will order the Commissioners, Our Brethren, to make no further Inquiry for that person that gave us Warning: To Signify Our Request we lay before You this String of Wampum.

Aaron Aaravageghty, Spak.

A few Days after, the said Aaron & another of thes, people informed me, That the matter with Albany people was not made up, but only by words of Mouth: Their Brethren never Spoke from their heart to them, And therefore they (the Indians) could do no otherways but Speak with their Mouth only in the last Council. The Friends of Albany people carried the Day: But the old Cause, That we have been cheated out of Our Lands, shil remains unsetled.

Conrad Weiser. Interpreter.

City of New York ss.
16th July 1746.

Then personally appeared before me Daniel Horsmanden Esq One of his Majty's Council for the province of New York Conrad Weiser the Subscriber to the foregoing Journal & made Oath upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That what is contained therein is the Substance of what passed upon the Several Conferences between him & the Indians therein mentioned

Dan. Horsmanden

Present { The Chief Justice &
Mr Murray }

16 July 1745.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Journal amongst the United Indians of the 6 Nations.

Copy.)

With Notes thereupon.

Answer to the first Head
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

and after an uncommon Course of Events to Crown the glorious Enterprize of the Government of New England with Success, I conclude that Arguments to induce you to do your parts for preserving a Conquest of such Importance are altogether unnecessary; and that on this pressing Occasion your Resolutions will be so speedy, as well as effectual, that I may be enabled to give a satisfactory Answer by the next Post to the Letter which I had the Pleasure to receive by Express from Governor Shirley, and which I have now order'd to be laid before you, together with one since come to hand from Commodore Warren, enclosing a Copy of the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure, by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to the several Governors of the British Colonies in North America.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"July 23d, 1745."

A Copy of His Majesty's Order signified by the Duke of Newcastle to the respective Governors of the Colonies in North America:

"Whitehall, Jany 3, 1744–5.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having thought it necessary for the Security of the Colonies of North America, and particularly of the Province of Nova Scotia (which has been already invaded by the French, & upon which there is great Reason to apprehend that they will early in the Spring renew their Attempts by the attack of Annapolis Royal), to employ such a strength of Ships of War in those Seas under the Command of Commodore Warren as may be sufficient to protect the said Province and the other neighboring Colonies in North America, and the Trade and Fishery of His Majesty's Subjects in those Parts; and may also, as occasion may offer, attack and distress the Enemy in their Settlements, and annoy their Fishery and Commerce, I have His Majesty's Commands to signifie to you his Pleasurse that if Mr. Warren shou'd apply to you for assistance, either of Men, Provisions, or Shipping, to enable him to proceed either to the Relief and Succor of Annapolis Royal, or of any other of his Majesty's Forts and Settlements, or for making any attempts upon the Enemy, you should in all such cases be aiding and ass'ting to him in the most effectual manner, and according, as upon Consultation together, shall be judged proper for carrying on His Majesty's Service; and you will be ready to concert and advise with Mr. Warren upon all occasions that may arise which shall have relation to the Services on which he is employ'd; and particularly you will procure and communicate to him the best Intelligence you shall be able to obtain of the State and Condition of the Enemy's Settlements and of the Ships in their Harbours, that he may be enabled to judge whether it may be practicable and advisable to make an Attempt upon any of their Ports.

"HOLLIS NEWCASTLE."

Some Delaware Indians from Shamokin being come to Town, the Governor sent for them, and having bid them welcome he desir'd to know their business. They said they came from Alomipas their Chief, and had several things to say from him to the Governor, but cou'd not be ready till to-morrow; whereupon the Governor appointed 10 O'Clock in the morning to hear what they had to say.

The 22d July, P. M.

MEMORANDUM.

Two Members waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was met in pursuance of his Summons, and ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them, and desir'd a Copy of the Writts by which the House was Summon'd. The Governor said he wou'd send a Message to the House in the morning, together with the Writts.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 23d July, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Robert Strethil, }

The Indians from Shamokin.

Nicholas Scull, Interpreter.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

One of the Delaware Chiefs made a Speech, importing that the Delaware Indians had been old Friends and Allies; that they had always taken care to preserve the Road clear between their Brethren and them; that as their Brethren were engaged in War, they came to visit them and to enquire what News; and having heard that they had taken some considerable Place from the French, they were heartily rejoic'd at their good fortune; that tho' they were poor, yet they had brought their Brethren such a Present as they cou'd affor'd, and being in want of Powder and Lead and other necessaries, their King Olomipas, in confidence of finding the same affectionate concern for them as they had always experienced, had sent them to their Brethren to apply for a fresh Supply.

They presented five Bundles of Skins, amounting in value, by Mr. Shippen's Calculation, to £20.

The Governor, in Answer, told the Indians he was glad to see them, he was sensible they were old Friends and Allies; that as the Road between them and their Brethren was at this time free from all obstructions, he did not doubt but they would be careful

to preserve it so; that Providence had so far given Success to the Arms of the English that they had taken from their Enemy a very considerable and strong Fortification built by the French in the Bay of St. Lawrence, which commanded the Navigation to Canada in such a manner cou'd not get there without the leave of the English, and that the French not being able for the future to Supply the Indians with Goods, they wou'd be oblig'd to have recourse to the English. He thank'd them for their Present, and in return wou'd order them some Goods, and when they were ready he would send for them.

The Council took into Consideration the value of the Present to be made to the Indians, and were of Opinion that it should be treble the value of the Goods; and that the Secretary shou'd be charged by his Honour with a Verbal Message to the Assembly to tell the House what the Indians had deliver'd in Council, and the value of their Present, together with the Opinion of the Governor & Council, that they shou'd receive a Present in return treble the value of their Skins.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor having rec'd a Letter from Mr. Conrad Weiser, relating to his Negotiations at Onandago with the Council of the Six Nations he sent it by the Secretary to the Assembly, with a verbal Message to inform the House that some Delaware Indians were in Town, and had made a present to the Government of Skins to the value of about £20, and that as they had signified that they were in want of Necessaries, and had applyed to this Government for a Supply of Goods, it was his opinion, as well as the Council's, that a Present of Goods shou'd be made of treble the value of their Skins.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 27th July, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell, Robert Strethil, Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

The Governor laid before the Council a Copy of a minute of Assembly, deliver'd to him the 24 Inst. by two Members, together with a Message from the House, which were read, and are as follows:

"In Assembly, the 24th of the 5th Month, 1745.

"The House resuming the Consideration of the King's Commands, signified by the Duke of Newcastle's Letters to the Gover-

nor of the Northern Colonies, and also the other Dispatches, Letters, and Papers laid before them by Order of the Governor, have

"Resolved, that the Sum of Four thousand Pounds be and hereby is given to the King's Use, to be paid into the hands of John Pole and John Mifflin, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants—One-half part thereof by the Trustees of the General Loan Office, the other half by the Treasurer, under the Directions of the Honoble George Thomas, Esqr., our Governor, to be laid out by them, the said John Pole and John Mifflin, in the Purchase of Bread, Beaf, Pork, Flour, Wheat, or other Grain, or any of them, within this Province, and to be Shipped from hence for the King's Service, as the Governor shall think most fit.

"Copy from the Minutes of Assem^y.

"B. FRANKLIN, Clerk."

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please the Governor:

"We think it our indispensable Duty on every Occasion to shew our Loyalty and hearty affection towards our King and the present Government, under whom we not only enjoy our Civil and Religious Liberties in their full Extent, but often meet with peculiar Lenity and Indulgence.

"With these Sentiments we have taken into Consideration the King's Commands, signified by the Duke of Newcastle's circular Letters to the Governors of the Northern Colonies, and also the other Dispatches, Letters, and Papers, which the Governor was pleased to direct should be laid before us; and altho' the peaceable Principles professed by divers Members of the present Assembly do not permit them to join in raising of Men or providing Arms and Ammunition, yet we have ever held it our Duty to render Tribute to Cæsar; and have, therefore, on the present Occasion, come to the Resolution herewith sent, which we hope will give 'Public and substantial Proof of our Zeal for the King's Service, and the common Good of our Fellow-Subjects,' as well as evidence our ready Obedience to his Royal Commands, so far as we can consistently with our Religious Principles."

The Governor inform'd the Board that he told the Two Members who delivered the foregoing Resolve and Message that since the House had particularized what they would have the Money laid out in, he looked upon their putting the Shipping of it under his Directions to be no Compliment to him. The two Members likewise inform'd the Governor of the Intention of the House to adjourn to the time of their former adjournment. To which the Governor had no objection.

The Provincial Treasurer having purchas'd Indian Goods to the Amount of £50, in pursuance of a Resolve of the House on the

Conference between M. de Beauharnois and some of the Five Nations.

Speech of the Onondaga and Mohawk Iroquois to the General, on the 26th of July, 1745.

After the usual compliments.

By a Belt.

Father: We see you are in a fog; that the sun is about to be hid from you; by this Belt we dispel the mist, and brighten the sun, so that he may give you light, to enable you and your children to labor in the good cause.

By another Belt.

Father: By this Belt we water the Tree you planted with us; so that its top may touch the heavens, and Mr de Callieres added that its summit must pierce the sky. In order that nothing may shake it he confided the care of it to Mr de Longueuil. Father: We this day ratify it, so that nothing may throw it down.

By another Belt.

Father: We renewed Mr de Callieres' treaty with Mr de Vaudreuil; we expect to do the like with you, and that you will be pleased to adopt the name we have conferred on you. We add some leaves to this Tree of Peace, so that it may be large enough to afford us shelter, whilst laboring in the good cause.

By another Belt.

Father: Roots were forgotten for this tree; our father omitted them on the south and on the west sides, and promised us to prevent any

The General's Answer.

By a Belt.

Children: You know that I love the clear and quiet sunshine; I have never troubled it on any one; woe to them who will disturb it. As for me, by this Belt I clear away and dispel all the darkness that you may have found, and exhort you to labor, on your side, in the good cause, as I shall do, likewise, on mine.

By another Belt.

Children: I have neither forgotten nor abandoned the Tree of Peace I planted in your villages. You cause me pleasure when you speak of it. You desire, no doubt, to sustain it. By this Belt I lay hold of it, and again make it firm. I have no fear of its falling on my side, nor on that of my children, but take heed, lest on your side some blockhead may, unknown to you, break some of its branches; I warn that I will not then be able to preserve its trunk. Be on your guard, then, in order to avoid this misfortune.

By another Belt.

The name you have conferred on me affords me pleasure. You perceive, by my mode of proceeding, that I have responded to it, and that I have trod in Mr de Callieres' footsteps. To strengthen this Tree of Peace I bedeck it with new leaves, in order to be able to sit under its shade along with all those of my children who will labor with me in the good cause.

By another Belt.

I strengthen, in like manner, the roots of this Tree of Peace from you to me and my children; but take care, lest those whom you

persons striking us; some of your children have, notwithstanding done so, and we have not struck any person.

By a black Belt.

Father: I forewarn you that I retain in my hand the good understanding between you and me. I shall not cease to strengthen it as long as I live. Father: You can send us, from time to time, Mr de Longueuil, Mr de Noyan, and others; they will not be in any danger by sending word when they are at *La Grosse Ecorce*, or at *La Riviere a la Planche*.[1]

By another black Belt.

Father: Agreeably to the treaty of peace not to disturb Choueghen, Niagara and fort Frontenac, we pray you not to carry the war into our country. No war is declared between your children; it is only between you and the English, and we are ignorant of the cause of it; we leave you to fight, and we pray you to let the Nations belonging to our cantons alone, so as to leave our hunting grounds undisturbed. We make the same request of the English by a similar Belt.

do not sufficiently distrust, go secretly and cut some of its roots under-ground, so that it may fall. That would grieve me, as your tranquility is dear to me. You know that I have always labored to procure repose for you; if any of my children have sometimes disturbed that, I have immediately repaired, to the best of my power, the harm that had been done.

By a black Belt.

Son: Your assurance that you will die, rather than abandon the good cause, affords me pleasure. I believe you sincere, but I'm afraid you will be imposed on. Distrust all those who do not love your Father. Whoever does not love him is not attached to his children. In order to strengthen you in your good sentiments I shall bestow on you, with pleasure, one of your children, Messrs de Longueuil, de Noyan and La Chauvignerie, but you must wait until the path be open, and affairs less entangled. I have need of their services here, to unravel them.

By another black Belt.

Children: You must be aware that I have no desire to trouble your country. You know I never tried to do so, and that I have observed what I have promised you. The English, to whom you have given new territory to make a beaver-trap, have, on the contrary, in spite of your prohibition, erected a considerable fort on it, furnished with good cannon, and a strong garrison. Such is the result of the promises they have given you. I now learn that they are collecting arms and provisions there. I'm told, even, that they wish to attack the forts of which you speak to me, and that you are pledged to assist them. Whilst you are here, expressing your sentiments to me, they are acting contrary to the treaties they made with, and the promises they have given to, you. If they act treacherously against me, in your

[1] These rivers are in Oswego county; the river *La Planche* is supposed to be Little Sandy Creek, and *La Grosse Ecorce*, Salmon Creek, as laid down in *Burr's Atlas of the State of New-York*. Compare note in Letter XIII, of Charlevoix' *Journal Historique*. — Ed.

presence and in your country, you will come and tell me, agreeably to your answer to my children of the Saut, that you have been but one night abroad, and that this misfortune has happened; do not think I shall be the dupe of it; I forewarn you; I shall not attack your territory, but should the English touch mine, from that point, and you defend me not, what opinion do you wish me to have of your conduct, other than that you have sold me, and struck me, by means of the English, whom you support, inasmuch as you require of me to spare Choueghen. Reflect well, I pray you, on that word you express, in the presence of all my children, your brethren.

The General's speech, after the Council. By a Belt.

Children. I cannot pass over, in silence, your apprehension that your brethren will declare against the English, and the manœuvres to which you have recourse to turn them aside from such a course. Some of you have given underground Belts to those of my children who have accepted my hatchet, with a view to engage them to remain neutral, and here is the proof: This message that you have given and which I give you back, because neither I nor my children can retain it. You did not even confine yourself to that; and you push your tenderness for the English so far as to exhort all my children in my presence to leave me to fight that nation all alone. Wherefore do you meddle with the matter I ask you? If your heart be English, and if you feel not your bowels yearning towards a Father, wherefore do you wish to disturb the obedience and tenderness good children must entertain for a good Father, when they are as much interested as I in the matter? I should very much wish you had remained quiet on your mats, when you cannot feel the interest you should have in acting otherwise. But I tell you that you will become suspected by me if you continue such speeches, and underground Belts against my interests. Should it happen that you hereafter give any, I engage all my children here present to bring them to me, and I rely upon their fidelity and affection.

Speech of the Senecas to the General. 25 August, 1745.

By a Belt.

Father: Be not surprised if we have not come to see you on our arrival. We knew you had a great deal of business. We met on the road our brethren, the Onondagas. We should be very glad to know what you said to them and what are your sentiments. We

Answer of the General to the Senecas; third of September, 1745.

By a Belt.

Children: I am delighted at the desire you feel to see me. You must not doubt but I felt an equal desire to see you. 'Tis true that business is rather considerable just now, but it will never prevent me seeing children who afford me pleasure.

have seen Mr de Beaucours at Montreal, who told us to come and see you, and that you would be very glad of the visit. We had nothing more urgent than to execute his word. We asked him for a little vermillion to appear before you, lest our Father should take us for ghosts, having the face pale, the rather as we do not know how we shall find him, and as, perhaps, he will be fighting the enemy. If that were the case, I should not remain quiet.

Your son, Joncaire, will inform you of every thing that has transpired in the Council of your brethren, the Five Nations, and of my sentiments in your regard, which will ever be the same.

You have done well to follow Mr de Beaucours' advice when he told you to continue your journey to me at Quebec. However you may appear before me, you would have always been well received. 'Tis not the face I regard; that is often deceitful; but the heart, which alone can give me pleasure. The uneasiness you felt in regard to the situation you might find me in on arriving at my house, affords me assurance of your attachment and fidelity. You owe me the one and the other, in return for the care I have always taken that you should live in peace with all your brethren. Children, I will continue in the same course as long as you will afford me evidence of a perfect submission to my will.

By another Belt.

Father: We have learned that a house belonging to you has been pulled down;[1] this Belt is to restore your spirits, and we are persuaded that you will find the secret of avenging yourself, being a great warrior. This we wish you may do, and we hope you will succeed.

By another Belt.

Children: 'Tis true the English have deprived me of a beautiful residence;[1] but I hope that the Master of Life will avenge me. That enemy has no views but to overpower you. Listen to my voice. Be on your guard, and distrust those who seek only to deceive you.

By another Belt.

Father: When you restored peace to the earth you told us not to meddle with whatever you may have to do with the English; this we always conformed to, our word being inviolable. Father, in proof of the truth of what I said, there is a man who has been taken by your children, the Ouyatanons and Peanguichias, since peace was concluded. This spring your children, the Miamis, Ouyatanons, Peanguichias, have struck me; I did not carry their hatchet back to them, as I always bore in mind what you recommended to me, to coöperate in the work of peace.

By another Belt.

Children: You have done well not to meddle with any of the affairs between me and the English, since I gave you peace.

I have taken good care to have restored to you the man belonging to your Nation who has been taken by my children, the Ouyatanons. I shall reprimand my children, the Miamis, Ouyatanons and Peanguischias for having struck you. You have done well to let your hatchet be; and I will recommend them not to forget that you are, like themselves, my children and consequently their brethren.

Children: In regard to the road of peace

[1] Meaning, Louisbourg. — Ed.

1745
26 July-3 Sept

Conference between M. de Beauharnois and some of the Five Nations. (Cover letter is dated 28 Oct 1745.) N.Y.COL.DOCS., 10: 22-26.

Father: We ask of you that the road of peace to Choueghen and Niagara, which you have cleared, be always open and unobstructed.

By another Belt.

Father: Be not surpised if I repeatedly begin my speech; I have no sense, but you can always rely, Father, that we shall be always peaceable, notwithstanding the invitations of the English, who have frequently endeavored to induce us to go and guard Choueghen, which we would not do. We are not like our brother, the 'Nondagué, who readily listens to their proposals. I am very glad that he hears me; I never speak in secret.

By another Belt.

Father: We have planted a Tree of Peace; we had made it as high as the clouds; you have raised its branches as high as the heavens, whilst its roots strike the centre of the earth, so that nothing can shake it. We beg of you to preserve it always in the same condition; on our side we will take care that nothing can damage it, so that all your children may be able to smoke undisturbed under its shade, and labor in the work of peace.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Father: We have a child* who heeds us not; he never ceases threatening us that he will leave our country; with that intention he has pulled down his house. Father: We pray you reprimand him. When he is among us everything goes well, and when he talks of going away, even the children are alarmed, all confiding in him for good times. Father: Be assured that no insult will ever be offered him; we are all ready to place ourselves in front of him, and will defend him on all occasions.

that I have laid out between my house and yours, my end has been always cleared; I have taken care to remove from it all the tufts (*fredoches*) that might incumber it; do the same at your end. The paths will be always free to you, and remember that you are always my children.

By another Belt.

I never weary of hearing my children talk when they speak well; they have sense enough to come to an understanding with their Father. This is evident, Children, from your refusal to listen to the solicitations of the English to guard their fort of Choueghen; if your brother, the 'Nondagué, has been there, he has allowed himself to be seduced. I think you will not follow his example. But I am persuaded that he will never return there again.

By another Belt.

Children: You cannot do better than to preserve the Tree of Peace which I have planted in you country; the loftiness of its branches, the verdure of its leaves, and the depth of its roots, prove that, on my side, I have done all that depended on me to preserve it in all its splendor; do the like henceforward, and nothing will ever shake it.

By three Strings of Wampum.

You, it is, who reared the child of whom you now complain. He will remain with you as long as the good of the service will not require me to recall him. I am persuaded of your affection for him, and of the quietness he secures you when in your country.

* M. de Joncaire.—Ed.

At a Council

House the 29th of July

His Excellency the Hono George Clinton

Mr Chief Justice Mr Murray

Mr Courtlandt Mr Moore

Mr Harmanden

A Commission under the Great Seal of this Province bearing Date the 20th Instant Constituting John Cotherwood Esqr Secretary of the Colony of New York and during the Absence of George Clarke the younger Esqr Secretary of the said Colony Empowering the said George Clarke the younger Esqr to constitute and appoint a sufficient Deputy or Deputies to Act in the said Office or Place of Secretary of the said Colony of New York as aforesaid and to Do and Perform all and every the Acts Matters and Things which to the said Office or Place of Secretary of the said Colony of New York doth or may appertain to be done and performed by the said George Clarke the younger Secretary as aforesaid as by the said Commission Reference being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear was this Day produced to the Board and read and ordered to be entered on the Minutes and is as follows.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c To all to whom these Presents shall Come Greeting

Whereas We Reposing Especial Trust and Confidence in the Fidelity Prudence and Circumspection of our Trusty and Well beloved George Clarke the younger Esqr: Do by these Presents for Us our Heirs and Successors Give and Grant unto the said George Clarke the younger Esqr the Office or Place of Secretary of our Colony of New York in America to have hold use occupy and enjoy the said Office or Place of Secretary of our Colony of New York aforesaid unto him the said George Clarke the younger himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies from time to time to be answerable for and during our Pleasure. And during the Absence of the said George Clarke the younger Do Appoint his sufficient Deputy or Deputies within our said Colony with all Fees Rights Profits Privileges and Advantages thereunto belonging in as full and ample Manner as any other Person or any other Secretary of our said Colony hath formerly held and enjoyed the same. And whereas the said George Clarke the younger is absent from the said Colony and resides in Great

[illegible] unto him the said John [illegible]
[illegible] Colony of our Colony of New York in [illegible]
[illegible] John Cathenwood Secretary of our Colony
[illegible] to make Ordain and Constitute by these [illegible]
[illegible] to have hold remain and enjoy the said Office or place of
our Colony of New York aforesaid unto him the said John
Cathenwood by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputy
whom he will be answerable for During the Absence of
said George Duke the Younger and until a sufficient Depu
appear personally in the said Colony properly authorized by his
Majesties Royal Commission or Warrant for the said John Cathenwood or of his suffi
Deputy or Deputies within our said Colony with all Fees Pro
Profits Dues and Advantages whatsoever thereunto
belonging in as full and ample manner as he the said Geo
Duke the Younger or any Secretary of our said Colony hath
formerly held and enjoyed or ought to have held and
enjoyed the same In Testimony whereof We have caused
these our Letters to be made Patents And the Great Seal of our
Province of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty
and Welbeloved Sir Jeffery Amherst Knight Our Captain General and
Governor in Chief of our Province of New York and the Territories
depending thereon Vice Admiral of the same and Colonel
of one of the Regiments of His Majesty's Land Forces
in North America at our City of New York the Fifteenth day of July in the Fifth Year
of our Reign And in the Year of our Lord One thousand
seven hundred and sixty five.

Clinton

Upon which, the usual Fees were demanded &c.
whereupon Mr Rivington applied for the Production of the Office
Book of Entry and Book of the Council.

Mr Livingston laid before the Board an Extract from the Journal of
the House of Representatives of the 16th Instant in Relation
to a Petition of Peter Wraxall Esq. in Relation
to Indians Lands containing Answers to which the Secretary had
been directed and also to contain Information concerning some Rumours spread the
Country to the Eastward of Albany and Schenectady of Hostile Intentions among
the Indians to the Westward of the Settlements of the Province

made themselves ready to attack
by several hundreds of their people to
on board some of the Great Kings ships of
with them to assist them in their Undertaking & to
be make Water from and the whole Island subject to
ing George over the Water but we have had Letters which
last from our Brethren at Albany which have taken several Great Guns
a Strong Fortification already and are in hopes to be Master of
Chief Town Andrews Island in a few Weeks, But that Victory
may not be confirmed, before we take it for. But the Account of the taking
Town is by this Ship that you brought it is to the Sons of Boston New
England which was taken from the French in North America,
thousands of them, and set them. Those that are taken from
are carried into Portsmouth and are. Seldom hear of them that
Mass. So that our Commissioners could not give Account
hear not of them till some time after, Besides the taking or loss
of a Ship is no more looked upon than to hear of the Death of Fellow
Subjects many have been taken in both Sides, But by the
Information Made by those Men the English got the better by a great
Deal considering they got the most Money, which is what the
Merchants fight for.

As to their going to Canada, We believed what they said to be the
Truth and that it was for the publick good and for the prosecution of
the Expedition against Crown Point, wished them a good Journey & safe Return
and that they might succeed in so the Governor of New York & Commissioners
of Indian Affairs would inform the Governor of Canada with which they were joined.
The Indians desired a Meal of Victuals from their Brethren;
as this is the Custom of the united Nations on their marching and to
Fellowship & Friendship: But the Officers had already been at great
Expence & Trouble in Entertaining & Feasting them, they gave them
Rum & Bread & Pork & Peas & Oatmeal & Flour & Biscuit to the Value of
about 40 or 50 Pounds Sterling, which they received with Thankfulness
and went off well pleased; But it was not sufficient Meal for
the whole of their Number. They Complained to me of the
Treatment of their Brethren at Albany, that they had promised Presents
and did not Give them at Albany, but would give them a
Present at Oswego.

The Indians returned to the Camp, Attended them with a

That as to the present Uneasiness
among the Six Nations The Committee Conceive
Necessary That his Excellency should have an Inte
this Field; And for the Defence and protection of the
Provision should be made for the Maintenance of a
Number of Batteaux to be Constantly watching the M
the Enemy; But as these Ends Cannot be Obtained without M
of the Assembly, the Committee were of Opinion that they shou
as soon as possible; and tho' it Cannot be Expected that a Sufficie
Number of them for transacting Business Can be had, Yet the
of the Time they now Stand adjourned to, that Circular Let
should be wrote to all of them to give their Attendance on Tuesd
the 13. of August next, In Order to proceed upon such Business
as his Excellency shall then have to lay before them.

At a Council at Hoslard's ordinary
in New York the 20th Day of August 1765.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton

Js.r Kennedy Esq.r
Js.r Chief Justice
Js.r Smith
W.m Bayard
Cad.e Colden

His Excellency Communicated to the Board A Letter from the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs of the 12.th Instant Inclosing
Advising the Return of some of the Mohawk Indians who
from Canada and of their being invited to take up the Hatchet
against the English and Between the Necessity of his Excy.
Visiting the said Nations of Indians this Fall.

Also a Copy of the Minutes of a Meeting of the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs of the 9.th and 12.th Instant
Containing what passed between the Indians of the
Nations that went to Canada, and the Governor Whereupon
Which Letter and Minutes were Read.

A Petition of Abraham Cuyler Esq.r Clerk of the
City of New York Merchant in behalf of John Dolan Cabin
Clerk of the King of Denmark Shipping Praying Leave to Ship on
Board the Brig Cloe Burthen 150 Tons in the Port of Hamm

of the Generals or of the Council which advises will be liable to exceptions that cannot be easily got over. The Wisest Men cannot foresee every accident that may defeat the best concerted measures & therefor unforeseen accidents must be guarded against by observing the general rules as well as those that are foreseen by special precaution

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Cadwallader Colden to ———

[Copy]

COLDINGHAM Aug 7th 1745

Sr

As I receive no manner of benefit since the War with France by the Survr Genl office & that I at this time have been at more than my common expence by my son Cadwallader's Marriage & settling besides the more than usual constant expence now in time of War of a large family it is necessary for me to mind my private business more carefully to avoid all the extraordinary expence I can & therefor I must desire of you from our friendship to my family to make my excuse to the Gentlemen of the Council in case they incline to require my attendance next Session since as I conceive there can be no necessity for it for the whole time of ye Session in going through the formalities of passing bills The attendance on the Council puts the Gentlemen who live in town to no extraordinary expence & there number is sufficient We in the country may therefor hope to be excused when there is no necessity but if it be thought requesite that some of us who live in the Country attend as Mr Livingstone did not attend last Session & has not in general given his attendance so often as I have & has not the same excuse which I have I hope my excuse may be preferr'd to his. I suppose that the Business of the Session is concerted before the meeting & when that is don as I take it the business of the Council is litle else besides formality

because we have no parties or disputes among us When ever my attendance shall be thought to be of real use I shall very cheerfully give it but when it is not so I hope it will not be insisted on or that Mr Livingstone & I be so far indulged as to give our attendance by turns As I am no way upon the reserve in giving any assistance at this time I shall freely tell you one thing which in my opinion ought to be thought of before the meeting of the assembly & measures concerted concerning it There is no doubt but that the taking of Cape Breton will give uneasy apprehensions to Canada & that they'l expect to be attacked next. They must of course think of every thing to prevent this I know of nothing in their power likely to be so effectual as inciting our own Indians to revolt against us which with the assistance of the French & French Indians would give us work enough at home And that the French are actually upon this project I think appears plainly enough by the conduct of our own Indians at this time. Our Indians the Mohawks in particular by all accounts are very much dissatisfied & have been so many years & several of them gon this summer to Canada under this ill disposition When I was among them above seven years since they were so & by all the Information I can obtain it has not lessen'd but increased It seems to me likewise certain that the Indians are so far from having any Confidence in the men who have the Commission for Indian affairs that they have an absolute diffidence of y^{m} Neither have the People of the County of Albany any confidence in them it is impossible then that the Indian affairs can be well managed in their hands It is not difficult to discover from what this arises but be it from what ever cause This Diffidence of it self makes it necessary to put the management into other hands & in my opinion the Indian affairs will be better managed by one or two than by such a number as now are in commission especially in time of War which requires in all urgent cases at least the greatest secrecy & greatest dispatch. There is no doubt it will be easier to find one or two men fit to be

intrusted then twenty as the case now is. Perhaps this may occasion a greater expence because when people serve the publick without any private view they'l expect a different pay from what will satisfy those who make up of publick imployment only to their private profit but be that expence what ever since it is necessary it must be provided for In my opinion it is more necessary for the defence of the province than the Fortifications about the City of New York It will be of immediat & certain use in securing the agriculture & trade whereas the use of those Fortifications can only be casual. I am likewise of opinion that his Excellency's Meeting with the Indians will not be of that use which is expected unless the present Disposition of the Indians be first taken off by a continued & assiduous application of such means as may be necessary for that purpose neither can he till this is don have such information as may be necessary to treat with them effectually

Now S^{r} if such an expence be so necessary as it appears to me it must be provided for what ever it be but I believe that if the money usually given to the Com^{rs} of Indian affairs for that Service & the Duties on the Indian Trade were put under proper regulation the extraordinary expence will not be so great as at first may be imagined.

Before I conclude I think it proper to inform you of some particulars with in my own knowlege which makes what I now propose seem absolutely necessary to me When I was in the Mohawks country I carried some men with me who were thought to have & pretended to have the greatest influence on the Indians & who still pretend to that influence & yet were so far from having any such influence that the Indians abhorr'd them & I found when I travell'd through the County of Albany in may last that every man with whom I conversed (not an Indian trader) have at this time the same opinion. I had likewise an opportunity to observe that the Indians naturally are not diffident of those who have not abused their confidence for the Indians trusted me on several

occasions in which the people of Albany then with me said it was rediculous to desire it of them & which they afterwards confess'd had never been allow'd to any of them & for these reasons I think that if the management of the Indian affairs were put into proper persons hands we will soon find a good effect from it

Now S^{r} if there be any resolution to take the Indian affairs under consideration next Session to any purpose like what I propose I will if desir'd cheerfully go to toun to give my assistance if my assistance shall be thought usefull from my formerly having taken as much pains to be inform'd of the Indian affairs & treaties both with the English & French but if nothing more is likely to pass the Council than the necessary money bills & the common affairs I hope for the reasons I have given I may be excused & for this purpose I beg of you (if you think it proper) to communicat what I now write to the Gentlemen of the Council

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From Benjamin Franklin

PHILAD^{e} Augt 15 1745

Sir

I receiv'd your Favour of the 20th past, with your medical Piece enclos'd the Reading of which gave me a great deal of Pleasure. I show'd it to our Friend Mr Bertram, who carried it home and, as he since tells me, is taking a Copy of it; His Keeping of it for that End has prevented my Showing it to any other Gentlemen as you desired; and hither to prevented my Writing to you upon it as I intended. But lest you should conclude me the very worst Correspondent in the World I shall delay no longer giving you some Thoughts that occurr'd to me in Reading of it; chusing rather to be blam'd for not writing to the Purpose, than for not Writing at all.

I am extreamly pleas'd with your Doctrine of the *Absorbent Vessels* intermix'd with the perspiratory Ducts

So that our Indians are it seems almost gained by the French to their Interest & if the most Effectual & Speedy care be not taken we must Expect to have them our Enemies as our Indians seem to be in so wavering a situation — We think it absolutely necessary that your Excell.y should come up here as soon as possible to meet the Six Nations & it will be proper in our Opinion that Commiss.rs of the Mass.tts Bay be then also present to endeav.r to take some new measures with the Six Nations & if it be then thought proper to prevail on them to take up the Hatchet ag.st the French — If this be not done the French will leave nothing unessayed to make them our Enemies in which they have already made two great progress — The French have so great a number of Indians in their Interest as makes our Indians fearful to offend them, especially as we do not provide for their safety & defence — As affairs are at present in this Critical posture it is absolutely necessary that the Assembly Enable your Excell.y to make more than Ordinary presents in order to which they should likewise Consider that the price of Goods is greatly advanced & that it will be necessary that the Warriours be called down here as well as the Sachems upon this Occasion — We hope the Assembly will at least resolve to raise money for a Fort at the Carrying place & to keep a proper number of men there for outscouts to protect our Frontiers in some measure ag.st the Enemy — If this be not done, that the Outscouts can have a Rendezvous it is impossible to keep any Parties out, so that our Country must then lie exposed to the Enemy even to the Gates of this City.

We think it both necessary & just that the Prov.ces of Virg.a Maryl.d & Penn.a should likewise send deputies here with presents to attend at this Meeting for this Affair concerns all the Provinces in an Especial manner — We are with the greatest Respect may it please your Excell.y

Your most Ob.t & most humble Ser.ts

Myndert Schuyler — Nich.s Bleecker — Dirck Ten Broeck — Hendrick Ten Eyck — Cornel.s Cuyler. Johan.s Lansing — J. Depeyster — Kilp.s Van Rensselaer Bijer Gerritse

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At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany the 9.th of August 1745.

Ten Mohawk & Tuscarora Sachems having been to Canada among those of the Six Nations to treat with the Gov.r of that Place returned from thence & bring the following account of what paped there with the Gov.r —— They say.

That Onondagos without consulting the other Six Nations renewed the Covenant they had formerly made with the Gov.r of Canada & did also frequently confer with the French Gov.r in private but what then paped or was transacted they are ignorant of. That the Gov.r told them that the French had taken an English Vessell & found Letters or Board which gave an Account that the English designed to take Canada & when they were Masters of that Country that then they intended to destroy the Six Nations. That when they had been four days at Montreal they heard some Indians Cry out as they usually do when they come from fighting which they expected were some Indians from the Southw.d who had been fighting ag.st

the Catawbaws, but looking out they were told that some Oranday Indians had two Scalps of Soy hahmon's wch surprized them very much: & immediately the Gov sent for them & enjoined them that he had sent out a Party of three Caghnawages, three Ochawenidies, & three Oronday to go as far as the head of the Otter Creek to see whether the English were building any Fortifications there; & that without his knowledge 30 Oronday were gone after them & had killed his Englishmen — They say that the Gov seemed to be very angry & told them, he had not given any Orders to his Indians to kill any white People in N. Engl.d but had told the Party he had sent out, to take a Prisoner for Intelligence if they cd conveniently do it. That the Gov of Canada turned the Orondax away & wd not suffer them to come into his house. — That the Gov told them that the Road shd always be open for them whatever might happen between him & the N England People.

They say that the Acct of the Surrender of Louisburg was brought to Montreal while they were there, & that a few days after an Express came from Quebec who was but one night by the way, to inform the Gov that two or three fisheries-boats were come up the River to Quebec & brought an Acct that they had seen two English Men-of-war in the River St Laurence wch they supposed to be part of a Fleet coming to take Quebec — That upon this News the Gov of Canada went down immediately from Montreal with 1000 men & left orders for half of the Militia to follow him — They say that they have been informed that three of the Miseequeek Indians were gone to N Engl.d to take a Prisoner — That Schonanda Sachim of Caghnawage told them the day that the News of the Surrender of Cape Breton came to Montreal that the Caghnawages were determined to assist their Father the Gov of Canada under whose protection they live agt all Attempts wch shall be made agt him — That the Onondage Sachems told the Gov of Canada that they expected he wd in no wise molest Oswego — That if he did, perhaps their Affections wd turn agt him — That the French shd think themselves well off to have two Forts along the same Lake wch wd they ought to be satisfy'd.

That they asked the Gov of Canada about the English People who were taken Prisoners at the Back of Pennsa & that the Gov answered them he had not heard any thing of it.

That the Caghnawages have promised the Gov of Canada to send 100 men to the Assistance of Quebec — That the Gov of Canada did not give them Presents so large as usual, giving for reason that the English had blocked up the River so that their Vessels cd not get in.

At a Meeting of the Commrs of Indian Affairs the 12th of August 1745.

The Interpreter informed this Board that a Family Mohawk Indian who came from Canada informed him that when they were there the Gov told them as follows.

Children — You gave the English Liberty at first to build a Trading House at Oswego, but instead thereof they built a strong House —

that it may unexceptionably become one Govt (for his Majesty's Interest) to adventure another to the privatest manner of that without the exactest scrutiny that other may not be fully apprized of — that Govr Clinton may not think it proper to go up to Albany tile he can be informed that the other Indians are returned from Canada I think is at least probable — But I wd beg leave to add this further remark that as the Indians are known never to forgive an Injury Especially in regard to their Lands, I cannot but be of opinion that the utmost care ought now also to be taken to make the Mohawkes Easy by wholly removing their discontents for the Govr Corlys general Conduct may scarce merit to be approved of, yet in that one Action of destroying the Albany Bykes Patent for the Land that these Indians complained they were abused in, has ever appeared to me to be highly justifyable in regard to the Indians tho' what further views he might have in the action I cannot say.

But having this present occasion of writing I cannot but further observe that our Council by the decease of S. Preston & C. Plumstead & J Guffitt, declining is become very thin & I think at least 3 or 4 Members ought to be added to it without delay of which two at the very least ought to be of those called Quakers such as the Govr may think fit to choose without insisting very particularly on their abilities — I am wth sincere respect the Govrs Obed faithful Friend

James Logan.

Commrs of Indian Affairs to Govr Clinton.

May it please your Excellency, Albany Augt 12th 1745

We have recd your Excellency's Letter of the 31st of July wth a paragraph of Govr Shirley's Letter there inclosed & have considered of the same — When we recd your Excellency's Letter we had already sent two Indians to the Northward to enquire who were the Authors of this Murder, & they brought us an Authentic Acct that it was committed by some of the Orondacs — We have formerly mentioned to your Excellency & we daily expected some Mohawk Indians from Canada & resolved to wait their Arrival before we sent our Interpreter to the Six Nations about the said Murder committed in N Engld — The Mohawkes returned last Friday & we examined them concerning what passed between the Indians of the Six Nations & the French Govr, when they informed us of Sundry particulars the Minutes whereof we send here inclosed — but they were either afraid or ashamed to tell us the Truth — Since wch our Interpreter has sounded a Trusty Man of the Mohawkes in private who informed him of what we believe has actually passed at Canada the Contents of wch is contained in the inclosed Minutes of this date. Your Excellency will thereby perceive that the Canada Indians have all taken up the Hatchet agt the English so that there is now an End of the Neutrality wth the Indians & we must expect to be attacked by them as soon as they conveniently can — But what is still worse is that the French Govr is about setting our Indians agt us, wch it seems he has made the chief point at this Meeting & has actually offered them the Hatchet agt us wch they have not refused, but told him that they wd consider of it at Onondago & then give him their Answer —

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So that our Indians are it seems almost gained by the French to their Interest & if the most Effectual & Speedy care be not taken we must Expect to have them our Enemies as our Indians seem to be in so wavering a situation - - - We think it absolutely necessary that your Excell.y shd come up here as soon as possible to meet the Six Nations & it wd be proper in our Opinion that Commiss.rs of the Mass.tts Bay be then also present to endeav.r to take some new measures wth the Six Nations & if it be then thought proper to prevail on them to take up the Hatchet ag.st the French - If this be not done the French will leave nothing unessayed to make them our Enemies in wch they have already made two great progress - The French have so great a number of Indians in their Interest as makes our Indians fearful to offend them, especially as we do not provide for their safety & defence - As affairs are at present in this Critical posture it is absolutely necessary that the Assembly Enable your Excell.y to make more than ordinary presents in order to wch they shd likewise Consider that the price of Goods is greatly advanced & that it will be necessary that the Warriours be called down here as well as the Sachems upon this Occasion - - We hope the Assembly will at least resolve to raise money for a Fort at the Carrying place & to keep a proper number of men there for Outscouts to protect our Frontiers in some measure ag.st the Enemy - If this be not done, that the Outscouts can have a Rendezvous it is impossible to keep any Parties out, so that our Country must then lie exposed to the Enemy even to the Gates of this City.

We think it both necessary & just that the Prov.ces of Virg.a Maryl.d & Penn.a shd likewise send deputies here wth presents to attend at this Meeting for this Affair concerns all the Provinces in an Especial manner - We are wth the greatest respect may it please your Excell.y

Your most Ob.t & most humble Ser.ts

Myndert Schuyler - Nich.s Bleecker - Dirck Ten Broeck - Hendrick Ten Eyck - Cornel.s Cuyler. Johan.s Lansing - I. Depeyster - Step.n Van Rensselaer Bijer Gerritse

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At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany the 9th of August 1745.

Ten Mohawk & Tuscarora Sachims having been to Canada among the Six Nations to treat with the Gov.r of that Place returned from thence & bring the following account of what paped there with the Gov.r - They say -

That Onondagon without consulting the other Six Nations renewed the Covenant they had formerly made with the Gov.r of Canada & did also frequently confer wth the French Gov.r in private but what then paped or was transacted they are ignorant of. That the Gov.r told them that the French had taken an English Vessell & found Letters or board which gave an Account that the English designed to take Canada & when they were Masters of that Country that then they intended to destroy the Six Nations.

That when they had been four days at Montreal they heard some Indians Cry out as they usually do when they come from fighting which they expected were some Indians from the Southw.d who had been fighting &

the Cataraquas, but hearing out they were told of by Cachinnon's Sch. surprized them very much told them that he had sent out a Party of three Monday to go as far as the head of the Otter Creek to see whether any Fortifications there; & that without his knowledge his English Indians had killed his English Indians — They say that the Gov. had not given any Orders to his Indians to kill any Party he had sent out, to take a Prisoner for the Gov. of Canada turned the Onondax away — That the Gov. told them that the Road shd. always be open for them whatever might happen between him & the N England People.

They say that the Acct. of the Surrender of Louisburg was brought to Montreal while they were there, & that a few days after an Express came from Quebec who was but one night by the way, to inform the Gov. that two or three fishery-boats were come up the River to Quebec & brought an Acct. that they had seen two English Men-of-war in the River St. Laurence wch. they supposed to be part of a Fleet coming to take Quebec — That upon this News the Gov. of Canada went down immediately from Montreal with 1000 men & left orders for half of the Militia to follow him — They say that they have been informed that three of the Missisquecck Indians were gone to N Engld to take a Prisoner — That Schonanda Sachim of Caghnawage told them the day that the News of the Surrender of Cape Breton came to Montreal that the Caghnawages were determined to adopt their Father the Gov. of Canada under whose protection they live ag.st all Attempts wch. shall be made ag.st him — That the Onondage Sachems told the Gov. of Canada that they expected he wd. in no wise molest Oswego — That if he did, perhaps their Affections wd. turn ag.st him — That the French shd. think themselves well off to have two Forts along the same Lake wch. wd. they ought to be satisfy'd.

That they asked the Gov. of Canada about the English People who were taken Prisoners at the Back of Penns.a & that the Gov. answered them he had not heard any thing of it.

That the Caghnawages have promised the Gov. of Canada to send 100 men to the Assistance of Quebec — That the Gov. of Canada did not give them Presents so large as usual, giving for reason that the English had blocked up the River so that their Vessels cd. not get in.

At a Meeting of the Commrs. of Indian Affairs the 12th. of August 1745.

The Interpreter informed this Board that a Family Mohawk Indian who came from Canada informed him that when they were there the Gov. told them as follows.

Children — You gave the English Liberty at first to build a Trading House at Oswego, but instead thereof they built a Strong House —

& afterw^ds they have surrounded it wth a Stone Wall & mounted Cannon thereon, wch they have done only to destroy you — You cant fly to me for Protection but to stop you there & kill you — You escaped destruction very narrowly last Winter when the English designed to murder you.

Children — I expect the English will certainly attack me & therefore in order to defend myself ag^st them, I have given the Hatchet to all the Indians under my Protection ag^st the English, who have all of them taken it up & promised to defend me ag^st the English to the utmost of their Power, & I have sent for all the upper Nations to come down here & to assist me as I have occasion for them — I have just now told you that the English design to destroy all your Nations & that you are on the very brink of Destruction — wherefore out of the tender Regard I have for you, I desire you will come & live in my Country where I will receive you wth open Arms — And now I desire you will take up the Hatchet against the English to assist me ag^st them — Then he laid down a large Black Belt of wampum with the Figure of a Hatchet in it.

Our Indians answered the Govr that they w^d take the Belt of Wampum wth them & consider of it at Onondago in a Full Council of the Six Nations & then give him their Answer.

The said Indian also informed the Interpreter — that the Caghnawages took up the Hatchet ag^st the English at Montreal in the presence of the Sachems of the Six Nations then there; & afterwards the Caghnawages desired our Mohawks to join wth them in the War ag^st the English — & gave them a Belt of wampum to carry home to their Castle to consider of it, & then to send them their Answer.

Govr Clinton to Govr Thomas

New York 24th Augt 1745.

Sir,

By the Copies herewith inclosed you will judge what a wavering & fickle disposition the United Nations of Indians in league wth the respective British Colonies on the Continent are at length brought to through the indefatigable Industry & delusive Artifices & Intrigues of the French & will thence conclude how much it imports their respective Gov^rs to unite their Force & Councils in order to defeat their destructive Schemes.

The French of Canada from the late Success of the British Arms in the Conquest of the Island of Breton, no doubt are become apprehensive that we have views of penetrating further into their Country (as I hope the case may be) & making them stile more sensible of British Resentment — As no Acquisition can be of such infinite Advantage to their Colonies it must therefore be a Matter we have all most reason[illegible] at least, & the French most terrible Idea of It behoves them therefore to exert their profoundest Policy & Craft in pursuing at all ventures such measures as may be most likely to frustrate any such attempts & direct direct that Torrent wch they may imagine seems ready to overwhelm them — And

The we must Say that but Very few have been here this Summer who we Believe Came only as Spies and not for any Trade that we know of

We hope our fleet may have the good fortune to Take their Ships which if they do the goods they Can spell purchase we believe would be a Little Service to them

We heartily wish it were in our power to Cause the Indians murtherer to be delivered up for Satisfaction made for their Crime but at present can do nothing but By Intreaty unless the Goods Join with them

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany the 2d July 1765

Five Sachems of the Mahawk nation appeared At the board and Say as follows —

Brethren

The enemies are the principall occasion of our people going to Canada this Summer and we expected that they would have Given you Early notice of what were Intended them but as they have not yet done it we have thought proper to come down here to acquaint you with what we know of that affair Last winter you sent Some of our People to Canada as Spies who when they were there were Seized by the Cayhunnages & when our people were thus Led by the Cayhunnages & Shawanders Called our people together and Excused themselves for the Ill usage they gave those that were sent them Last winter & told them that they were determined to keep peace & friendship with them and Said also that they had heard that the English had Like to have destroyed them Last winter But that they were Glad to be informed since that it was not all over and at the same time they told our people that if any of them were Inclined To come & Live among them they should be Gladly receivd By them whereupon they Gave this Belt of wampum The Govr of Canada told our people that the road to this Country Should always be open for us & he expected that his people Should also by have the Same Liberty to go to our Country

Present
Gr. Bleeker
Jno Livingston
Peter Gansevoort
Jno Bleeker
Jacob Ten Eyck
Dirk T. Broeck

Brethren

We ordered our people when they went to Canada that
Case the Govr of Canada should propose any thing to them they
not Give any answer thereto but offer up answer to the Sachems
at Home & In pursuance of that Ordr they had not Given the Govr
answer but referred it to their Sachims at home

Brethren . . . . . we have you know very well for a Long time p.
past Held Friendship with ye french Indians and have Lately Entered
a Covenant with them to remain neuter In the war between the English &
French which Covenant they have broken by taking up the Hatchet
We the Sachems going down to Quebick to assist ye English we would
propose one thing to you whether it would not be best that we should
by a Deputation to bring the french Indians back to their people
III 91 ye Govr of Canada in order thereto or we should Send Some of our people
to Crown point to Speak with Some french Indians abt their desire

Brethren — Some time ago one of our people who Lives at Cayahoge came
here to Speak with the Govr & he told us that you had Sent a belt of wam
by him to desire all those of ye 6 nations who Live there to come back
to their own Country In which you have done very well we have likewise
Sent a Belt of the same wam upon the same Subject

Brethren . . . When the Grand Govr Gott the news of taking Cape Breton
for the 6 nations that were there & told them that the English
had taken Cape Breton & that he would defend them as of ye English
all most of his people that as for his own Indians he was sure of their
and as to the 6 nations he should not ask them for assistance but if
them would Go to assist him they might but yet it was but right the
Children Should assist their Father that as the Cagnawages
Johannides took up the Hatchet & after that Deganondo
Sachim Likewise told the Govr of Canada he would assist him

The Commissioners answered them Brethren

We have heard what you have said & you have done well to
us with what has passed at Canada as to the Invitation of ye French Ind
47. that they would have you welcome if any of you would come to
their Country we Expect that you will take no notice of that but
Your Native Country among ys Brethren

The french Indians you say have Broken the
made with them So that you must don be convinced that
people and not at all be

Indians to beg to know them each of performance of y[e]
Gov[r] could not think it proper at the time that you should go to recon-
mend for the purpose because your going there could not have
any Good effect for those Indians had only sent you to the
Indians at Canada but expect a letter like from Gov[r] to call
down the Nations to meet him as and that he will Speake to you
all at one time or Consigne. [illegible] the Gov[r] of Canada when
he Spoke to them about their offer that he delivered them a Large
belt of wampum with Hatchet figured thereon that after
their war over the Mohawks took the onandagas Cayugas to
task for their behaviour when he Seamed to [illegible] much displeased
& told them he would not do what he promised.

III
92

They Desire that their names may not be mentioned in their
Speech but that the onandagas should be told that the French
Indians have hurt of late.

Lieut
Wm Taylor
Ens[n] Blacker
Ty[r] Blacker
Jon[a] Gardner
Dirk T. Brower
Hum[y] Lansing

Whereas by y[e] Comm[n] & Engag[t] this
Day

The Board received a Letter from his Excellency y[e] Gov[r] of
Canada y[e] Comm[rs] to Lieu[t] y[e] Interpreter to bring down the
Cauldos & Indians that his Excellency at Niagara y[e] 4 of
October next to renew their Engagements with him
In Comm[n] according to which the Interpreter the following
Instructions

Mr Jacobus Blacker

You are to set out to morrow to go to the six nations
to invite them down here to meet his Excellency at this place
on the 4th day of October next and you are to stay your self and
come down with the Indians you must likewise according
to custom take care that provisions be ready at Burnetts
field when you come down with the Indians. If you can
find out that any of the nations have taken belts
from y[e] Govern[r] of Canada you must desire them to bring
them down to me.

This bound Agreed with Anthony Blecker for
£8:- to go with the Interpreter to bring down the Indians
& he is to find his own horse

[illegible] to beg to know [illegible] of your performance of
[illegible] not think it proper at the time that you should go to
[illegible] for the purpose because your young men [illegible] not have
any Goods if not for the Indians and they expect you to the
[illegible] as [illegible] Desire you'll attend [illegible] from you &
[illegible] to meet them as [illegible] they will speak to you
as at [illegible] Consequence [illegible] the Gov.r of Canada when
he Spoke to them about their affairs that he Gave them a Large
belt of Wampam with Hatchet Signed thereon that after
their war was over the Wolf would look the onondagas Sachems to
take for the Covenant when he Seemed to [illegible] and
told them he would not do what he promised

They desire that there names may not be mentioned in their
affair as that the onondagas should see that they much
Displease have [illegible]

Memd.m of y.e Comm.rs Journey to Lake

That Day came a Letter from his Excellency y.e Governr
desiring y.e Comm.rs to send y.e Interpreter to bring down the
Canada Indians that his Excellency might Confer with y.e Chiefs
of those Nations in order to renew their Engagements with him
The Comm.rs Accordingly Sent the Interpreter the following
Instructions

Mr. Jacobus Blacker

You are to set out to morrow to go to the Six nations
to invite them down here to meet his Excellency at this place
on the 4th day of October next and you are to stay your self and
come down with the Indians you must likewise according
to Custom take Care that provisions be ready at Burnetts
field when you come down with the Indians If you can
find out that any of the Nations have taken Belts
from y.e Govern.r of Canada you must desire them to bring
them down here.

Thus Concluded Agreed with Anthony Blecker for
£8:— to go with the Interpreter to bring down the Indians
& he is to find his own horse

Lt. Genl Lansingh
Lieut. Blecker
Ens.n Blecker
Capt. Genl Dirck H. Brinck
Lieut. Lansingh

Pr. Saml
Wm: Cuyler
John Lansing
Jun.r Jno. Brodhead
Gualter Bleeker
Jacob V. Renssel.r

[illegible] Gov.r at Albany ye 30 Aug.t 1744

May it please your Excellency

We have rec.d your Excellencys letter of y.e 23 Instant & have accordingly to your Excellency ord.s this morning sent the Interpreter to Query down the Indians to meet your Excellency here on y.e 4 of October next, herein inclosed is an Accot of Goods &c.d the people who resided in y.e Senneka's Country last year over & above y.e allowance made them by us for that purpose amounting to £23:10. as also a Certificate of their Service there for the term of one year for which they are to have accordingly agreed with us by yours Excellencys ord.r y.e Sum of £100: which Sums we desire your Excellency to recommend to y.e [illegible] for payment.

III
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We are Sorry to hear y.t the Assembly have allowed £1000 for presents to y.e Indians it being not Sufficient Same & more Especially as y.e price of goods is much advanced we are in hopes that Assembly will y.t session be Voted additional Sum for that purpose

The following Certificate sent to his Excellency

We do hereby Certify that myndt Winnp & Philip Reyle have resided at the Senneka Country in the Service of y.e Govr from y.e 10 aug.t 1744 to y.e 10 aug.t 1745 as useful as without our hands y.e 30 aug.t 1745

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Dr. Slack
with compliments of
J. P. Norris
"Hawthorne Press."

THE

JOURNAL OF

ISAAC NORRIS,

(AFTERWARDS SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY,)

DURING A TRIP TO ALBANY IN

1745,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF A TREATY HELD THERE
IN OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED ON THE HAWTHORNE PRESS.
1867.

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1867

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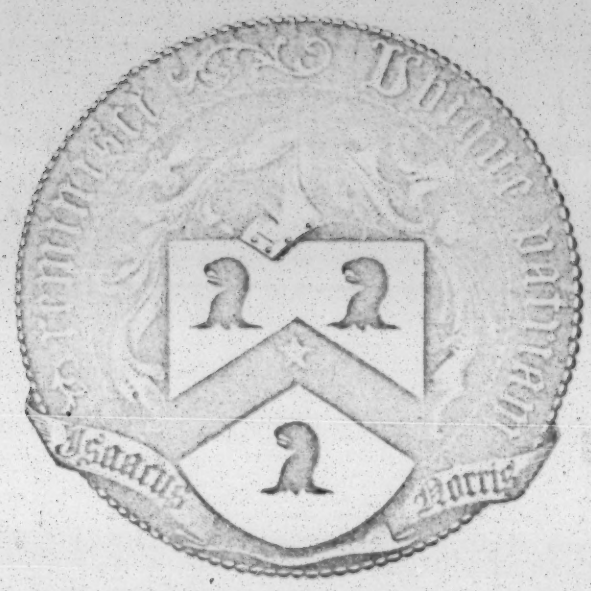
Ayer 5172



TO

GEORGE W. NORRIS M.D.

THIS BOOK IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

BY HIS NEPHEW

J. P. NORRIS.

PREFACE.

This book contains an account of a journey to Albany in 1745, and of a treaty with the Indians, held there in October of that year. It comprises the Journal kept by Isaac Norris, (afterwards Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly,) who was appointed one of the Commissioners to attend that treaty.

At the period at which this Journal was written, a very peculiar system of abbreviations was used in printing and in writing. In the original manuscript of this Journal, the words "the," "which," "where," "Governor," "Commissioner," etc., are the ones most frequently abbreviated, and these appear in almost every line of it. I have thought it advisable to omit

all these abbreviations, and to print the words in full. No punctuation of any kind was used in the original manuscript, and the sentences were frequently a page in length. I have punctuated it, and divided the sentences as much as could be done without altering the text--which has been scrupulously preserved.

A biographical sketch of the Speaker has been added. It is an abridgement of a sketch that appeared in the "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," which was written by my father, Isaac Norris Esq.

This Journal now appears in print for the first time, and but a small edition is printed.

In conclusion, I beg the indulgence of the reader for the style in which this book is printed. If it be remembered that it was done on a small hand press, by an amateur, and that he was his own compositor, pressman, and proof-reader, I think that perhaps too much excellence will not be expected.

1424 Walnut St.
March 15, 1867. J. P. NORRIS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBERS OF THE SEVERAL TRIBES OF INDIANS AT THE TREATY AT ALBANY IN OCTOBER, 1745.

Mohawks	163
Oneidas	75
Tuscaroras	87
Onondagoes	81
Cayougas	56
	462

Among the Senecas there raged a very severe distemper, by which many died, so that none came down.

There came of the River (Hudson) Indians about fifty.

JOURNAL.

September, 1745.--George Clinton, Governor of New York, having received advices from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany; that the Indians of the Five Nations had been to Canada, and in a treaty with the French Government, had been requested to take up the hatchet, (as they call it,) against the English. Which request was made by throwing a belt of wampum on the ground, with the figure of a hatchet wrought in it; and that some of the Indians had taken up the belt and told the Governor of Canada that they would carry it to the Councilors at Onondogo, where, after a conference with their Five Nations, they would return him

their answer. Upon which, and some other advices relating to the Indians, Governor Clinton wrote to our Governor, who called the Assembly, and the Governor and Assembly appointed: Thomas Lawrence, Member of Council; John Kinsey, Speaker of Assembly; Isaac Norris, Member of Assembly; to go to Albany as Commissioners from this province, to meet the Indians at a treaty appointed by the Governor of New York, to be held there on the 4th of October next.

September 26, 1745.--We waited on the Governor, who delivered to Thomas Lawrence the Commission which he had executed and a Letter of Instructions under the Lesser Seal; and after about an hour's conference on that and other subjects, we parted, and in the evening I went home.

September 27.--I left Fair Hill about 10 o' clock, and called at Stenton, where I staid about half an hour; then crossed to Frankford, where Charles Norris (with Sam, a negro,) staid for me. Charles went with me as far as Bristol, where we overtook our com-

panions, Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey, Commissioners; and Conrad Weiser, Interpreter. Also James Read, Lewis Williams, and John Lawrence.

Charles Norris left us after dinner, and we proceeded on our journey, and in good time got to Trenton. Governor Morris sent us word at the ferry that he should be glad to see us. Upon which we called at his house on our way to Trenton, and after about half an hour's stay with the Governor, we walked to the town, where the Chief Justice, Martyn Worrell, supped with us.

September 28.--Set out from Trenton about 9 o' clock. Dined at Kingston, and got early into Brunswick, where we lodged.

September 29.--Left Brunswick about 9 o' clock. Dined at Elizabethtown Point, where we left our chaises and horses; and in the afternoon walked about three miles (after passing the ferry) on Staten Island, where we lodged.

September 30.--Having hired Captain Dehart's boat, we got into her by 7 o' clock, and

passed Kill Van Kill against the tide of flood, and with the remainder of the flood, and but little wind, we got to New York just as the tide was spent. Here we met Captain Abraham Tunda's sloop, with all our stores on board, waiting for us in the North River at Ellison's Dock, and we had scarcely got on board before a slight wind sprung up; so that without going on shore at New York we set sail against the ebb tide, and in the night anchored over against Verplanks, at the entrance of the Highlands.

October 1.--Cold morning, and smart North West wind. We turned at the flood, and anchored about half way through the Highlands. The wind continued in the night, and with the next flood we got through them, and came to anchor a little above the Fishkill.

October 2.--The wind continuing against us, we turned up with the morning flood to Poughkeepsie, and with the night tide to Klinee Sopus Island.

October 3.--Fine southerly breeze, but very foggy. We got under sail pretty early, but

not being able to see our way for the fog, we soon run aground, where we lay until 11 o' clock A. M., when the wind still continuing fair, with a fresh breeze, and clear, fine weather, we had a very pleasant passage up to Albany, where we arrived about 12 o' clock at night.

October 4.--This morning Stephen Bayard came on board our sloop, and soon after Philip Livingston Jr., with an invitation to us (Commissioners) to lodge at his house; and then he went on shore to leave us to dress. After breakfast we dressed and went on shore --Philip Livingston staying for us at the river's side. We went on shore about 10 o' clock, with Livingston, to his house. About 12 o' clock we went to the Governor of New York and showed him our Commission, which he ordered his Secretary to copy, and handed us the original. The Secretary brought us a copy, which we examined and signed. In the afternoon Lieutenant Governor Walcott and Colonel Stanley, Commissioners from Connecticut, came to Albany.

October 5.--This day Colonel Stoddard, Jacob Wendall, Samuel Wells, and Thomas Hutchinson, Commissioners from New England, came in. Dined at Renssleur's, the Patroon's, about a mile out of town. It being a general invitation to the Governor of New York and almost all the gentlemen of the place, we had a large and plentiful dinner. In the evening some of the Indians desired to see us. We gave them a dram, and told them we were glad to see them; and then they went away.

This day the Governor invited us to a meeting between him and the Indians, to bid them welcome. Before the Indians came in, the Governor made some objections to our sitting or treating with our hats on. We (the other Commissioners and Indians just coming in) chose to withdraw for the present. Thomas Lawrence staid.

October 6.--Towards evening several Indians came to the tavern to see us. They told us two of the barrels of powder which were given last year at Lancaster, were dam-

aged, and that both of them fell to the Cayougas; and they desired we would consider of it, and hoped we would make them reparation. We told them the powder which was given last year, was given as well on the part of Virginia and Maryland, as well as our province; and we could not tell whose powder it was that was damaged, and that as this was not a proper place to say more upon that head, we would leave it to be considered upon. To which they answered they were willing to put us in mind of it, and were content that it should rest under consideration.

October 7.--This morning Murray came to our lodgings to request (from the Governor of New York) that we would attend a Committee of his Council, with the Commissioners from the other Colonies, in order to confer upon the heads proper to be said to the Indians; and whether it would be most agreeable to the several Commissioners to treat jointly or separately with them.

Murray and Horsmandon, of the Govern-

or's Council, with all of the Commissioners from the several Colonies, met at about 10 o' clock, and after a conference of about two hours, we--Kinsey and myself--(treating with our hats on, as we afterwards did throughout the whole treaty,) agreed to treat separately for our province--all the others joining in one speech to be made by the Governor of New York. But they desired we would let one of our number be with them, upon drawing up what was to be said to the Indians. They produced, and read at this meeting, the heads of the speech proposed to the Governor, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs--which was agreed by them to be the foundation of what the Governor should say. We objected to their pressing the Indians to take up the hatchet immediately.

October 8.--The Commissioners from New England and some of the Governor of New York's Council, examined five Indians, to endeavor to find out the author of the alarm among the Mohawks last winter.

There was a report spread among the Mo-

hawks last winter, that the English had agreed to cut them all off by suprise.

October 9.--The Commissioners having yesterday sent for our Interpreter without asking our leave or consent, we ordered him if he was at any time afterwards sent for, not to go without having had an application first made to us. Upon which Murray, (one of the Governor's Council,) this morning came in the name of the Governor of New York, to excuse what had been already done; and he desired our leave for our Interpreter to assist them this day, in their inquiry into the author of the alarm among the Mohawks--which we readily consented to.

The Indians laid the origin of that false alarm upon one Andrew Petar, an old Dutchman; but the said Andrew denied on oath that he knew anything of it--and all believed him. It now appeared pretty clear that Indian Henry, a Mohawk, raised it.

October 10.--We invited the Massachusetts and Connecticut Commissioners, and several gentlemen to dine with us, viz: Philip Living-

ston, Senior and Junior, Captain Rutherford, Lechmore, several gentlemen, and the Patroon, who did not come--the Governor of New York having invited him previously. Immediately after dinner, the Governor of New York spoke to the Indians in behalf of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, (the speech was a very long one, and was penned by Horsmandon,) from the Patroon's town house door,--the Indians on boards in the street. They finished about dusk.

The speech was read (before the Governor spoke it,) to all the Commissioners from the several Colonies; and we were invited to the treaty, but having before concluded it would be most advantageous for us to treat separately, and the Governor of New York having made some objections to our treating with our hats on, John Kinsey and myself declined going to it.

October 11.--Having asked the Governor of New York to let us treat separately, and he consenting, we this day delivered to him what we intended to say to the Indians. He

said he would read it, and give us his sentiments to-morrow morning.

October 12.--The Governor of New York sent back our speech to the Indians, to which he said he had no objection.

The Indians gave the Governor and Commissioners their answer. The ceremony of the hall being accommodated by the Governor and gentlemen from the other Colonies treating with their hats on, we went to this day's treaty.

Dined, upon an invitation, with the Massachusetts Commissioners.

Towards evening we asked the Governor of New York to let us have the 14th instant to ourselves, to treat with the Indians--which he agreed to.

Supped with Colonel Keyler, Mayor of Albany.

October 13.--Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey, myself, the Patroon, Philip Livingston Jr., James Read, and Lewis Evans, rode to the Cohoee Falls. We returned to the Patroon's about 4 o' clock P. M.--where we all dined, and came to town in the evening.

The Governor of New York gave his presents to the Indians about 10 o' clock A. M., and at night the Indians had a War Dance.

October 14.--The Massachusetts Commissioners having last night received an express, that a party of French and Indians had attacked a small fort in New England, at a place called the Great Meadow; they desired a hearing of the Governor of New York this morning. To which the Governor invited us, and we went. The Commissioners of Massachusetts pressed the Governor closely, that he would call upon the Five Nations to take up the hatchet against the French and Canada Indians immediately. Which the Governor declined, by saying that the outsettlements in New York Colony are in no condition to resist an invasion at present; and therefore pressing the Five Nations to take up the hatchet immediately would only be to bring the war to our own doors; which (considering their present situation,) he would not do, but that he would lay it before the Assembly at their next sitting.

Immediately after this meeting was over, we spoke to the Indians, and in the afternoon received their answer.

In the evening the Governor of New York returned to New York.

October 15.--This morning we sent for the Indians to give them some presents which we had got for them. About 10 o' clock A. M. we told them--by word of mouth only--to this effect:

--That though we had spoken to them yesterday, yet we had this further to say:

--That they had several belts in their hands from their Brother Onas, to which they had not yet given any answers--particularly in what related to Peter Chartiers, and the party which had gone against the Catawbas,--which we recommended to them, that they would consider them as soon as possible, and bring us an answer in the spring.

--That when the Governor and Assembly sent us to treat with them they considered that the winter was approaching, and the Indians, our brethren, might be in want of some

things necessary for them. Therefore they had ordered a sum of money to be laid out for their use, and we had accordingly purchased and brought them some goods to clothe them; and some powder and lead for them to supply themselves with provisions.

--That this being all we had say to them at this time, we wished them a good journey home.

They answered:

--That the affairs of Peter Chartiers and the Catawbas were so mixed together that they could not separate them, but that they would consider them both as soon as possible, and bring their answer in the spring.

--That they wished Brother Onas well home, and made him a present of a few skins. There were several "Yo hahs," upon which we parted.

Having this morning finished our treaty with the Indians, we left Albany about 12 o' clock, and about half past 1 o' clock got aboard our sloop--which we had before sent over the Overslaugh, about five miles below

Albany. Got under sail with a reefed main-sail, with a high North West wind; and at 6 o' clock got to Claverack, where we went on shore at our Captain's house, and supped there. In the night it blew very hard, so that we could not make sail.

October 16.--Made sail about daylight, with a pretty high wind at North West. Clear and cold. As the day rose it proved fine weather. The wind held until we came to Crum Elbow, at about 1 o' clock, then it fell flat calm; and in a little while a small, slight wind sprung up, with which, by the help of the tide, we got within about two miles of Doctor Coldon's house--about three miles short of the entrance into the Highlands--where we came to anchor in the night.

October 17.--Early this morning we put Lewis Wane ashore at Coldon's. Some small, variable winds about noon. As the tide failed we got to anchor about half way through the Highlands, (about two miles short of the place where we anchored at going up;) where we went on shore, and with the afternoon tide

got to Haverstraw.

October 18.--Light breeze. We got under sail before day. It soon fell calm, and we tided it to Frederick Phillip's, where we went on shore, to a small fish house by the river's side. Thomas Lawrence, going first on shore, saw Philip's son on the beach, but he did not ask him up to his father's house, about a quarter of a mile off, so after a little stay we went aboard again. About 3 o' clock, with a small southerly breeze, we got under sail. Towards night it increased into a high wind, and made a deep sea. We anchored, at 9 o' clock, about a mile from New York.

October 19.--Early this morning we came to New York. Peter V. B. Livingston met us as the sloop came to the dock, and we all went up to breakfast with him. John Kinsey and myself dined with him.

About 3 o' clock P. M. we set out, and crossed the bay with a high South East wind, deep sea, and some rain. At 5 o' clock we got to the Point House--where we lodged.

We left Thomas Lawrence and his son at New York.

October 20.--We set out about 8 o' clock. Dined at Brunswick, and at night reached Trenton Ferry.

Cloudy until about 10 o' clock this morning, then clear and cool. Fine travelling weather, and good roads.

At Brunswick we left Conrad Weiser.

October 21.--Clear. Pretty high North West wind. Cold. Set out about 8 o' clock this morning. As the day rose it grew cloudy and colder. About 2 o' clock I reached Fair Hill, and found my family in good health.

THE END OF THE JOURNAL.

[illegible] General Assembly till the 15th day of [illegible]
[illegible] to Elsewise without further Notice —

At Council at the City of [illegible]
York the third day of September 1740.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r
Lieut. Governor &c.
Mr. Kennedy Mr. Harvey
Mr. Courtland
Mr. Hasmanden Mr. Moore.

The following Warrant having been laid before his Excellency to be signed
No. 610. His Excellency the Gov.r is pleased to Allow the Sum of £ 11.
from the 13th June 1740 to the 13th of June last —

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter from Lieut. Gov.r Phips
Governor of the Massachusetts Bay of the 23. August last —
Acquainting his Excellency that he had by Advice of his Majesty's
Council of that Province) Declared War against the East
Canada Indians.

Also another Letter from Lieut. Gov.r Phips of the 25th of
August last to his Excellency with a Copy thereof
Inclosed dated at the Council Chamber Boston the 25th
Also a Copy of Coll.o Hobby's Letter of 11th August last to
the Commissioners of Indian Affairs touching the Conduct of
the French Indians and declaiming against the practice of their
Trading with the people of Albany in Time of Peace.

Which Letter and Declaration were Read.

His Excellency was pleased to signify to the Board that he had
wrote to the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs in pursuance of their
Direc.n on the 29th of July last upon the Subject of Coll.o
Hobby's Letter that they had before them, touching the Incursions
Committed on the Frontiers of New England by some of the French Indians
Subject by some of the French Indians, and that he had directed
the said Commiss.rs forthwith to dispatch the Messenger to the

Lieutenancy wrote to propose
Lieutenancy desired the Opinion of the Board
upon the several Matters now laid before them
Consideration whereof the Council were of Opinion
that a Treaty of one of the Sachems of the Mohawk Tribe
which he pretended entered into between several of the Sachems and
Warriors Subjects to His Britannick Majesty and the
Governor and the Indians in the French Interest from the
Head of the Transactions at this Conference it seemed to be past
Doubt that Governor Burnet had absolutely prevailed with the Chief
Sachems of the Confederate Nations to join with the French in War against
His Majesty's Subjects, And that some of them had accordingly Committed
Hostility by Committing several Murders on His Majesty's Subjects
on the Frontiers of New England in Resentment whereof War had
been declared by the Massachusetts Government against the Indians of
the Eastern Indians in the French Interest And that
it was therefore proper that the Lieutenancy should give a Proclamation to
forewarn His Majesty's Subjects Residing in this Province of the
Danger of Carrying on any Dealings or having any Intercourse with
the said Indians His Majesty's Enemys And thereby strictly
forbidding His Majesty's Subjects the Carrying on any Kind of
Traffick or Correspondence with them As they would answer the same
at their peril And the utmost rigour of the Law.

And whereas the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany
had been directed forthwith to Dispatch a Messenger to the six Nations
to Expostulate with them for the Injuries they had declared
to have received from the Inhabitants of this Province and of the true Grounds and
Reasons which have justly provoked and necessitated them thereto Viz. the
Sachems Indians having taken up the Hatchet against the English, the
Invasion made by them on the Frontiers of New England And the
barbarous Murders then by them Committed upon His Majesty's
Subjects Without Shadow of Faith with Regard to the Solemn Treaty
of Neutrality Lately Concluded between them & these Nations
That the Commissioners should likewise be directed to intimate to
the Indians that if they Refused them to interpose upon this Occasion
and Compassionate their Great Affront offered to them by this Invasion
of their Country so Solemnly entered into between them: That they
could not Answer it if they should not use their Endeavours

[illegible] inevitable Consequences [illegible]
[illegible] be prevented.

At a Council Held at
Chamber [illegible] City of New York
day of September 1715.

Present His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton Esq.r

Mr Corbett
Mr Kennedy
Mr Ray
Coll.o Moore.

Having apprehended that the Sickness now in this City was brought by a prize Ship now in this Harbour Thereupon the Examinations of the Men belonging to the said Ship were taken before Aldermen Johnson and Read wherein the said persons make Oath and say that no other Sickness attended the Men of the said Ship than an Ordinary Feaver which is very frequent in the Months of June July & August & from the Heat of the Season & that only Seamen from Europe were seized therewith & that those who were so Constitution.

Ordered that the Sheriff do Return to the Board that notice is Given to the Justices of the Peace & Aldermen of the Several Wards of this City to meet this Instant at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, & that two of the Judges of the Supreme Court being of the Council should attend him with the Advice & Assistance of the said Council touching the said Court Sitting the first Tuesday of next Month which must probably be last by reason of the Sickness & Desired the Opinion of the Council if he might adjourn the said Court for a Fortnight Whereupon the Council advised his Excellency to adjourn the said Supreme Court to the last Tuesday of October next at Eleven

The Examination of Peter Moor taken upon Oath the 5.th of September 1715 before the Mayor and one of the Aldermen of the City, Orderly Whereupon the said Peter Moor saith that on Easter Island and one John Ryan joined 150 false Dollars at the House of Patrick Shagan of this City, and that the said Patrick passed several of them for good Money and further that the said Patrick and Ryan made above 400 false Dollars & Remains in the Imprisonment with the Sickness and passed many of them there.

therefor as I said before I do not understand what the Bishop would prove I shall detain you no longer than to repeat my thanks for the trouble you have taken & to assure you that when I know how to serve you I will cheerfully do it & in the mean time would gladly continue a correspondence with you

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Cadwallader Colden to Samuel Johnson

[Copy]

Septr 3d 1745

Sr

I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken to procure me the accounts of the cure of a Cancer by the Pokeweed & of the Yaws by Tar Water. My design in desiring it was to make the knowledge of such benefical medecines more general as well as for my own private benefite & for this reason I have thoughts of publishing them in some shape or other But as inducement for further trial of their Virtue can only depend on the opinion ye readers have of the Veracity & Judgement of the Relator's it may seem necessary to give the names of the persons through whose hands the Account passes for according to their Characters the evidence will appear stronger or Weaker And when one advises another to trust his health or his life to any method it seems incumbent to give him all the evidence you can for such confidence for in a Cancer for example by following any method that proves unsuccessfull the distemper advances in the mean time so fast that another method of cure which might have been successfull comes too late Please then to tell me whether I may mention your name & your opinion of the Veracity of the persons who relate the Facts It would be an advantage to have some more Histories to confirm the evidence of the Virtue of these Medecines & it seems more may be got.

I give you the trouble of my letter to Mr Prince in

return to his favour & leave it open to you that you may see the only answer I can give to the single objection he made to the Introduction to Fluxions As to what you observe of the method of Proximation I must allow there is some similitude to that of Fluxions but then there is this difference that in approximation the mind observes that the solution after all that can be don is not perfect tho it come nearer & nearer to the truth it is never perfectly true After a 1000 corrections it will still admit of an amendment but by the method of Fluxions it is brought the nearest the truth possible at one Operation & the minds clearly sees that no further correction is possible. As to the Publishing of the Introduction to Fluxions I am willing to contribute every thing in my power for the publick benefit as the advancement of every kind of knowlege certainly is And I believe there would be no difficulty from the want of Types because the printers can make them but I am affray'd whatever you or two or three more may think of the use of printing it it would not prove beneficial to the printer but otherwise for I doubt if 20 copies would sell I sent you the Reflections on Tar Water printed by them

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Proclamation of Gov. George Clinton

By his Excellency The Honble George Clinton Esqr Captn General and Governour in Chief of the province of New York and Territories thereon depending in America Vice Admiral of the Same and Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesties fleet. .....

A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting all Traffick and Correspondence between his Majesties Subjects of this province and all Indians in League with the French.

WHEREAS it has been Credibly Represented to me that the Indians of Canada under Colour and pretence of a Treaty of Neutrality Concluded between them and the

Nations of Indians in the British Interest have hitherto during the present Warr with the French had frequent Traffick Intercourse and Correspondence with his Mat[les] Subjects of the County of Albany whereby the Enemy are not only Supplyed with several Species of Goods and Merchandizes which (as things are Circumstanced at Present) they Could not otherwise procure But by their Indians haveing free Access to the City of Albany and by their passing and Repassing throught our Frontiers into the Heart of the Country without Control or Interruption, they have thereby also frequent and Constant Opportunitys of Viewing our Scituation and Actions and of Conveying Intelligence to the Enemy when at the Same time Such Indians as the French suppose to be Attached to the British Interest are not Suffered to Travel farther Towards Canada Then to the Fort at Crown point (And whereas it has Likewise been Represented that the French Indians have Lately been prevailed upon by the Governour of Canada to take up the Hatchet against his Majesties Subjects Their form of a Declaration of Warr) and have Accordingly Commenced Hostilitys and Committed Several Murders and Barbaritys upon the Frontiers of New England which is a Notorious Breach of Faith and Violation of the Treaty of Neutrality they have Speciouly pretented to engage themselves in, by the Tenor whereof it was Stipulated that none of the Tribes in the British or French Interest Sho'd Intermeddle in the present Warr Between the Two Crowns.

I have therefore thought fitt by and With the Advice of his Majesties Council to Issue this proclamation hereby Strictly enjoyning all his Mat[les] Subjects within this province from Carrying on any kind of Traffick or dealings or holding any Sort of Correspondence with the Indians of Canada or any Indians in League with the French or Attached to their Interest and Likewise forewarning and prohibiting them from Harbouring entertaining or giving any Countenance or protection to their persons as they will Answer the Contrary at their peril

by Incurring his Mat[les] highest displeasure and Resentment and be prosecuted with the Utmost Rigour of the Law.

Given &c[a] under my hand & Seal at Arms in New York This 5 day of Sep[t] in the 19 year of His Majestys Reign and in The Year of our Lord 1745
By his Exc[y] Command

John Mitchell to Benjamin Franklin

Sir

I was surprised to see yours of Jun. 15th come to my hands only by last Post. What I then received by it from D[r] Colden, I suppose I owe to you; for which I am sorry I can make no other acknowledgement but thanks. I perceive likewise, that you are desirous (if I am not mistaken), that the small Paper I left with you on the yellow fever should come forth. I was highly delighted to see so good an opportunity any one might have to oblige the publick, & promote the arts of Sciences, as your Press affords; better than I expected to have found in our new world. I look upon myself obliged, thro' gratitude to you, as well as the justice due to your laudable industry & improvements in that way, to encourage your press as much as I can, The Debt likewise which we all owe to the publick would make me do what I could to discharge it. But for many very good reasons, I can do neither at present. My health is so impaired by this summer & fall, that I am not able to follow my own necessary calling. Since the last of June I have been afflicted with a Diarrhœa several times, a slow hectic, with spitting of Blood, & troublesome Piles: I had no sooner got over these, (When our weather began to break in y[e] fall, w[t] Rains & Easterly winds) than I was seized with an Intermittent fever, the origin & source of all my disorders.—with this I was afflicted, when I received yours, & as I kept the house, I have been more

I Spencer Phipps Esq Lieutenant Governour & Commander in chief for the time being of his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting

Whereas there is a Treaty appointed by his Excellency George Clinton Esq Governour of the province of New York to be had at the City of Albany on the fourth of October next between the said Governour & Government of New York and Commissioners to be appointed by his Majesty's other Governments in North America on the one part and the Six Nations of Indians to the Westward & Northward of said province on the other part for renewing Friendship with the said Six Nations & for effectually securing their Attachment to his Majesty's Interest

Know ye therefore that by & with the advice of the General Court of the said province of the Massachusetts Bay I do hereby constitute and appoint authorize & impower John Stoddard Jacob Wendell Samuel Welles and Thomas Hutchinson Esquires or any two of them Commissioners for & in behalf of the said province to appear at Albany aforesaid or elsewhere in the said province of New York on the said fourth of October or as soon afterwards as may be & then & there in conjunction with his Majesty's Governour of New York aforesaid & Commissioners from that Government together with such Commissioners as shall be appointed by any of his Majesty's other Governments in North America to Congress and Treat with the said Indians of the Six Nations and other Indians bordering on the said province of New York in order to remove any ill impressions that may have been made on them by the Government of Canada or any other person whatsoever and to renew Friendship with them and effectually secure their Attachment to his Majesty's Interest and to enter into a League offensive

and Defensive with them against his Majesties Enemies Arabs
by Leave of his Majesty Governour of New York to have agreate
Conference with the said Indians upon any matters that may
require it -- And he also further authorize & impower the said John
Haddard Jacob Wendell Samuel Wells and Thomas Hutchinson or
any two of them to Treat with his Majesties said Governour of
New York such Commissioners as may be appointed on the part of
that province together with the Commissioners that may be appoin-
ted by his Majesty other Governments in North America or
any of them, and on the part of this province to make Agreements
and Stipulations with the aforesaid Governour & Commissioners
or either of them jointly or seperately as he shall think Equal & meet
to enter into for their mutual Safety & Defence & for the Annoyance of
the Enemy in the present War, and to agree upon such methods as
may be thought most proper for prosecuting the War such Agreements
to be binding and obligatory on the aforesaid respective Governments
And the Commissioners abovenamed are hereby also authorized and
impowered to Sign Do, Act & Transact any other matters things
for the Weal Safety and Defence of this province and in all the
matters aforesaid to observe such Instructions as they shall receive from
the said General Assembly.

Given under my hand & the Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts
Bay at Boston the Seventh Eighth day of September in the
nineteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second
over Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith
& Annoque Domini One thousand seven hundred & forty five

By his Honours Command

J Willard Secry

J Tyng

Lre Gen.l Dwight No 378

Desiring that he will
recommend to the Assembly
of the Massachusetts Governm.t
the Necessity of Providing
a Sum for Presents to the
Indians at his & Gen.l Interviews
with them at all & Heading
Com.rs thither on that
Occasion

Read 13 Sept.r 1743

Boston Septem.r 9. 1745

Sir,

I have received your Excellency's Letters of the 26th of August last, and the 2d of September instant, I am of your Excellency's mind that to detain an Assembly against their Inclination, is not a likely means to Effect any Matter of Importance. As to the proposed Meeting with the Six Nations, as this Province have a great Interest in the Success of it, I suppose our General Assembly (without whom we can do nothing in Affairs that will require the Advance of a considerable Sum of Money) will readily Join in it by choosing Commissioners & providing for the Charge of this Interview; But the Assembly will not meet 'till the 25th Instant; I shall then directly lay this Matter before them & endeavour that the utmost Dispatch be given to it, but as there is danger that our Commissioners will not be able to reach Albany precisely at the Day;

I must

I must entreat Your Excellency in Case there should be any Delay, that you would keep the Indians a day or two extraordinary

I am

Sir

Y.r most obed.t & most humble Servant

J. Phips

His Excellency the hon.ble George Clinton Lieu.t

(C. W. Wiser.) (Phila.a Oct.r 30.th 1745

You will see by Gov.r Gooch's last Letter to me, a Copy of which I have order'd to be sent to you, that he has given up all Thoughts of further mediating the Differences between the Six Nations & Indians of the Ohio; as there remains nothing now for Us to do, but to prevent the Parties of these Nations from coming down to Phila.a next Spring. This ought to be done, as soon as possible, by informing them of the Catawbas Answer to Gov.r Gooch. I suppose Shickallemy or some other trusty sensible Indian will do this, well enough, without putting yourself to the Fatigue & Trouble of another Journey to Onondago. This all of Gov.r Gooch's Humanity is owing to, in a politick Permission to these People to cut one another's Throats as fast as they can.

I am
Your very sincere Friend
and Humble Serv.t
Ben. Franklin

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Conrad Weiser Esq.r

Sir.

The Person who carried my Message to the Catawbas, upon the receipt of your last Letter with Mr. Weiser's inclosed, has in answer related me the following account. He told me, he had the chief men and warriors calld together, and that he read Your Explanations to them out of Weiser's; But told him and all that they would not receive any Propositions from the two Nations without first receiving a Belt from them attested by the marks of some of their Sachims: that last Winter they had been molested by a party or Ninety of them in their hunting Grounds, and had reason to apprehend the like treatment this. That they will not go to Philadelphia, 'tis too far, but are willing to come to Williamsburg; and had rather some of the Northern Indians would come with a white man to their Town, where they should be kindly received. and Lastly that if the Nations forbear Acts of Hostility during this Winter, they promise on their part to give them no disturbance.

If drawing them on by degrees to live quietly for a time can be effected we may have hopes, if they are not too Savage, that they will forget their Hatred, and this is all we can pretend to do with such Tempers, for Fear or kind Interpositions do only whet their Resentments. At this time I think it needless to concern our Selves any further about them; and indeed, in the present Conjuncture I am of opinion, it would be good Policy to leave them to determine their Differences between themselves, and then they may want Leave to travel to Canada & Montreal. I am with great Regard

Sir Your most obedient humble Servant Will: Gooch

Nov. 12th 1715.

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Gov.r Gooch to Gov.r Thomas
Sept.r 15

Copy of Gov.r Gooch's
Letter relating to the
Catawba Indians ——

Sept.r 12. 1756

CRO 16.4

At a meeting of ye Comm^rs of Indian Affairs ye 18th September 1745^

Present
Lyd^r Schuyler
Philip Schuyler
Abr Wendell
Robt Livingston
Wm de Peyster
Lond^t Ty Clyck
Caleb Heathcote
Nicholas Bleecker
Daniel Coxe

The Comm^rs agreed with Abram Lansing Esqr to go to Onondage & to have Ten Shillings pr Day & his Charges going & returning

The following Instructions were Given to Abram Lansing

You are to acquaint the Six Nations that Govr Gooch has ordered us to Inform them that the Governor of Boston has declared War against the Canada Indians on the 28 day of August Last being obliged thereto by the Breach of the Treaty of Neutrality which those Indians have made by killing and scalping Two men by the Province of New Hampshire

You are to tell the Indians that the Govr has sent you up not only to Acquaint them with & Caution them that the new Engl^d people have Just Cause for to proclaim War against those Indians but likewise that they may have an opportunity Immediately to take such Steps as may possibly prevail with the Indians in the French Interest Engaged with them in the Treaty of Neutrality to make Satisfaction to the Govr of Boston for the murders Committed upon their people and Confirm the Treaty of Neutrality that matters between those Indians and the new England people may be at peace again that the Govr of Boston Expects this from them and it is their Duty by the Treaty of Neutrality to use their Endeavours for their purpose and that they must Consider that it is a Great Affront upon them that the Canada Indians dare to break the Treaty made with them & not make any Satisfaction for the same & that it is their Duty to use their Endeavours to prevail upon the Canada Indians to deliver up ye murderers to Justice that a Stop may be put to further Bloodshed

III
96

(40)

(11)

A Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 1st day of April 1734.

Present His Excellency Wm Cosby Esqr Capt. General and Governour in Chief &c.

Mr. Clarke	Mr. DeLancey
Mr. Harrison	Mr. Lane
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Commander

His Excellency being Acquainted that the Mohawk Sachems were come down from their Castles and were in Waiting in Order to have Audience of his Excy concerning some matters which they had to lay before him upon which the Sachems were called in who having communicated what they had to lay before his Excellency into Writing the same was Read and is in the Words following Viz.

Brethren Royal

We met you at Albany the last fall among st the Rest of the Six Nations to bid you Welcome on your Safe Arrival on this side the Great Lake and to Renew and make bright the Covenant Chain between us and our Father King George the Greatest of Kings.

We were Sorry when we heard our Brother King had a Wife and Sons and Daughters that he did not bring our great Sister and all the Children up with him to See us.

When we returned to the Castles and acquainted the Rest of our Nation what was done at Albany and what Extraordinary presents we had Received from the Great King it was agreed that Six of us in the name of our Whole Nation Should come to New York to congratulate our Great Sister and her Children on their Arrival among us

We

We did not design to come down till abt. a Month ago but being alarmed from Albany Concern'd a War with the ffrench we were resolved to loose one time to be Satisfyed of the Truth

Brother Corah!

We have always made our Enemies know that we are the Greatest Warriors of all the Six Nations and all the Six Nations must allow it and we are much discontented that we Could not have any Satisfaction at Albany whether what they had reported Concerning a War were true or not Especially when we saw how busy they were in Carrying Guns for Stockadoes to fortify their Town

We do not doubt but that our Brother the Great Corah will tell us truth Whether our ffather the Greatest of Kings King George has Sent him Word that we must fight with the ffrench Indians If the Great Corah Says We must We will for we know we are bound in the Covenant Chain to be dutifull Children to our ffather King George Who is So mighty that he has more Cannoes on the Great Lake than all the Kings in the World and we will fight for no King but King George because you have told us Brother Corah that he will always protect us against all our Enemies that Would Kill and destroy us or give us our Wives and Children the least Disturbance in our Castles.

We have also heard that Some ffrench Indians with a ffrench Jesuite Priest have been amongst the Senekes in Order to Corrupt them and to make them break the Covenant Chain and to bring them

them over to the ffrench Interest and that they have
built a Castle in the Sonnekes Country. Your Brother
Korah thinks it Necessary when we return to our Castle
we will Some of us go amongst them to know the
truth of this report And if it be so to do our best
Endeavour to put a Stop to it to make them to return
to their Duty and to procure the Castle they have built
to be pulled down

Brother Korah

We must Own that we have had the greatest token
of Love and Affection from you that we ever had from
the Greatest Korahs in our memory And it not being
in Our power to make any returns but that of Love
and Affection to you and Duty to our ffather the Great
of Kings. We the Head Sachims of the Mohawk
Nations of the Several Tribes of the Tortle Wolf and
Bear come down in the name of the Whole Nation
to Acknowledge it And to tender our hearty Wishes
for the Health and prosperity of your Self and whole
ffamily and for your long Continuance amongst us
And that you and they may grow like a great Tree
with Spreading branches to protect and Shadow us
from all Storms and afford us Wholesome fruit

Brother Korah

Our Bellows at our Smith's Shop are much out of
Order and Several of our Tools and we full ffix them in
want mending which would be a great Misfortune
if we Should be Obliged to go to Albany We desire our

Brother

Brother Horah will Order them to be repaired

When you were at Albany we told you and now repeat again that two or three years ago Some of the Corporation at Albany came to our Castles in the Mohawks Country and told us that some people were endeavouring to get our Lands from us and desired us to give the Mayor and Commonality of Albany a Deed in trust for us for all our Flatts near Fort Hunter upon which we made Answer in presence of the Commanding Officer at Fort Hunter that we were able to take care of our own Land ourselves and utterly denyd to give the Corporation any such Deed w.h w.h we dismist them some Considerable time after the Corporation were again with us endeavouring to prevail on us to give them a Deed in Trust for the Lands aforesaid alledging that it would be for our own Benefit and Security and prevent the designs of those who had Views of dispossing us of our Lands, by those Methods they at length prevailed on some of us to Sign a Deed accordingly which we believed to be a Deed in trust only for our use a Copy of which the Corporation promised us tho' none was ever given Not long after we heard that the Corporation said that the Land Le given by us in trust for our own use only, was their own Land which raised in us no little Surprize and the more for that we had no body to consult with nor a Copy of the Deeds So Signed as aforesaid was never given to

us

us / tho' positively promised / in order to Show to any on
to inform us whether the facts alledged by the Corporation
were true or if the matter transacted between them
and us were agreeable to our intention and Real
design or not the truth of all which we had no certain
Opportunity of knowing until our Great Governour
arrived here and came to Albany where we desired
the Great Governour to Order the deed aforesaid to
be brought and Read before us upon the reading
whereof which interpreted to us we were much amaz'd
to find that the Corporation were so false and
treacherous to their trust as to make that Land
their own which by that Deed we found they did
Whereas the Corporation neither Suggested nor dreamt
(as they told us) the least thing of that kind nor did
we intend any such thing some of us having Signed
it in trust only for our own use Whereupon Soon
as we got this Deed we burnt it.

And that the Corporation of Albany Should never
more have it in their own power to cheat us We have
made a Deed in Trust to our Great King George
of all our Low Land or Flatts at Tionondoroga and
now deliver it to our Great Governour to keep and
desire that we may have a Copy thereof to Show the
Rest of our Brethren how fairly and honestly we have
been used in this affair

Aston

After the Delivery of which Speech to his Excellency his Excellency made a Speech to the Sachims which is in the Words following Viz:

Brethren.

All the Six Nations do and must allow you to be the greatest Warriours amongst them. I am also perswaded you are so you might be Assured if my Master the great King your Father had sent to bid us we must fight with the French you should have known it immediately for he depends upon your Courage and loves you, you may always rest Satisfyed that he will protect you against all your Enemies that would attempt to kill and destroy you or give you and your Wives the least Disturbance in your Castles.

I have and will send him to him acquaint the greatest of Kings your Father what dutifull Children you are, and how much you deserve from him.

I have had before you came here the Information you now give from some of the young men that Trade to the Southern Country that there have lately been some French Indians with an Interpreter amongst them in order to Corrupt them to make them Break the Covenant Chain and to bring them over to the French Interest Therefore I do desire Brothers that So Soon as you return to your Castles that you will then take one out of each Tribe of the Several Nations as you

go

go up.. The Commissioners Shall in the meane time have directions to Send Lawrence the Interpreter with you and attend you to the Senneka Country and there if you find any Houses or Towns Setup by the ffrench then to join and make the Sennekas pull them Houses down and Send the ffrench out of their Countrys And also if any of the Indians be gone over to them that you would make them Send for them back. And to tell the Chiefs how Dangerous it is for any of them to have to do with the ffrench And that they want only an Opportunity to destroy them

I am perswaded that by the Example of your Loyalty you will soon prevail upon those that have been Corrupted to retourn to their Duty for you may depend that neither they nor any of the Six Nations Can expect any quiet or happiness but in the protection of their ffather the Greatest of Kings King George.

My Self and whole ffamily take it very kindly that you in the Name of your Nation are come to See us And when you return you may Assure them they Shall always be protected from their publick enemys [illegible] to the utmost of my Power Whenever there is any Occasion for it.

I wish you well back to your Castles [illegible] the Nation that I know of no War with the ffrench when I

do

do you Shall have Speedy Notice and proper
Assistance

I will Write to the Commissioners to give Orders that
the Bellows and whatever else is out of Order at your
Castles be put in repair

The Deed of Sale which you have made
to his Majesty King George of your Land &
Sienondoraga I will keep for you as you desire and
that you and all your Nation may at all times know
what that Deed Contains. I herewith deliver you
a true Copy of it desiring at your return to your Castle
you will have it Read to your Nation and Have
Carefully preserved

A true Copy Exd per J. Catherwood
12 Sept. 1743

Indorsed
Copy of Answer
to the Speech
of the Onondaga
Chief Sachems &c
Dated Albany Dec
7th 1743
Recd Jan. 12th
Read Jan. 13th
Ordered to lie
on the Table

At a Council held at Philada. the 17th Septr 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell, Thomas Laurence, } Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strethill, }

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

The Governor laid before the Board his last Message to the Assembly and their Answer, which are as follows, vizt:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"The Occasion of my calling you together so soon after your adjournment is a Letter I received last week by Express from Governor Clinton, informing me of some late Transactions between the French Governor of Canada and the united Nations of Indians in their Treaty at Monreal, and inviting this Government to send Commissioners to Albany (where he proposes to meet the Indians on the 4th of the next month) furnished with proper means for retaining them in their Fidelity to his Majesty and their Engagements with the respective British Colonies.

"When I reflect on the long approved Faith of these People, their grateful Acknowledgments for the Protection from time to time received from the English against the Attempts made by the Enemy to enslave them, and on the solemn Assurances given to me at the late Treaty of Lancaster to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, and to maintain inviolably their Friendship with the British Colonies, I am not easy to entertain Suspicions to their Prejudice, but upon recollecting what passed in a private Conversation between one of the most politick of their Sachims and our Interpreter when he was last at Onontago, I am not without Apprehensions that the Success of his Majesty's Arms at Cape Breton may induce them to throw themselves into the French Scale in order to preserve the Ballance, For that Indian Sage said, 'That however meanly they may be thought of, they were not unacquainted with their own true Interests, and therefore would not join with either Nation in the War unless compelled to it for their own preservation; That hitherto, from their Situation and Alliances, they had been courted by both, but should either prevail so far as to drive the other out of the Country they should be nō longer considered, Presents would be no longer made to them, and in the End they should be obliged to submit to such Laws as the Conquerors should think fit to impose on them.' The French Governor has artfully suggested the same things, and their acceptance of a Belt of Wampum from him with the Figure of a Hatchet wrought in it, tho' it

be but to deliberate upon it, is a mark of some Degree of Approbation, and by no means a good omen to Us. There is but one probable Method of Securing them in our Interest, and that is to persuade them by out bidding the Enemy, to an Open Declaration for us; Money, notwithstanding their Reasoning, having always been the prevailing Argument with them. Should the present opportunity be lost, it is much to be feared that the Intrigues of the French in the ensuing Winter will seduce and entirely alienate them from Us. But supposing the best of them that their Inclinations are with us, and that they are still resolv'd to observe a Neutrality, if their Allies break it and take up the Hatchet against us, they must either join them or fly to us for Protection, which can no way be so effectually secured to them as by an Union of all the British Northern Colonies for that purpose. This is a matter which very nearly concerns the Quiet and Safety of the people of Pensylvania, and as such I recommend it to your most serious Consideration, and have ordered the Letter referred to, with some other Papers, to be laid before you for your more particullar Information.

"The Secretary will likewise deliver to you another Letter, received since the writs were issu'd from the Governor of Massachusetts, renewing their Application for an aid of Men, Arms, and Ammunition as absolutely necessary for the Defence of Louisbourg against the Attempts which they apprehend will be made by the Enemy to recover it. The Mortification must be very great to every Lover of his Country should so noble an Acquisition be wrested out of our hands for want of a small Share of that Spirit in the other Colonies to preserve it which inspired the People of New England to undertake and compleat the Conquest of it.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"Septr 5th, 1745."

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please the Governor:

"Since 'some late Transactions between the French Governor of Canada and the United Nations of Indians, in their Treaty at Monreal,' have given umbrage to our Neighbouring Government, as well as cause to apprehend the Dangers which may arise from thence, we esteem our being called together on so important an Occasion as a fresh Instance of the Governor's Care of the Inhabitants of this Province, who are nearly concerned in the Consequences, & may, therefore, justly expect from Us 'the serious Consideration' recommended to us.

"'The long approved Faith of these People, their grateful acknowledgments for the Protection from time to time received from the English against the Attempts made by the Enemy to enslave them, the solemn Assurences lately given the Governor to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, and to maintain inviolably their

Friendship with the British Colonies, are good Reasons against the easy entertaining Suspicions to their prejudice.' And yet since there is some Cause to apprehend Danger from the Influence of the French, we think it highly necessary prudent Measures be taken 'for retaining the Indians in their Fidelity to His Majesty, and their Engagements with their respective British Colonies.'

"If the Governor's health would permit him to attend at the next Treaty appointed at Albany, it would be the most agreable Method to Us, as well as, in our Opinion, the most effectual. But as we are informed the Governor's indisposition is likely to deprive us of these Advantages, we approve of the Commissioners the Governor hath been pleased to Nominate to Negotiate this affair, and it shall be our Care to provide a Sum of Money for defraying their Expenses, and for purchasing such a Quantity of Goods as will, we hope, be sufficient to present to the Indians at this time, expecting it will be necessary to make an Additional one on their coming hither next Spring.

"As to the Application last made by the Government of the Massachusets, we think the Sum of Money we lately gave, and which is applied to their Use, should excuse us from any further Provision, at least for this time.

"The last Letter the Governor gave directions to be laid before us gives us fresh Concern, for tho' the Shawnese are thought perfidious and not well affected towards the Inhabitants of this Province, yet as the attempt made by the Six Nations to cutt them off will introduce War on our Frontiers, it affords but a disagreeable Prospect. If the Account of the Warriors of the Six Nations going against the Catawbas be true, contrary to their late agreement, perhaps the Government of Virginia may justly expect Notice should be given them to prevent the Catawbas being destroyed by Surprize.

"The Necessity of the Commissioners to attend the Treaty at Albany, with the Present proposed to be made to the Indians of the Six Nations, is by this last Account render'd more conspicuous, as it appears requisite to remove the Prejudices they may have imbibed, and may cultivate a good understanding with them.

"The Governor inform'd the Board of what had pass'd between him and the Assembly as it is enter'd above, and Mr. Laurence having consented to be one of the Commissioners along with the Speaker and Isaac Norris, his Honour sign'd their Commission and a Warrant to affix the Great Seal to it, and having likewise prepar'd a Set of Instructions, they were approv'd, sign'd, and deliver'd to Mr. Laurence.

"A COMMISSION.

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Thomas Laurence, John Kinsey, and

Isaac Norris, Esquires, And to every of them, Greeting: We being informed that divers Attempts have lately been made and practices used on the Indians of the Six United Nations by the French Govr of Canada to withdraw them from their fidelity to us, And to disanull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them and our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies on the Continent of America, for preventing whereof, and for defeating the evil and pernicious designs aforesaid, it is become necessary that a Treaty be held by our Governors of our Colonies aforesaid, or their Delegates, with the United Nations aforesaid; Therefore, Know Ye that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty, Abilitys, and Circumspection, We have thought fit to Nominate, Constitute, and Appoint You the said Thomas Laurence, John Kinsey, and Issaac Norris, And every of you our Commissioners on behalf of our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania. By these Presents Authorizing and Impowering You and each of You to Negotiate & Treat with the Indians of the United Nations aforesaid, or with their or any or every of their Chiefs or Delegates, and with them to renew, ratify, and confirm the League of Amity subsisting between our said Province of Pennsylvania and the united Nations of Indians aforesaid, And in conjunction with our Governor of our other Colonys aforesaid, or with any of them, or their or any of their Delegates, or Seperately to Do, Act, Transact, and finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid all and every other matter and thing whatsoever necessary, touching, or in any wise concerning the premisses as fully and amply to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do being personally present, hereby Ratifying, Confirming, and holding for firm and effectual whatsoever you the said Thomas Laurence, John Kinsey, and Isaac Norris, or any of you, shall lawfully do in and about concerning the Premisses. *In Testimony* whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed. *Witness* the Honoble George Thomas, Esqr., with our Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor under the Honoble John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esqrs., true and absolute Proprietaries of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, at Philadelphia the 25th Day of September, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

[L. S.] [P.] "GEO. THOMAS."

Instructions to the Honoble Thomas Laurence, Esqr., a Member of the Council, The Honoble John Kinsey, Esqr., and Isaac Norris Esqr., a Member of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania:

[L. S.] [P.]

As You will herewith receive a Commission Tested by me un-

der the Great Seal of the Province, constituting and appointing you Commissioners for Treating with the Six United Nations of Indians at Albany, You are to proceed thither with all convenient Dispatch in order to Your meeting the said Indians on the 4th of next Month, which is the time appointed by the Governor of New York, at whose Invitation they are expected at that place. You are, after your Arrival at Albany, to take the first opportunity to wait upon the Governor of New York to make him acquainted with your appointment, and to shew him your Commission. You are then to enter upon the Treaty with the said Indians, either conjunctly with the Governor of New York, or Separately, as You shall judge most for the Honour and Interest of the Government You represent, taking especial care that you do not suffer the least Diminution of either in the course of the Treaty. You are by the Province Interpreter, Mr. Weiser, who is order'd to attend You, to enquire by all private ways and means into the truth of the Representation made by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany, to the Governor of New York, concerning the late Transactions at Monreal between the French Governor of Canada and the Deputies of the said Nations. You are to demand of the said United Nations of Indians what satisfaction they have procured either from the French Governor of Canada or from the Shawonese for the Robbery committed last Year by the said Shawonese, in conjunction with some French Men, on our Traders (on the Lands of the Six Nations, as they call them) at Ohio. And You are to make the said United Nations of Indians sensible that the said Robbery is a Breach of their Neutrality on the side of the French, & ought to be resented by them. But you are at the same time to be very careful not to do or say anything that may impeach the Title of the Honoble Proprietors of this Province to the Lands upon Ohio by virtue of the Royal Grant to them made. You are to expostulate very freely with the said United Nations upon their breach of Faith in permitting a Party of Oneides Warriors to march to the Southward to Attack the Catawbas, after they had promised that all Hostilities should be suspended until they should meet the Deputies of the Catawbas the next Spring at Philadelphia, in order to their concluding a peace with that Nation. And You are at the same time to inform them that I have made the Governor of Virginia acquainted with the March of the said Oneides Warriors, that he may by a timely notice to the Catawbas prevent their being surprised & treacherously destroy'd by the said Party. You are likewise to make them sensible that their own treachery upon this Occassion makes their former Charge of treachery against the Catawbas extremely suspicious, and that it will not be for the Honour of any of the King's Governments to proceed in their promised Mediation, unless they give them Security forthwith to recall said Warriors & to refrain from all Acts of Hostility until the time of the proposed Treaty. And if this be done to Your Satisfaction, and

as effectually as the circumstances of these People will admit of, You are to renew the offer of Mediation in my behalf at the time and place before mentioned.

"You are after these Heads are gone through to expostulate with them upon their late Conduct at Monreal (if You find the Commissioners of Albany have made a true Representation of it), and particularly upon their receiving a Belt of Wampum with a Hatchet wrought in it from the Governor of Canada. You are to represent to them the Antient Enmity of the French to their Nations, their Perfidy upon all Occasions, their late unjust Declaration of War against the King of Great Britian and his Subjects, and their Inability to protect them or to Supply them with such Necessarys as they Yearly want for their Subsistence. And you are, on the other hand, to remind them of the long approved Friendship of the English; of the Assistance from time to time given them for their Defence against the Attempts of the French to destroy or inslave them; of the Treatys lately renewed with them by the British Colonies, & the valuable Presents made to them. And You are at the same time to perswade them to a continuance of that Friendship which has so long subsisted, and if You find them cordially disposed to it, and can have any dependence upon their Sincerity, You are to Present them with the Two hundred & fifty Pounds voted by the Assembly in such Goods as You shall think most acceptable to them. You are to keep a Journal of Your Proceedings in the matters recommended to You, and at Your return to deliver it to me, that I may lay it before the Assembly at their next Meeting. And in case any thing should Occur to You at the Place of Treaty which I may have omitted, or it is not possible for me to Instruct You Upon at this distance, I trust from your own Prudence and Judgements that You will Supply my Deficiencys in such a manner as may be most for His Majesty's Service, the Interest of the Northern Colonies in general, and of this in particular. You would be farther Instructed were I at liberty to Act up to my own Judgement to join with the Government of New York in urging the United Nations to an open Declaration against the French, & in promising them in that case an Aid of Men, Arms, & Ammunition for their Defence; but as the Assembly have not been explicit with me on this head, and it is a measure that may not prove agreable to them, I shall not venture upon it, since it would be betraying the Indians should they refuse to make it good.

"Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, this Twenty-fifth Day of September, 1745.

"GEO. THOMAS."

The Governor laid before the Board Conrad Weiser's Journal & Report of his Transactions with the Six Nations, and order'd the Secretary to make an Extract of what is the most material, & enter it in the Council Book.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onöntago, the 19th May, 1745:

"On the 19th Instant I set out for Onontago in Company with Shikalamy, one of the Indian Chiefs, his Son, and Andrew Montur, and we arrived safe at Onontago on the Sixth of June following. The 7th, early in the morning, Canasatego, Caheshcarrowano the Black Prince, and Caxhayion, came to receive me and my Company. The best part of the Day was spent with discourses concerning News. I understood that the Messenger I sent from Diadagdon on the 29th last Month, arrived three days before me, and that the Council of the Six Nations were sent for immediately after his arrival. The Sinickers and Cayinckers were sent for to Oswego, where it was said the Chiefs of the said Nations were. The aforesaid Chiefs told me that last fall the French Governor of Canada had sent to Onontago to Invite all or a great Number of the Six Nations to come and see him, and that a great number of them were determined to go, and some were already at Oswego, where they intended to meet in order to proceed to Canada, and that the Onontagers were to go in great numbers, and would have set out the Day before had not the Messenger I sent arrived.

"I asked how their Brethren the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany approved of their going to Canada. They said the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany had sent to them last Winter to desire them to stay at Home; but as they had hitherto a good Correspondence both with the French and English, they thought to continue it, and would, on their Return, give a faithful Account of all the Transactions that pass'd between them and the French to their Brethren the English, and added, that their Brethren the English had just reason to suspect and disapprove of their going, on account of the War between the English and French, and that the French were known to be a Crafty People; but, said they, we Know very well that the French Governor of Canada will try to gain upon us, but it will be in vain for him, as we have already agreed what to say to him and will not go from it. The 8th I visited Canasatego and Caheshcarrowano, and held a private Conference with them. I read and Interpreted my Instructions and had their Advice, and they promised their good Offices to assist me. The Deputies of the Oneidoes and Tuscarroros arrived, as did like wise the Cayinckers and one of the Chiefs of the Sinickers. The Chiefs came to let me know that they expected to hear what I had to say next morning in behalf of their Brethren. (The 9th) I delivered my Message in form following: 'Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire at Onontago—I am sent to You by the Governor of Pennsylvania your Brother, with a Message that concerns your Brother the Governor of Virginia, and it is at his Request I am now come to this your Council Fire.' Here I laid down a String of Wampum and

continued: 'Brethren, according to the promise Your Brother Assaraqua made to you at the late Treaty held at Lancaster between You and your Brethren Tocarryhoagon, Assaraquoa, and Onas, he sent a Message to the Catawbas to Invite them to a Treaty with you the Six United Nations of Indians, and to advise them to send Deputies to you the said Nations. The Catawbas received the Message very kindly, and thanked your Brother Assaraquoa for his Care and Assistance, and made answer in the following manner, (here I took the Catawbas' Letter to the Governor of Virginia and explained it to the Council, but named Williamsburg as the place where the Catawbas desired to Treat with the Six Nations, instead of their own Towns or Country, for that would have caused Suspicion): After your Brother Assaraquoa received this Letter, he wrote a Letter to your Brother Onas and Inclosed the Catawbas' Letter, and desired that he would assist him in this weighty affair, and take the Matter wholly into his own Hands. To which your Brother Onas, out of a tender and brotherly affection for his Brethren the Six United Nations, gave his Consent; at the same time, considering that a Peace with the Catawbas would in a great measure be conducive to the preservation of his Brethren the Six United Nations. In Confirmation of what has been said I give you this Belt of Wampum, and you may depend upon the Truth of the Narrative. Brethren, the Governor of Pennsylvania now, jointly with the Governor of Virginia, advise You in the most friendly manner to hold a Congress with the Catawbas, they being also Children of the Great King over the Waters, & consequently Brethren of the English, and desire to live in Peace and Brotherly love with You. It will be both to the Honour and Interest of the Six Nations to make a firm and lasting Peace with the Catawbas. To enforce this, so just a Request, upon You, and to make the deepest Impression into your minds, Your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa present you with this Belt of Wampum.' Here I lay'd down a large Belt. After the usual Cry of Jo-ha, which is always given distinctly by every Nation after the Receipt of a Belt, I took up a third Belt of Wampum and said, 'Brethren, By this Belt of Wampum the Governor of Pennsylvania, jointly with the Govr of Virginia, your Brethren, invite You to a Congress with the Catawbas, in the Town of Williamsburg, where You will be very kindly Entertained, and the Catawbas will be there also; they are desir'd to send five Deputies and no more, and the like number will be expected from You. Brethren, it is well known among Your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa that you are Suspicious and mistrustful of the Sincerity of the Catawbas (and no doubt but you have some reason for it), but do you receive the Invitation from your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa, who will see Justice done to You.

"'If the Catawbas send no Deputies to Williamsburg, they will be looked upon as a faithless and discontented People, and given up to Your Warriors to be punished according to their deserts, and the

Deputies you send will be rewarded for their fatigue and trouble of so long a Journey, whether the Catawbas send any Deputies or not.' Here I lay'd down the Belt of Wampum which I had in my hand, & which was received with the usual Sound of Jo-hah by the Council, & with Shouts of Joy by the Younger. I told them I had no more to say concerning this Affair.

"After a few Minutes' Silence Tocanuntie (otherwise called the Black Prince) repeated the whole Speech over to know whether every thing was rightly understood. I made him sensible of one thing which he had omitted, and told him that all the rest was right—then the Council what I had further to say. I then proceeded. 'Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire in Onontago: I desire you will hear what I have in Charge from your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania. You can easy remember that at the time of the last Treaty held in Lancaster we had the French King's Proclamation of War against the English, and you was then asked by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the presence of your Brethren the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, and in the presence of a Multitude of People, what your Brethren, the English, might expect from you this War. To which you made answer, in the presence of the same Company, in manner following, that you would not suffer either Party to March any Troops over nor to commit Hostilities upon your Lands. At the same time our Traders that used to Trade to Ohio were present, and having placed a great deal of Confidence in what you had said, went immediately to Trade again to Ohio, thinking themselves secure from being molested either by the French or Indians; but they have since found themselves mistaken, having been Robbed and taken Prisoners by a large Party of French & Indians with Peter Chartier at their head. (Here I explained the Narrative of the Deponents to them, and told them that the Governor of Pennsylvania could do nothing more at present in the Affair than to acquaint them with it and hear their Answer, which I desir'd they would give after they had weighed the matter well and added): The Shawnese are in your Power and so is Peter Chartier, who is turned from a Subject of the King of Great Britain a Rebel against him. You will therefore see your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Justice done against that Rebel Peter Chartier, and compell the Shawnese to make restitution of the Goods and Prisoners taken by them. To enforce this upon you I am ordered by the Governor of Pennsylvania to lay this Belt of Wampum before his Brethren the Council of the Six Nations.' The Belt was received with the usual sound of Jo-ha and a Clamour against the Shawnese. After the Black Prince had repeated what I had said, and heard my Approbation, the Council was rejoiced, and made a feast in Honour of Onas & Assaraquoa. (The 10th). The Council sat all that Afternoon till Midnight, and next morning again till about ten O'Clock, and then they came to the Council House (the House where I lodged)

and acquainted me that they were ready to give me an Answer, which, accordingly, they did in the following manner: 'Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa: We are very glad to hear from You, and take your Message very kindly. Your Request is of very great Importance, and which concerns our Allies as well as Us, and the Deputies now met at this Council Fire cannot take upon them to give a positive Answer to it; the Warriors must be Consulted about it, and all the Chiefs of the Six United Nations, together with the Captains of War, must Meet and Consult together before a firm and lasting Peace can be made with the Catawbas; and as a great many of our People with several of our Chiefs are now going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French Governor sent to us last fall, we must therefore referr the whole Affair till their return, and a Council, as before, will then be called, and your Belts of Wampum laid before them; we must, therefore, keep your Belts of Wampum in our hands till then, and soon as the Council is over we will immediately send to you and let you know what the result of the Council will be, and at what time the next Spring our Deputies can come down. In the mean time we will keep our Warriors at Home and not suffer them to go to War against the Catawbas till we have heard what Resolutions they will come to, and a Congress be held with them whom we expect to see at our Council Fire in Philadelphia. Williamsburg, where our Brother Assaraquoa lives, is too far off, and no Council Fire is yet kindled there, neither is there any Road clear'd to that Place, and for Us to go there the first time to meet the Catawbas would be dishonourable to Us. Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa: we desire that you will not take it amiss that we don't come down this Summer. If you consider the Importance of the Affair and our present Circumstances, you will find that we cannot come any sooner. We have no more to say on this Affair.' After a few Minutes Silence the Speaker Tocanuntie (or the Black Prince) begun again—'Brother Onas: We are sorry to hear what has happened to Your Traders at Ohio by that treacherous man Peter Chartier, through the influence of the French; we go now to Canada and shall take your belt of Wampum with us; we look upon what has happened to your Traders as an open Breach of the Peace on the side of the French against us, and the Blow that is given as if it were given to our head; depend upon it that the French shall make restitution of Men and Goods if it be their doings, otherwise the Shawonese shall; we are very glad that this News has reach'd our Council Fire before we set out for Canada; after our Return you will have a full answer to this Affair, and no doubt but a satisfactory one; we have no more to say.' After the Council was over, the Black Prince Invited all the Deputies and the Chiefs of Onontago, myself & Company to a Dinner; we all went directly to his House; he entertained us plentifully with Hommony, dried Venison, and Fish, and after dinner we were served with a dram round;

whilst we were at dinner they had several discourses among themselves about the Shawonese, against whom they seemed to be very much exasperated, and some said their behaviour was a Challenge to War, and that there would be War proclaimed against them. They wondered why Onas did not immediately proclaim War against the Shawnese and send for assistance; others answer'd Onas acted very prudently in letting the United Nations first know what had happen'd, and that it was according to the late Treaty held last Year; they seemed to expect nothing less than War with the Shawnese and a Peace with the Catawbas."

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Oct. 5th, 1745.

MEMORANDUM.

The Returns of the Sherifs and Coroners for the several Counties being taken into Consideration,

His Honour Commissionated the following Persons, Viz^{t}: Nicholas Scull, Esqr Sherif, and Henry Pratt, Gent^{n} Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia; John Hart, Esqr Sherif, and Joseph Chapman, Gent^{n} Coroner of the County of Bucks; John Owen, Esqr Sherif, and Thomas Morgan, Gent^{n} Coroner of the County of Chester; James Sterrat, Esqr Sherif, and William Hamilton, Gent^{n} Coroner of the County of Lancaster; Gideon Griffith, Esqr Sherif, and Benjamin Cook, Gentleman, Coroner of the County of Newcastle; Thomas Green, Esqr Sheriff, and Thomas Parke, Gent^{n} Coroner of the County of Kent, and William Shankland, Esqr Sherif, & Robert Gill, Gent^{n} Coroner of the County of Sussex.

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Oct. 14th, 1745.

Five Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that a Quorum of the Representatives had met in pursuance of the Charter and Laws, & chose their Speaker, & desir'd to know when the Governor wou'd be pleased to receive the House to present him. His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

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October 15th, 1745.

A Council was Summon'd, but no Members came. The whole House waited on the Governor at 12 o'Clock, & presented John Wright, Esqr as Speaker, & His Honour having approved their Choice, the Speaker made thereupon the usual Claim of Privileges,

& the Governor assur'd them the same shou'd be inviolably preserved.

On the same Day in the Afternoon, Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was inclin'd to adjourn to the Sixth Day of January next, if he had no Objection. The Governor answered he had no objection.

END OF VOL. IV.

Present
Alyn Dirk Schuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Johan: Lansingh
Hyck: Van Rensselaer
Gulyn Bleecker
John de Peyster
Edward: Collins
Hendrick I. Eyck

The following Letter was read & ordered
May it please Your Excellency

We have rec.d your Excellencys favor of the 8th
inst. and have Accordingly to your Excellencys order
Treat Stevens to endeavor to Enquire into the Six nations
Govern.t of Boston declared war agt. the Canada Indians
Inteligence of the murders Committed by those Indians on the
of New England Contrary to the Tenor of the Treaty of neut
have given him orders to Enlarge upon it as far as accord
Tenor of your Excellencys Letter upon that Subject

The Governour of Canada Sent in Eighteen wagons
with this pass to this place with appearance for Gov.t Shir
Relating to the Exchange of the English prisoners
Many Speech we Thought proper to all those Indians
not stay here for an answer from the Gov.t of Boston be
Return Immediately thereby to Give an opportunity to
of Boston to send an answer to Canada by some of
people who may then Spy the Enimies Country

The Eighteen wagoners took it very much Unkind that
they were not Allowed to trade here as usual they have
Brought a few Furs with them which they said
own, we told them the reason of it was that Some
Indians had murdered Some of the N.E people
the treaty of neutrality & that Satisfaction is ma
the New England people for those murders they m
Expect Either to trade or Come into our Country
that they had Inviolably kept the treaty of neutrality
Is not their fault that other Indians had broake it
Gover.r of Canada was greatly displeased with the reaso
for Committing the Murders but how far they are to be
Is uncertain but those Indians Seemed to be much Such
that Affair remains

We Observed that ye Delegates of ye Sonnes of ye Confederations were
at ye Bridge to treat with ye Nations & endeavoured ye
Interpreter to Invite the Indowichan to be present at ye Treaty
Which may be of use to carry the Message to their respective
Nations from ye Excellency we have had under Consideration
ye Enclosed Letter of ye 4th Instant Concerning what proposals
we think requisite for ye Excellency to make to ye Indians
at ye Interview at which we Shall be better able to
Judge when ye Embassy comes up but in the mean time we
Note down what occurs to us at present as first to enquire
Whether ye Cowicomd Chiefs of Canada Joine to any of the Indians of
the Confederation of Eastern Britton to her Majesty obedience &
Ingage them that ye Canada Indians have broken & violated
the Treaty of Neutrality in the present war between the English
and French by murdering some people upon the Frontiers of New
England & that the New England people in Resentment thereof
have proclaimed war with those Indians and the Chief point to
be Considered in our opinion is whether it would be right to Joyne
the Indians to Endeavour to prevail upon the French Indians to
make Satisfaction for ye Breach of ye Neutrality or to prevail
upon them if possible to make war with those Indians in Conjunction
with us. Tho our Indians Stand Affected in the Respect
we will be better able to Judge when our Interpreter & Interpreter
Stevens return from ye Indian Country the Consequence of war with
the Canada Indians ought to be well considered before it be resolved
upon & such measures taken as will secure the Frontiers of the Enemy
It is to be hoped that some methods may be fallen upon to obtain
Satisfaction for ye Infraction of the Treaty of neutrality & that of Same
may be again renewed & Confirmed
We Likewise think proper that your Excellency should
Speak to the Mahawks Concerning their Behaviour last winter
when they pretended that the English had a design to murder
them and to Enquire of them what were the Grounds of
of their Treacherous behaviour of their Brethren
which they Showed at that time

to the Indians at their coming down to Albany, he will be pleased to manage the Treaty there, on behalf of the Government; which they could not but very much wish, as they are sensible it will be great for the Publick Service. To which answer'd, that the Gov.r is thoroughly disposed to do every thing that may be for the Interest and Security of the People under his Government, it is very real concern to him that his Health will not permit him to undertake so long a Journey at this Time; but that he will appoint such Commissioners for the purpose, as he did not doubt would be very agreable to the House and then nominated Thomas Lawrence Esq.r of the Council the Speaker himself and Isaac Norris Esq.r of the Assembly.

Memorandum. Sept.r 5.th Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was disposed to adjourn to the time of their former adjournment to which the Governor made no objection. E. S.

At a Council held at Philad.a the 5.th Sept.r 1745.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Samuel Rutsell, Thomas Lawrence, Graham Taylor, Robert Strettell, Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board his last Message to the Assembly and their Answer which follow viz.t

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen.

The Occasion of your calling you together so soon after you rose, is owing to Letters I received last week by Express from Governor Clinton, informing me of some late Treaties held between the French Governor of Canada and the united Nations of Indians, in their Country at Montreal, and desiring this Government to send Commissioners to Albany, where he proposes to meet the Indians of the Six Nations, well furnished with proper Means for retaining them in their Fidelity to his Majesty, and Engagements with the respective British Colonies.

When I reflect on the long approved Faith of these People, their grateful Acknowledgments of Protection from time to time received from the English against the Attempts made by the Canada French to enslave them, and on the solemn Assurances, given to me at the late Treaty at Lancaster, to observe Neutrality in the present War, and to maintain inviolably their Friendship with the British Colonies, I am not easy to entertain Suspicions to their Prejudice; but upon recollecting what passed in a Conversation between one of the most politick of their Orators and our Interpreter, a few days before last at Onondago, I am not without Apprehensions, that the Success of his Majesty's Arms at Cape Breton may induce them to throw themselves into the French Scale, in order to preserve the Ballance. For that Indian Sage said, "That however meanly they may be thought of, they were not ignorant "of their own true Interests; and therefore would not join with either Nation in War, unless compelled to it for their own preservation: That hitherto, from their Situation and "Alliances, they had been courted by both; but should either prevail so far as to drive the other "out of the Country they should be no longer considered, Presents would be no longer made to them, "in the End they should be obliged to submit to such Laws, as the Conquerors should think fit to "impose on them." The French Governor has artfully suggested the same things, and there accompanied a Belt of Wampum from him, with the Figure of a Hatchet wrought in it, tho' it be but little deliberate upon it, is a mark of some Degree of Approbation, and by no means a good one. There is but one probable Method of Securing them in our Interest, and that is, to persuade them out bidding the Enemy, to an Open Declaration for us: Money, notwithstanding their Reason-

be

having always been the prevailing Argument with them. Should the present opportunity be lost it is much to be feared, that the Intrigues of the French in the ensuing Winter will seduce and entirely alienate them from Us. But supposing the best of them, that their Inclinations are with us, & that they are still resolved to observe a Neutrality, if their Allies break it and take up the Hatchet against us, they must either join them, or fly to us for Protection; which can no ways so effectually be secured to them, as by an Union of all the British Northern Colonies for that purpose. This is a matter which very nearly concerns the Quiet and Safety of the People of Pennsylvania, and we most recommend it to your most serious Consideration, and have ordered the Letter referred to with other Papers to be laid before you for your more particular Information.

The Secretary will likewise deliver to you another Letter, received since the rest were sent from the Government of the Massachusets, renewing their Application for an aid of Men, Arms, Ammunition, as absolutely necessary for the Defence of Louisbourg, against the Attempts they apprehend will be made by the Enemy to recover it. The Fortification must suffer, and every Friend of this Country should, if possible, procure a Reinforcement sent out of our Province, to preserve a small Share of that Spirit in the other Colonies to preserve it, which inspired the People of New England to undertake and compleat the Conquest of it.

Geo. Thomas

Sept.r 5.th 1745.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor

May it please the Governor

Since some late Transactions between the French Governor of Canada and the United Nations of Indians in their Treaty at Montreal, have given Umbrage to our Neighbouring Government, as well as cause to apprehend the Dangers which may arise from thence, we return you, being called together on so important an Occasion, a fresh Instance of the Governor's Care of the Inhabitants of this Province, who are nearly concerned in the Consequences, & may therefore justly expect from Us the strictest Consideration recommended to us.

We have approved Faith of these People, their grateful Acknowledgments for the Assistance so few Years since received from the English against the Attempts made by the French to usurp their Country, and their Assurances lately given the Governor to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, the solemn Promises duly given the Governor to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War, the most inviolable their Friendship with the British Colonies as good Reasons as ever existed among Men for their Preservation: And yet, since there is some Cause to apprehend Danger from the Influence of the French, we think it highly necessary prudent Measures be taken for retaining these Indians in their Fidelity to His Majesty, and their Engagements with the respective British Colonies.

If the Governor's health would permit him to attend at the next Treaty appointed at Albany, it would be the most agreeable Method to Us, as well as, in our Opinion, the most effectual. But as we are informed the Governor's indisposition is likely to deprive us of their Advantages, we approve of the Commissioners the Governor hath been pleased to nominate to negotiate this affair; and it will be necessary to provide a Sum of Money for defraying their Expences, and for purchasing such a Quantity of Goods as will, we hope, be sufficient to present to the Indians at this time, expecting it will be necessary to make an Additional one in their coming hither next Spring.

As to the Application last made by the Government of the Massachusets, we think the Sum of Money we lately gave, and which is applied to their Use, should excuse us from any further Assistance, at least for this time.

The last Letter the Governor gave Directions to be laid before us, gives us fresh Concern; for tho' the Shawanese are thought perfidious, and not well affected towards the Inhabitants of this Province, yet as the attempt made by the Six Nations to cutt them off will introduce War on our Frontiers, it affords but a disagreable Prospect. If the Account of the Warriors of the Six Nations

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going against the Catawbas be true, contrary to their late Agreement, perhaps the Government of Virginia may justly expect Notice should be given them to prevent the Catawbas being destroyed by Surprise.

The Necessity of the Commissioners to attend the Treaty at Albany, with the Present proposed to be made to the Indians of the Six Nations, is by this last Account rendered more conspicuous, as they seem requisite to remove the Prejudices they may have imbibed, and may cultivate a good understanding with them.

The Governor informed the Board of what had passed between him and the Assembly as it is entered above, and Mr. Lawrence having consented to be one of the Commissioners along with the Speaker and Isaac Norris, his Honour signed their Commission and a Warrant to affix the Great Seal to it, and having likewise prepared a Set of Instructions, they were approved, signed and delivered to Mr. Lawrence.

A Commission

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris Esquires Greeting, Whereas We being informed that diverse Indians have made and practices used on the Indians of the Six United Nations the Tenor whereof is to withdraw them from their Fidelity to us and to discredit the Engagements and Treaties of Friendship subsisting between them and Us Our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of our Province of Pennsylvania in the Continent of America Providing wise and for defeating the evil and pernicious Designs aforesaid it become necessary that a Treaty be held by our Governors of our Colonies aforesaid with the Delegates with the United Nations aforesaid Therefore Know Ye that Reposing great Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty Ability and Circumspection We have thought fit Do name Constitute and Appoint You the said Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris or any two of you our Commissioners on behalf of our Province aforesaid to repair to these Presents Authorizing and Empowering You and each of You to negotiate treat with the Indians of the United Nations aforesaid or with the Chiefs or Delegates and with them or any of them every Article Matter and Thing touching and concerning the League of Amity subsisting between us and the United Nations aforesaid and to renew ratify and confirm the same and to enter into Articles of Friendship and Confederation with our Governors or with the Indians aforesaid or with any of them or their Delegates respectively to conclude and finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid in such manner as You or any two of you shall think meet and generally to do and execute all and every other matter and thing whatsoever necessary touching or in any wise concerning the premises as fully and amply to all intents constructions and purposes as our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do being personally present hereby Ratifying Confirming and holding for firm and effectual whatsoever you the said Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and Isaac Norris or any of you shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the Premises In Testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed Witness the Honorable George Thomas Esq.r our Lieutenant Governor under the Honorable John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esq.rs true and absolute Proprietaries of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid and the Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware at Philadelphia the 25th day of September in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

L. S.

Geo. Thomas

Pensylvania 1745.

L. S. P.

Instructions to the Honoble Thomas Lawrence Esqr a Member of the Council, the Honble John Kinsey Esqr Speaker and Isaac Norris Esqr a Member of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania.

As You will herewith receive a Commission dated by me under the Great Seal of the Province constituting and appointing You Commissioners for Treating with the Six United Nations at Albany, You are to proceed thither with all convenient Dispatch, in order to Your meeting the said Indians on the 4th of next Month, which is the time appointed by the Governor of New York, that Invitation they are expected at that place. You are also upon Your Arrival at Albany to take the first opportunity to wait upon the Governor of New York, to make him acquainted with Your Commission and to shew him Your Commission. You are then to enter upon the Treaty with the said Indians in conjunction with the Governor of New York or Separately, as You shall judge most to the Honour and Interest of the Government You represent, taking especial care that you do not suffer the least Prevarication either in the course of the Treaty. You are by the Province Interpreter to treat with those who are to attend You to enquire by all private ways and means into the truth of the Representation made by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany to the Governor of New York concerning the late Differences at Montreal between the French Governor of Canada and the Deputies of the said Nations. How are to demand of the said United Nations of Indians, what satisfaction they have received from the French Governor of Canada for the Plunder for the Robbery committed and done by the said Indians in conjunction with some French men on our Traders on the Lands of the Six Nations as they call them at Ohio. And You are to make the said United Nations of Indians sensible that the said Robbery is a Breach of their Neutrality on the side of the French, ought to be resented by them. But You are at the same time to be very careful not to do or say any thing that may affect the Title of the Honable Proprietors of this Province to the Lands upon Ohio by virtue of the Royal Grant to them made. You are to expostulate very freely with the said United Nations upon their breach of Faith in permitting a Party of Creeks Warriors to march to the Southward to attack the Catawbas, after they had promised that all Hostilities should be suspended until they should meet the Deputies of the Catawbas the next Spring at Philadelphia, in order to their concluding a Peace with that Nation. And You are at the same time to inform them, that I have made the Governor of Virginia acquainted with the March of the said Creeks Warriors, that he may by a timely notice to the Catawbas prevent their being surprised & treacherously destroyed by the said Party. You are likewise to let them sensible, that their own treachery upon this Occasion makes their former Charge of treachery upon the Catawbas extremely suspicious, and that it will not be for the Honour of any of the Kings Governments to proceed in their promised Mediation, unless they give them Security for their recalling the said Warriors & to refrain from all Acts of Hostility until the time of the proposed Treaty. And if this be done to Your Satisfaction, and as effectually as the Circumstances of these People will admit of, You are to renew the offer of Mediation on my behalf, at the time and Place before mentioned. You are after these Heads are gone through to expostulate with them upon their late Conquest of Montreal (if You find the Commissioners of Albany have made a true Representation of it) and particularly upon their receiving a Belt of Wampum with a Hatchet wrought in it from the Governor of Canada. You are to represent to them the Inbient Enmity of the French to their Nations, their pressing upon all Occasions, their late unjust Declaration of War against the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, and their Inability to protect them or to supply them with such Necessarys as they Yearly want for their Subsistence. And You are on the other hand to remind them of the long approved Friendship of the English, of the Assistances from time to time given them for their Defence against

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the Attempts of the French to destroy or inslave them, of the Treatys lately renewed with them by the British Colonies, & the valuable Presents made to them. And You are at the same time to perswade them to a continuance of that Friendship, which has so long subsisted, and if You find them cordially disposed to it, and can have any . . . dependance upon their Sincerity, You are to present them with the Two hundred & fifty Pounds, voted by the Assembly, in such Goods as You shall think will be most acceptable to them. You are to keep a Journal of Your Proceedings on the matters recommended to You and at Your return to deliver it to me, that I may lay it before the Assembly at their next Meeting. And in case any thing should occur to You at the Place of Treaty, which I may have omitted, as it is not possible for me to Instruct You upon all these distances, I trust from your own Prudence and Judgment that You will Supply my Deficiencys in such a manner as may be most for His Majesty's Service, the Interest of the Northern Colonies in general, and of this in particular. You would be further Instructed, were I at liberty to Act up to my own Judgment, to join with the . . . Government of New York, in urging the United Nations to an open Declaration against the French, & in promising them in that case an Aid of Men, Arms & Ammunition for their Defence, but as the Assembly have not been explicit with me on this head, and it is a measure that may not prove agreable to them, I shall not venture upon it, since it would be betraying the Indians, should they refuse to make it good.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania this Twenty fifth Day of September 1745. GEO: Thomas

The Governor laid before the Board Conrad Weiser's Journal & Report of his Transactions with the Six Nations and ordered the Secretary to make an Extract of what is the most Material & enter it in the Council Book.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onondago the 19th May 1745.

On the 19th Instant I set out for Onondago in Company with Shikallamy, one of the Indian Chiefs, his Son, and Andrew Montur, and we arrived safe at Onondago on the 16th of June following. The 17th early in the morning Canassatego, Cakeshearrowano, the Black Prince and Carhayson came to receive me and my Company. The best part of the Day was spent with discourses concerning News. I understood that the Messenger I sent from Diadagdon on the 29th last Month arrived three days before me, and that the Council of the Six Nations were sent for immediately after his arrival. The Onnichers and Cayuchers were sent for to Oswego, where it was said the Chiefs of the said Nations were. The aforesaid Chiefs told me, that last Fall the French Governor of Canada had sent to Onondago to Invite all or a great Number of the Six Nations to come and see him, and that a great number of them were determined to go, and some were already at Oswego where they intended to meet in order to proceed to Canada, and that the Onondagers were to go in great numbers and would have set out the Day before, had not the Messenger I sent arrived.

I asked how their Brethren, the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany approved of their going to Canada? They said the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany had sent to them last Winter, to desire them to stay at Home, but as they had hitherto a good Correspondence both with the French and English, they thought to continue it, and would on their Return give a faithful Account of all the Transactions that pass'd between them and the French to their Brethren the English, and added, that their Brethren the English had just reason to suspect and disapprove of their going on account of the War between the English and French, and that the French were known to be a Crafty People; but said they, we know very well that the French Governor of Canada will try to gain upon us, but it will be in vain for him, as we have already agreed what to say to him and will not go from it.

the

Pennsylvania, 1745.

the 8th I visited Canassatego and Cahishearrenano and held a private Conference with them - I read and Interpreted my Instructions and had their Advice and they promised their good Offices to assist me - The Deputies of the Onondoes and Tuscarroras arrived, as did likewise the Cayuchas and one of the Chiefs of the Senekas - The Chiefs came to let me know that they expected to hear what I had to say next morning on behalf of their Brethren - (The 9th) I delivered my Message in form following - Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire at Onondago, I am sent to You by the Governor of Pennsylvania your Brother with a Message that concerns your Brother the Governor of Virginia and desires at his Request I am now come to hear your Council fire. Here I laid down a String of Wampum, and continued - Brethren, according to the promise Your Brother Hearrigua made to you, at the late Treaty held at Lancaster between You and your Brethren Tocarryhogon, Hsaraguea and Onas, he sent a Message to the Catawbas to Invite them to a Treaty with you the Six United Nations of Indians and to advise them to send Deputies to you the said Nations - The Catawbas received the Message very kindly and thanked your Brother Hsaraguea for his Care and Assistance and made answer in the following manner Here I took the Catawbas Letter to the Governor of Virginia and explained it to the Council, but named Williamsburg as the place where the Catawbas desired to Treat with the Six Nations, instead of their own Towns or Country for that would have caused Suspicion) After your Brother Hsaraguea received this Letter he wrote a Letter to your Brother Onas and Inclosed the Catawbas Letter and desired that he would assist him in this weighty affair and take the matter wholly into his own Hands - to which your Brother Onas, out of a tender and brotherly affection to his Brethren the Six United Nations, gave his Consent; at the same time considering that a Peace with the Catawbas would, in a great measure, be conducive to the preservation of his Brethren the Six United Nations - in Confirmation of what has been said I give you this Belt of Wampum and you may depend upon the Truth of the Narrative. Brethren the Governor of Pennsylvania now jointly with the Governor of Virginia advise You in the most friendly manner to hold a Congress with the Catawbas, they being also Children of the Great King over the Waters and consequently Brethren of the English, and desire to live in Peace and Brotherly love with You. It will be both to the Honour and Interest of the Six Nations to make a firm and lasting Peace with the Catawbas - To enforce this so just a Request upon You and to make the deepest Impression into your minds, Your Brethren Onas and Hsaraguea present You with this Belt of Wampum - Here I laid down a large Belt. After the usual Cry of So ha which is always given distinctly by every Nation after the Receipt of a Belt, I took up a third Belt of Wampum and said, Brethren, By this Belt of Wampum the Governors of Pennsylvania jointly with the Gov. of Virginia your Brethren, Invite You to a Congress with the Catawbas in the Town of Williamsburg, where You will be very kindly Entertained; and the Catawbas will be there also - they are desired to send five Deputies and no more; and the like number will be expected from You - Brethren it is well known among Your Brethren Onas and Hsaraguea that you are Suspicious and mistrustful of the Sincerity of the Catawbas; (and no doubt but you have some reason for it) but do you receive the Invitation from your Brethren, Onas and Hsaraguea, who will see Justice done to You - If the Catawbas send no Deputies to Williamsburg they will be looked upon as a faithless and discontented People and given up to Your Warriors to be punished according to their deserts, and the Deputies you send will be rewarded for their fatigue and trouble of so long a Journey, whether the Catawbas send any Deputies or not - Here I laid down the Belt of Wampum which I had in my hand & which was received with the usual Sound of So-ha by the Council & with Shouts of Joy by the Younger — I told them I had no more to say concerning this Affair.

After

Pennsylvania, 1745.

After a few Minutes Silence, Socanuntie (otherwise called the Black Prince) repeated the whole Speech over to know whether every thing was rightly understood. I made him sensible of one thing which he had omitted and told him that all the rest was right — Then the Council what I had further to say — I then proceeded, Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire in Onondago, I observe you will hear what I have in Charge from your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania — You can easy remember that at the time of the last Treaty held in Lancaster we had the French Kings Proclamation of War against the English and you was then asked by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the presence of your Brethren the Governors of Virginia and Maryland and in the presence of a Multitude of People what your Brethren the English might expect from you this War — to which you made answer, in the presence of the same Company, in manner following, that you would not suffer either Party to March any Troops over nor to commit Hostilities upon your Lands. At the same time our Traders that used to Trade to Ohio were present, and having placed a great deal of Confidence in what you had said, went immediately to Trade again to Ohio, thinking themselves secure from being molested either by the French or Indians; but they have since found themselves mistaken, having been Robbed and taken Prisoners by a large Party of French & Indians with Peter Chartier at their head. These I explained the Narrative of the Deponents to them and told them that the Governor of Pennsylvania could do nothing more at present in the Affair than to acquaint them with it and hear their Answer, which I desired they would give after they had weighed the matter well and added) the Shawnese are in your Power and so is Peter Chartier, who is turned from a Subject of the King of Great Britain a Rebel against him — You will therefore see your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania Justice done against that Rebel Peter Chartier and compell the Shawnese to make restitution of the Goods and Prisoners taken by them — To enforce this upon you I am ordered by the Governor of Pennsylvania to lay these Belts of Wampum before his Brethren the Council of the Six Nations — The Belt was received with the usual sound of Ho-ha and a Clamour against the Shawnese — After the Black Prince had repeated what I had said and heard my Approbation the Council was rejoiced and made a feast in Honour of Onas & Assaraquoa — (the 10th) The Council sat all that Afternoon till Midnight and next morning again till about ten O'Clock and then they came to the Council House (the House where I lodged) and acquainted me that they were ready to give me an Answer which accordingly they did in the following manner — Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa, we are very glad to hear from You and take your Message very kindly Your Request is of very great Importance and which concerns our Allies as well as Us, and the Deputies now met at this Council Fire cannot take upon them to give a positive Answer to it — the Warriors must be Consulted about it, and all the Chiefs of the Six United Nations together with the Captains of War's Fleet and Consult together before a firm and lasting Peace can be made with the Catawbas — and as a great many of our People with several of our Chiefs are now going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French Governor sent to us last fall, we must therefore defer the whole Affair till their return, and a Council, as before, will then be called, and your Belts of Wampum laid before them; we must therefore keep your Belts of Wampum in our hands till then, and as soon as the Council is over we will immediately send to you and let you know what the result of the Council will be, and at what time the next Spring our Deputies can come down — In the meantime we will keep our Warriors at Home and not suffer them to go to War against the Catawbas till we have heard what Resolutions they will come to, and a Congress be held with them whom we expect to see at our Council Fire in Philadelphia — Williamsburg where our Brother Assaraquoa lives is too far off and no Council Fire is yet kindled there, neither is there any Road cleared to that Place, and for Us to go there the first time to meet the Catawbas would be dishonourable to Us — Brethren, Onas and Assaraquoa, we desire that you will not take it amiss that we don't come down this Summer; If you consider the Importance of the Affair

and

Pennsylvania, 1745.

and our present Circumstances you will find that we cannot come any sooner — We have no more to say on this Affair — After a few Minutes Silence the Speaker Scanandia (or the Black Prince) began again — Brother Onas, We are sorry to hear what has happened to Your Traders at Chio by that treacherous man Peter Chartier through the Influence of the French — we go now to Canada and shall take your Belt of Wampum with us — we look upon what has happened to your Traders as an open Breach of the Peace on the side of the French against us and the Blow that is given as if it were given to our Brothers depend upon it that the French shall make restitution of Men and Goods if it be their doings, otherwise the Shawonese shall — we are very glad that this News has reach'd our Council Fire before we set out for Canada after our Return you will have a full answer to this Affair, and no doubt but a satisfactory one — we have no more to say — After the Council was over the Black Prince Invited all the Deputies and the Chiefs of Conestogo, myself Company to a Dinner we all went directly to his House — he entertained us plentifully with Hommony Beef Venison and Fish and after Dinner we were served with a dram round — whilst we were at Dinner they had several discourses among themselves about the Shawonese, against whom they seemed to be very much exasperated and some said their behaviour was a challenge to War and that they would be War proclaimed against them — they wondred why Onas did not immediately proclaim War against the Shawonese and send for assistance others answer'd Onas acted very prudently in letting the United Nations first know what had happen'd, and that it was according to the late Treaty held last Year — they seemed to expect nothing less than War with the Shawonese and a Peace with the Catawbas.

Memorandum.

Oct.r 5.th 1745. The Returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners for the several Counties being taken into Consideration His Honour Commissionated the following Persons Viz.t — Nicholas Scull Esq.r Sheriff and Henry Pratt Gent.n Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia — John Hart Esq.r Sheriff and Joseph Chapman Gent.n Coroner of the County of Bucks — John Owen Esq.r Sheriff and Thomas Morgan Gent.n Coroner of the County of Chester — James Steward Esq.r Sheriff and William Hamilton Gent.n Coroner of the County of Lancaster — Gideon Griffith Esq.r Sheriff and Benjamin Cook Gentleman Coroner of the County of Newcastle — Thomas Green Esq.r Sheriff and Thomas Parke Gent.n Coroner of the County of Kent and William Shankland Esq.r Sheriff & Robert Gill Gent.n Coroner of the County of Sussex —

October 14.th 1745. Five Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that a Quorum of the Representatives had met in pursuance of the Charter and Laws & chose their Speaker, & desired to know when the Governor would be pleased to receive the House to present him — His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

October 15.th 1745. A Council was Summon'd but no Members came — The whole House waited on the Governor at 12 O'Clock & presented John Wright Esq.r as Speaker & His Honour having approved their Choice the Speaker made thereupon the usual Claim of Privileges & the Governor assured them the same should be inviolably preserved. —

On the same Day in the Afternoon Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was inclin'd to adjourn to the Sixth Day of January next if he had no Objection — The Governor answered he had no objection.

der the Great Seal of the Province, constituting and appointing you Commissioners for Treating with the Six United Nations of Indians at Albany, You are to proceed thither with all convenient Dispatch in order to Your meeting the said Indians on the 4th of next Month, which is the time appointed by the Governor of New York, at whose Invitation they are expected at that place. You are, after your Arrival at Albany, to take the first opportunity to wait upon the Governor of New York to make him acquainted with your appointment, and to shew him your Commission. You are then to enter upon the Treaty with the said Indians, either conjunctly with the Governor of New York, or Separately, as You shall judge most for the Honour and Interest of the Government You represent, taking especial care that you do not suffer the least Diminution of either in the course of the Treaty. You are by the Province Interpreter, Mr. Weiser, who is order'd to attend You, to enquire by all private ways and means into the truth of the Representation made by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany, to the Governor of New York, concerning the late Transactions at Monreal between the French Governor of Canada and the Deputies of the said Nations. You are to demand of the said United Nations of Indians what satisfaction they have procured either from the French Governor of Canada or from the Shawonese for the Robbery committed last Year by the said Shawonese, in conjunction with some French Men, on our Traders (on the Lands of the Six Nations, as they call them) at Ohio. And You are to make the said United Nations of Indians sensible that the said Robbery is a Breach of their Neutrality on the side of the French, & ought to be resented by them. But you are at the same time to be very careful not to do or say anything that may impeach the Title of the Honoble Proprietors of this Province to the Lands upon Ohio by virtue of the Royal Grant to them made. You are to expostulate very freely with the said United Nations upon their breach of Faith in permitting a Party of Oneides Warriors to march to the Southward to Attack the Catawbas, after they had promised that all Hostilities should be suspended until they should meet the Deputies of the Catawbas the next Spring at Philadelphia, in order to their concluding a peace with that Nation. And You are at the same time to inform them that I have made the Governor of Virginia acquainted with the March of the said Oneides Warriors, that he may by a timely notice to the Catawbas prevent their being surprised & treacherously destroy'd by the said Party. You are likewise to make them sensible that their own treachery upon this Occassion makes their former Charge of treachery against the Catawbas extremely suspicious, and that it will not be for the Honour of any of the King's Governments to proceed in their promised Mediation, unless they give them Security forthwith to recall said Warriors & to refrain from all Acts of Hostility until the time of the proposed Treaty. And if this be done to Your Satisfaction, and

as effectually as the circumstances of these People will admit of, You are to renew the offer of Mediation in my behalf at the time and place before mentioned.

"You are after these Heads are gone through to expostulate with them upon their late Conduct at Monreal (if You find the Commissioners of Albany have made a true Representation of it), and particularly upon their receiving a Belt of Wampum with a Hatchet wrought in it from the Governor of Canada. You are to represent to them the Antient Enmity of the French to their Nations, their Perfidy upon all Occasions, their late unjust Declaration of War against the King of Great Britian and his Subjects, and their Inability to protect them or to Supply them with such Necessarys as they Yearly want for their Subsistence. And you are, on the other hand, to remind them of the long approved Friendship of the English; of the Assistance from time to time given them for their Defence against the Attempts of the French to destroy or inslave them; of the Treatys lately renewed with them by the British Colonies, & the valuable Presents made to them. And You are at the same time to perswade them to a continuance of that Friendship which has so long subsisted, and if You find them cordially disposed to it, and can have any dependence upon their Sincerity, You are to Present them with the Two hundred & fifty Pounds voted by the Assembly in such Goods as You shall think most acceptable to them. You are to keep a Journal of Your Proceedings in the matters recommended to You, and at Your return to deliver it to me, that I may lay it before the Assembly at their next Meeting. And in case any thing should Occur to You at the Place of Treaty which I may have omitted, or it is not possible for me to Instruct You Upon at this distance, I trust from your own Prudence and Judgements that You will Supply my Deficiencys in such a manner as may be most for His Majesty's Service, the Interest of the Northern Colonies in general, and of this in particular. You would be farther Instructed were I at liberty to Act up to my own Judgement to join with the Government of New York in urging the United Nations to an open Declaration against the French, & in promising them in that case an Aid of Men, Arms, & Ammunition for their Defence; but as the Assembly have not been explicit with me on this head, and it is a measure that may not prove agreable to them, I shall not venture upon it, since it would be betraying the Indians should they refuse to make it good.

"Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, this Twenty-fifth Day of September, 1745.

"GEO. THOMAS."

The Governor laid before the Board Conrad Weiser's Journal & Report of his Transactions with the Six Nations, and order'd the Secretary to make an Extract of what is the most material, & enter it in the Council Book.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onontago, the 19th May, 1745 :

"On the 19th Instant I set out for Onontago in Company with Shikalamy, one of the Indian Chiefs, his Son, and Andrew Montur, and we arrived safe at Onontago on the Sixth of June following. The 7th, early in the morning, Canasatego, Caheshcarrowano the Black Prince, and Caxhayion, came to receive me and my Company. The best part of the Day was spent with discourses concerning News. I understood that the Messenger I sent from Diadagdon on the 29th last Month, arrived three days before me, and that the Council of the Six Nations were sent for immediately after his arrival. The Sinickers and Cayinckers were sent for to Oswego, where it was said the Chiefs of the said Nations were. The aforesaid Chiefs told me that last fall the French Governor of Canada had sent to Onontago to Invite all or a great Number of the Six Nations to come and see him, and that a great number of them were determined to go, and some were already at Oswego, where they intended to meet in order to proceed to Canada, and that the Onontagers were to go in great numbers, and would have set out the Day before had not the Messenger I sent arrived.

"I asked how their Brethren the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany approved of their going to Canada. They said the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Albany had sent to them last Winter to desire them to stay at Home; but as they had hitherto a good Correspondence both with the French and English, they thought to continue it, and would, on their Return, give a faithful Account of all the Transactions that pass'd between them and the French to their Brethren the English, and added, that their Brethren the English had just reason to suspect and disapprove of their going, on account of the War between the English and French, and that the French were known to be a Crafty People; but, said they, we Know very well that the French Governor of Canada will try to gain upon us, but it will be in vain for him, as we have already agreed what to say to him and will not go from it. The 8th I visited Canasatego and Caheshcarrowano, and held a private Conference with them. I read and Interpreted my Instructions and had their Advice, and they promised their good Offices to assist me. The Deputies of the Oneidoes and Tuscarroros arrived, as did like wise the Cayinckers and one of the Chiefs of the Sinickers. The Chiefs came to let me know that they expected to hear what I had to say next morning in behalf of their Brethren. (The 9th) I delivered my Message in form following: 'Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire at Onontago—I am sent to You by the Governor of Pennsylvania your Brother, with a Message that concerns your Brother the Governor of Virginia, and it is at his Request I am now come to this your Council Fire.' Here I laid down a String of Wampum and

continued: 'Brethren, according to the promise Your Brother Assaraqua made to you at the late Treaty held at Lancaster between You and your Brethren Tocarryhoagon, Assaraquoa, and Onas, he sent a Message to the Catawbas to Invite them to a Treaty with you the Six United Nations of Indians, and to advise them to send Deputies to you the said Nations. The Catawbas received the Message very kindly, and thanked your Brother Assaraquoa for his Care and Assistance, and made answer in the following manner, (here I took the Catawbas' Letter to the Governor of Virginia and explained it to the Council, but named Williamsburg as the place where the Catawbas desired to Treat with the Six Nations, instead of their own Towns or Country, for that would have caused Suspicion): After your Brother Assaraquoa received this Letter, he wrote a Letter to your Brother Onas and Inclosed the Catawbas' Letter, and desired that he would assist him in this weighty affair, and take the Matter wholly into his own Hands. To which your Brother Onas, out of a tender and brotherly affection for his Brethren the Six United Nations, gave his Consent; at the same time, considering that a Peace with the Catawbas would in a great measure be conducive to the preservation of his Brethren the Six United Nations. In Confirmation of what has been said I give you this Belt of Wampum, and you may depend upon the Truth of the Narrative. Brethren, the Governor of Pennsylvania now, jointly with the Governor of Virginia, advise You in the most friendly manner to hold a Congress with the Catawbas, they being also Children of the Great King over the Waters, & consequently Brethren of the English, and desire to live in Peace and Brotherly love with You. It will be both to the Honour and Interest of the Six Nations to make a firm and lasting Peace with the Catawbas. To enforce this, so just a Request, upon You, and to make the deepest Impression into your minds, Your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa present you with this Belt of Wampum.' Here I lay'd down a large Belt. After the usual Cry of Jo-ha, which is always given distinctly by every Nation after the Receipt of a Belt, I took up a third Belt of Wampum and said, 'Brethren, By this Belt of Wampum the Governor of Pennsylvania, jointly with the Govr of Virginia, your Brethren, invite You to a Congress with the Catawbas, in the Town of Williamsburg, where You will be very kindly Entertained, and the Catawbas will be there also; they are desir'd to send five Deputies and no more, and the like number will be expected from You. Brethren, it is well known among Your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa that you are Suspicious and mistrustful of the Sincerity of the Catawbas (and no doubt but you have some reason for it), but do you receive the Invitation from your Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa, who will see Justice done to You.

"'If the Catawbas send no Deputies to Williamsburg, they will be looked upon as a faithless and discontented People, and given up to Your Warriors to be punished according to their deserts, and the

Deputies you send will be rewarded for their fatigue and trouble of so long a Journey, whether the Catawbas send any Deputies or not.' Here I lay'd down the Belt of Wampum which I had in my hand, & which was received with the usual Sound of Jo-hah by the Council, & with Shouts of Joy by the Younger. I told them I had no more to say concerning this Affair.'

"After a few Minutes' Silence Tocanuntie (otherwise called the Black Prince) repeated the whole Speech over to know whether every thing was rightly understood. I made him sensible of one thing which he had omitted, and told him that all the rest was right—then the Council what I had further to say. I then proceeded. 'Brethren, the Six United Nations now met at your Council Fire in Onontago: I desire you will hear what I have in Charge from your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania. You can easy remember that at the time of the last Treaty held in Lancaster we had the French King's Proclamation of War against the English, and you was then asked by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the presence of your Brethren the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, and in the presence of a Multitude of People, what your Brethren, the English, might expect from you this War. To which you made answer, in the presence of the same Company, in manner following, that you would not suffer either Party to March any Troops over nor to commit Hostilities upon your Lands. At the same time our Traders that used to Trade to Ohio were present, and having placed a great deal of Confidence in what you had said, went immediately to Trade again to Ohio, thinking themselves secure from being molested either by the French or Indians; but they have since found themselves mistaken, having been Robbed and taken Prisoners by a large Party of French & Indians with Peter Chartier at their head. (Here I explained the Narrative of the Deponents to them, and told them that the Governor of Pennsylvania could do nothing more at present in the Affair than to acquaint them with it and hear their Answer, which I desir'd they would give after they had weighed the matter well and added): The Shawnese are in your Power and so is Peter Chartier, who is turned from a Subject of the King of Great Britain a Rebel against him. You will therefore see your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Justice done against that Rebel Peter Chartier, and compell the Shawnese to make restitution of the Goods and Prisoners taken by them. To enforce this upon you I am ordered by the Governor of Pennsylvania to lay this Belt of Wampum before his Brethren the Council of the Six Nations.' The Belt was received with the usual sound of Jō-ha and a Clamour against the Shawnese. After the Black Prince had repeated what I had said, and heard my Approbation, the Council was rejoiced, and made a feast in Honour of Onas & Assaraquoa. (The 10th). The Council sat all that Afternoon till Midnight, and next morning again till about ten O'Clock, and then they came to the Council House (the House where I lodged)

and acquainted me that they were ready to give me an Answer, which, accordingly, they did in the following manner: 'Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa: We are very glad to hear from You, and take your Message very kindly. Your Request is of very great Importance, and which concerns our Allies as well as Us, and the Deputies now met at this Council Fire cannot take upon them to give a positive Answer to it; the Warriors must be Consulted about it, and all the Chiefs of the Six United Nations, together with the Captains of War, must Meet and Consult together before a firm and lasting Peace can be made with the Catawbas; and as a great many of our People with several of our Chiefs are now going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French Governor sent to us last fall, we must therefore referr the whole Affair till their return, and a Council, as before, will then be called, and your Belts of Wampum laid before them; we must, therefore, keep your Belts of Wampum in our hands till then, and soon as the Council is over we will imediately send to you and let you know what the result of the Council will be, and at what time the next Spring our Deputies can come down. In the mean time we will keep our Warriors at Home and not suffer them to go to War against the Catawbas till we have heard what Resolutions they will come to, and a Congress be held with them whom we expect to see at our Council Fire in Philadelphia. Williamsburg, where our Brother Assaraquoa lives, is too far off, and no Council Fire is yet kindled there, neither is there any Road clear'd to that Place, and for Us to go there the first time to meet the Catawbas would be dishonourable to Us. Brethren Onas and Assaraquoa: we desire that you will not take it amiss that we don't come down this Summer. If you consider the Importance of the Affair and our present Circumstances, you will find that we cannot come any sooner. We have no more to say on this Affair.' After a few Minutes Silence the Speaker Tocanuntie (or the Black Prince) begun again—'Brother Onas: We are sorry to hear what has happened to Your Traders at Ohio by that treacherous man Peter Chartier, through the influence of the French; we go now to Canada and shall take your belt of Wampum with us; we look upon what has happened to your Traders as an open Breach of the Peace on the side of the French against us, and the Blow that is given as if it were given to our head; depend upon it that the French shall make restitution of Men and Goods if it be their doings, otherwise the Shawonese shall; we are very glad that this News has reach'd our Council Fire before we set out for Canada; after our Return you will have a full answer to this Affair, and no doubt but a satisfactory one; we have no more to say.' After the Council was over, the Black Prince Invited all the Deputies and the Chiefs of Onontago, myself & Company to a Dinner; we all went directly to his House; he entertained us plentifully with Hommony, dried Venison, and Fish, and after dinner we were served with a dram round;

whilst we were at dinner they had several discourses among themselves about the Shawonese, against whom they seemed to be very much exasperated, and some said their behaviour was a Challenge to War, and that there would be War proclaimed against them. They wondered why Onas did not immediately proclaim War against the Shawnese and send for assistance; others answer'd Onas acted very prudently in letting the United Nations first know what had happen'd, and that it was according to the late Treaty held last Year; they seemed to expect nothing less than War with the Shawnese and a Peace with the Catawbas."

Oct. 5th, 1745.

MEMORANDUM.

The Returns of the Sherifs and Coroners for the several Counties being taken into Consideration,

His Honour Commissionated the following Persons, Viz^{t}: Nicholas Scull, Esqr, Sherif, and Henry Pratt, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia; John Hart, Esqr, Sherif, and Joseph Chapman, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the County of Bucks; John Owen, Esqr, Sherif, and Thomas Morgan, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the County of Chester; James Sterrat, Esqr, Sherif, and William Hamilton, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the County of Lancaster; Gideon Griffith, Esqr, Sherif, and Benjamin Cook, Gentleman, Coroner of the County of Newcastle; Thomas Green, Esqr, Sheriff, and Thomas Parke, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the County of Kent, and William Shankland, Esqr, Sherif, & Robert Gill, Gent^{n}, Coroner of the County of Sussex.

Oct. 14th, 1745.

Five Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that a Quorum of the Representatives had met in pursuance of the Charter and Laws, & chose their Speaker, & desir'd to know when the Governor wou'd be pleased to receive the House to present him. His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

October 15th, 1745.

A Council was Summon'd, but no Members came. The whole House waited on the Governor at 12 o'Clock, & presented John Wright, Esqr, as Speaker, & His Honour having approved their Choice, the Speaker made thereupon the usual Claim of Priviledges,

& the Governor assur'd them the same shou'd be inviolably preserved.

On the same Day in the Afternoon Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was inclin'd to adjourn to the Sixth Day of January next, if he had no Objection. The Governor answered he had no objection.

END OF VOL. IV.

Boston Sept.r 26. 1745

Sir,

The General Court having chosen & appointed you a Commissioner, to appear with others for this Province, at the intended Convention with the Indians of the six Nations at Albany, the fourth of October next; I send this Notice thereof to you by Express, earnestly desiring you, if possibly you can, to attend the said Meeting. The Consequence of which being of the utmost Importance to the Interest of this & the neighbouring Provinces — The other Gentlemen of the Committee will inform You of the Time of their Setting out.

Your Friend & Servant

W. Phips

The Hon.ble John Stoddard Esq.r

Govr. Shirley's Letter
dt. going to Albany
Sept. 26th 1745.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Commissy [illegible]
that Mr Weiss returned from his journey to [illegible]
and said that he had observed his instructions and that
he had been within 6 miles of Onondage where he met the
Chiefs of the [illegible] Onondagas and Cayugas
there he told all to hand his message according to [illegible]
given by the Commissioners they did not get him all
together in Some Days they were engaged down to
Albany when the Nations should all be together and
then they would speak upon that head by Govr but
at the same time the principall men told him that they
took it as a mark done to them that the Govr sent but
one person

wrote a letter to maj. Glen & sent Bratt to
provide the Indians with provision when they
come down

[illegible] Octo 1745

His Excellency desired the board to draw up the heads of such
Articles as they think proper to be mentioned to the Six Nations at
their Interview with them which was done and is as follows

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs humbly propose that
his Excellency Speak to the Six Nations upon the following heads

1. To mention something to them Concerning the absence of the Sennekas.
2. To renew the Old Covenant Chain.
3. To acquaint them of the Success of his Majesties arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton and to give them some account of our army in Flanders.
4. To acquaint them that the Canada Indians have shewn the Vendalls in the present war between the English and given many severe strokes upon the Frontiers of New England and that the New England people have for that reason declared war against the Canada Indians and all the Indians understood by that Treaty to Join with the Injured party we think proper That the Makers be given them against the French and all the Indians in Canada to be made use of upon his Excellencies Command But it

Brethren

III
102

Here are present upon the occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay Connecticut concurred with me on the same vigorous Intentions of renewing Invigorating and Strengthening the Covenant Chain which has lyed upon and his Britannick Majesties several Colonies on this Continent in the strongest Engagements to Each other for Supporting and maintaining our Common Cause

We are glaad to see so many of our Brethren and we are sorry we cannot have at the same time that we have Cause the absence of our brother the Senecas and their Calamities which have occasioned it, may the Almighty Comfort them under their Grievous afflictions and soon wipe off all tears from their Eyes

We do with you our Brethren and with you as their Representatives ratify & Confirm and Establish all former Engagements entered into by us and our Brethren

from you.

A Belt

Brethren,

The Rumour which the [illegible]
gave an alarm to our Brethren the Mingoes, and
thence spread to the other nations now appears to
without foundation, and I cannot help observing on
occasion, that you ought not for the future to lis
such Idle Tales to be raised or propagated among
they not only tend to Separate your and our affec
from the other, but also to make us Jealous of your
People without Sufficient Grounds for th

A String of Wampum

Brethren,

You must be further observed to you that s
Several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren
Six nations have Contrary to our Inclinations and
our Councils advice had an Interview with the Governour o
this Summer at Montreal

And that you pretend
Correspondence with our Declared Enemies was for
publick good and the Preservation of his house at

To tell the Governour of Canada
they must not make any a talk or attempt upon the
for that our Brethren are Resolved to Defend it and
Should remain a place of peace and trade

You Declare that your Intent wa
and that the Governr of Canada Should never prevai
you in anything but Speak to your Brethren the En
you Said you knew did not like your going th
yett upon your return from your Brother the G
of Newyork. Should know all that passed betwee
and the Governour of Canada.

We will tell our Brethren

was de[illegible] while they were with the Governour of Canada and we Expect the whole truth from them according to their Promise and whether what we hear is true or not.

We will tell our Brethren hear what whilst our Brethin was with the Governour of Canada the French Indians took up the hatchet against the Indians English which we believe to be true for reason you shall hear by and by and thereby the Treaty of neutrality Concluded between you and them is broken.

We hear likewise that when the Deputys of the United nations were Treating with you upon the Subject of the peace as to accept of the hatchet upon Condition to Carry it home to their Castle to deliberate upon and then to Return the Governour of Canada their answer which we cannot believe to be true till we have it from our brethrens own mouth.

III
104

We Expect a full and plain answer from our Brethren Concerning these matters that they may may be Cleared for wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain and that we may preserve it Bright firm and inviolable as long as the Sun shall Shine

& Belt

Brethren

We must now acquaint you of Some thing relating to the war the Success of his Majestys arms against the french in this part of the world and the true occasion of our attack upon this Enemy in this Quarter.

When you were here last Summer you were told that war was Declared between Crowns of Great Britain and France the Events that have Since happened are too numerous to relate Particularly

When you were here last Summer. His Majesties Subjects in this Country Say that the last Summer without attempting any thing against the french Settlements but the french first attacked and Destroyed a Small place belonging to us Called Canso about twenty five leagues from Cape Breton.

Afterwards they laid Siege to annapolis Royal but therein they proved unsuccessfull

They then agreed to make another Attack for that place the next Spring and in the mean time they sent

Mr Shirley his Gov[r]
hath thus to the
haughty People and the
which was fyll'd by a number of men from
of Connecticut and New Hampshire and sent
last Spring against
They were likewise Supply'd by
of his Majesties Ships of war and after a
Seige that Important and Strong fortress
Through the goodness of Divine providence
to the forces

III
105

Whereupon the rest of the
of the Island of Cape Breton together with
Selves in place adjacent surrendred themselves
to the English

And during the Seige and
many french Ships were taken and divers of
and the Designe of the french against Annapolis
was frustrated

We have in this part of the
Lain Still both the Last Summer and this
our neighbours in Canada would Either be
on the war in a manly & Christian like manner

And to endue them thereto
was Sent from this place to the Govern[r] of Canada
Summer by which he was assured that if he Shou[ld]
their former wicked practices of treating his Majesty
Inhumanly the Several Governours together with the
nations would Joyn and make Reprisals on them

And at the same time you
Declared that if any of his Majesties Subjects in
Govern[mt] Should be killed by any Indians
Canada this Year or

Summer to the Eastern Indians not to [illegible] war against English Threatning them in Case they Should do so

Notwithstanding these things done Hostilities have been Commited

Some months ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of great Britain Entered into Solemn Engagements with the Kings Subjects and had been Soon Called by them with great kindness

But at the Instigation of the French they have lately killed one Englishman and also great numbers of Horses and Cattle burnt a Saw mill and many dwelling houses and attacked an English garrison

notwithstanding such things

III
106

Inasmuch the govern[r] of Massachusetts Bay who so soon as he heard of them sent that he resented it no further than to Send a message to them Demanding the delivery of the murderers as they would avoid the Consequence of their neglect

This Proposal was Rejected by them and since that time they have killed two or three others in retaliation the Govern[r] of Massachusetts Declared war against them

and we are Informed the English had lately killed two of them and taken another Prisoner

about Three months Since some Canada Indians killed two English men near Connecticut River the body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous manner by which they left a Hatchet of war thereby daring us to take up and return it

There has likewise been Several other Parties that have attempted to destroy his Majesties Subjects of New England but have been hitherto prevented

These facts plainly Shew that the French are Still acted by the Same Spirit that they were form

DL
169

[illegible] Shall [illegible] Some [illegible]
[illegible] Sayd Indians Shall [illegible] follow Cranes who down
Runn about them

a Large Bell with a pipe of
Wampum hung to it

This Belt is from all my Governments
to Speak to you Sons.

I was appointed I Shall not have
time to meet you at the Path and at your Returned upon
an Sudden as that was I could not let him Know your intention
to his Majesty Governments & Shall not they would blame
me Sent (immediately to be present
We are all Subject to
united in his Laws bonds of duty and
Great King and Common faith and in friendship and
Speech to Each other and in this union Consists that
Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies,
for your Sentiments

III
108

We are all united with you in this Sacred
Covenant Chain as long as we preserve true from
Rust must Remain unbroken and you on your parts
have Declared that you will preserve it so Strong and
and Bright that it Shall not be in the power of Any Devil
himself with all his wiles Arts to break or dirty it

You are also united with all the Far
nations of Indians in League with our great King with,
whom we Recommend to you to preserve Strict friendship
& hold frequent Correspondence

That you your Selves who many of you
live Scattered and Dispersed Should dwell in Bodys
Closer together as you have heretofore promised to do.

and we advise you to keep your young
men at home and within Call excepting Such as may be
Sent from him to Run a hunting or against our Enemies
and you may depend upon this most ready Effectual
Aid from us in all times of Danger. A Belt

[illegible]
Governor of the [illegible]
be no necessity of [illegible]
Canada Indians [illegible]
To assure the Indians that they would be by
Government with all necessaries to Carry on
That this Government will Exert themselves
the said war against the French and Indians
the Indians That this Government will assist
Should be attacked by the French.

5.) That the Indians should be Speake To Concern
behaviour Last winter, when they pretended that
had a design to murder them and To Enquire of
were the True grounds of their distrust at that ti

6. To Speak to them about the Behaviour of Dece
Onondage Sachims who went from Montreal to
of Lake beck with some of his Dependants with
Declaration of war against us.
To ask them what Promises and Engagements
Governour of Canada or the Caghnawage Indians
they were there last Summer and about what
was That Some of them Took a belt from the
& brought it home to Onondage
To ask them what they did to the Governour of
the Scalps of the two English men were brought
the Iron Axe.

7.) To desire the Indians to Leave two of Each nation
serve as outscouts this winter for a Seasonable pay
& to be always ready for that Service when they
Desired

8.) To desire the Indians To Settle in a body in their

9.) Some of the Canajoharie Indians have lately Stole
horses from the farmers here for which they ought to
Checked.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TREATY

Held at the CITY of

Albany, in the Province of *NEW-YORK*,

By His EXCELLENCY the

Governor of that PROVINCE,

And the HONOURABLE the

COMMISSIONERS for the Provinces

OF

MASSACHUSETTS, *CONNECTICUT*,

AND

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

In *OCTOBER*, 1745.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE,
near the Market, M,DCC,XLVI.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE TREATY, &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq;

With the King's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*, under the Honourable JOHN PENN, THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esqs; true and absolute Proprietors of the said Province and Counties.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

HAVING been honoured with a Commission, authorizing us, the Subscribers, in Conjunction with the Governors of the Neighbouring Colonies, or their Delegates, or separately, to treat with the *Indians* of the Six United Nations at *Albany*, in *October* last; we think it our Duty to render an Account of our Conduct therein; which be pleased to receive as follows.

THE next Day after the Receipt of the Commission, that is, on the *Twenty-seventh* Day of *September* last, we set out for *Albany*, where we arrived on the *Third* of *October* following. On the *Fourth* of *October*, the Day appointed to treat with the *Indians*, pursuant to the Instructions given us, we waited on the Governor of *New-York*, acquainted him with our Appointment, and shewed him the Commission by which we were impowered to treat.

THE Governor desired his Secretary might take a Copy of it; to which we consented. The *Indians* of Five of the Six United Nations, in Number about Four Hundred and Sixty, arrived the same Day, none of them *Senecas*; it being, as we were inform'd, a Time of great Sickness and Mortality among them, which prevented their Coming.

BUT

BUT the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts* not being come, the Treaty was deferred until their Arrival. Two Days after, being the *Sixth* of *October* in the Evening, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, by his Secretary, deſiring to know of us at what Time we would confer with a Committee of his Council, either alone, or with the Commiſſioners of the other Colonies, all then arrived, *viz.*

For the *Maſſachuſetts*,

Jacob Wendal, Eſq; a Member of the Council,
John Stoddart, *Samuel Wells*, *Thomas Hutchinſon*, } Eſqs; Members of Aſſembly.

For *Connecticut* Colony,

——— *Wolcot*, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, And
Col. ——— *Stanley*.

WE agreed to return our Anſwer to his Meſſage in the Morning.

ACCORDINGLY in the Morning we returned our Anſwer by *James Read*, that we would meet the Committee of Council at a Quarter after Ten that Day, and choſe to have our firſt Conference with them only. About the Time appointed we went; but the Commiſſioners from the other Colonies coming into the Room ſoon after, deprived us of the ſeparate Conference propoſed. Being all thus met, the Gentlemen of the Council, *to wit*, *Daniel Horſmanden*, and *Joſeph Murray*, Eſqs; let us know, they were appointed by the Governor of *New-York*, a Committee to confer with us concerning the Treaty which was to enſue; that their Governor deſired to be inform'd of our Sentiments, whether we were inclinable to ſpeak to the *Indians* of the United Nations ſeparately, or whether we thought a joint Speech to be delivered on Behalf of all the Colonies, might be beſt, either being indifferent to him.

THE Commiſſioners from *New-England* declared their Opinions for a joint Speech, as what would ſhow our Union, and conſequently, have the greater Weight with the *Indians*. On the Part of *Pennſylvania* it was objected, that we had divers Matters in Charge which related to our own Government only, which would be improper in ſuch a joint Speech; and perhaps it might be the Caſe of other of the Colonies: That ſuch a joint Speech would require much Time in forming; and with Difficulty, if at all likely to be agreed on.

BUT it was replied, this would be beſt judged of when the Heads of ſuch joint Speech were read; and the Committee of Council producing what they had prepared to this Purpoſe, it was agreed to be read. On Reading of which we obſerved, that it mentioned a Complaint againſt the Eaſtern *Indians* for killing ſome white People; and therefore, among other Things, propoſed the *Indians* of the Six United Nations ſhould be put on declaring War againſt the Eaſtern *Indians*; and to aſſure them that the ſeveral Colonies would ſupport them in it. To this Article it was objected, on the Part of *Pennſylvania*, That it was neceſſary the Legiſlature of each Government

Government ſhould be conſulted before the *Indians* were put on Declaring of War: That it would be very miſchievous to all the Colonies, as it would be a Means of drawing the War nearer on their Borders: That the *Indians* did not ſeem diſpoſed to enter into a War with each other, but rather to remain Neutral: That in this Diſpoſition, little better could be expected from them than what was remarked to be the Caſe in the laſt War, when the *Indians* of oppoſite Parties paſſed each other without fighting, and only ſcalp'd the white People: That as to the People who had been killed, the *Indians* might be put on demanding Satisfaction, and might poſſibly obtain it, and prevent the Cauſe of War; or if they were put on Declaring of War, at leaſt Care ſhould be firſt taken to provide them with the Requiſites neceſſary for defending themſelves, and carrying on ſuch War; without which, it would in Effect, be a Betraying them. What Proviſion was made by the Government of *New-York*, the Gentlemen of the Council beſt knew. In *Pennſylvania* we knew no Proviſion was made for them. That therefore if this Article was inſerted in the Speech propoſed, we muſt inſiſt on Treating ſeparately. To the Propoſal for putting the *Indians* of the Six United Nations on demanding Satisfaction, one of the Commiſſioners of the *Maſſachuſetts* anſwered, That Propoſal ought to come on the Part of the *Indians*; for that if no more was propoſed to them on the Behalf of the Governments, than that they ſhould demand Satisfaction for the Injury done, they would offer ſomething yet leſs. At length it was agreed all the other Governments, *Pennſylvania* excepted, ſhould treat jointly; and we were deſired to be aſſiſtant in their joint Treaty ſo far as we judged fit.

A COMMITTEE was then named to prepare the joint Speech to be delivered by the Governor of *New-York*. When it was prepared we were to meet again to conſider the ſame.

IT was two Days after this before the Speech was ready; and in the mean Time the Governor and Council of *New-York* made Enquiry concerning the Alarm which happened the laſt Winter amongſt the *Mohawks*, occaſioned by a Report ſpread amongſt them that the *Engliſh* were coming to cut them off. To this Purpoſe the Governor of *New-York* ſent for the *Mohawks*, and let them know that the String of Wampum which had been ſent him by them not to make any further Enquiry concerning that Affair, he could not accept of; that it was neceſſary the Authors of this falſe Rumour ſhould be known and puniſhed; and therefore he inſiſted they would diſcover all they knew concerning the Authors; and if they had any other Cauſe of Uneaſineſs, to communicate it to him: And thereupon he delivered back the String of Wampum ſent him. The *Mohawks* agreed to return their Anſwer the next Day. Some of the *Mohawks* accordingly attended the Governor of *New-York* the next Day, and named to him a Perſon who they ſaid was the Author of this falſe Alarm. The Perſon being ſent for, owned his having heard and mentioned the Report; but deny'd his being the Author of it.

AFTER the ſtricteſt Enquiry and Examination, the Governor and Council ſeemed to believe him innocent, and that the Rumour had been raiſed and ſpread by Means of ſome one or more of the *Mohawks* themſelves.

On the Tenth of *October*, the Speech propoſed to be delivered to the *Indians* by the Governor of *New-York*, being prepared, we were deſired to meet the other Commiſſioners, and hear the ſame read. Accordingly, about Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, we met them; the Speech was read; after which it was objected on the Part of *Pennſylvania*, that it contain'd a Narrative of many Facts to which we were altogether Strangers; and therefore were not proper to be made Parties in the Relation: That it preſſed the *Indians* on making of War; which we thought might be attended with miſchievous Conſequences to all the Colonies: That as we are to treat ſeparately, and they had already heard our Reaſons againſt a War, they muſt judge for themſelves how far it would be prudent in them to preſs it. The Reſult was, the Commiſſioners of the other Colonies agreed to the Speech, as it had been prepared; and in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, the Deputies of the *United Nations* were deſired to attend the Governor of *New-York*: They came accordingly; and the Governor in Behalf of his Government, and thoſe of the *Maſſachuſetts* and *Connecticut*, and in the Preſence of the Commiſſioners from thence, read the Speech agreed on; which was interpreted to the *Indians*: A Copy whereof was delivered to us, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Brethren,

Here are preſent upon the Occaſion of this Interview, Commiſſioners from the Governments of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *Connecticut*, conven'd with me on the ſame righteous Intention of Renewing, Bright'ning, and Strengthening the Covenant Chain which has tied you and His *Britannick* Majeſty's ſeveral Colonies on this Continent, in the firmeſt Engagements to each other, for Supporting and Maintaining our Common Cauſe.

We are glad to ſee ſo many of our Brethren, and we bid you Welcome here; at the ſame Time, that we heartily condole the Abſence of our Brethren the *Senecas*, and the Calamities which have occaſioned it; may the Almighty comfort them under their grievous Afflictions, and ſoon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.

We do with you our Brethren, and with you as their Repreſentatives, ratify, confirm, and eſtabliſh all former Engagements entred into by us and our Brethren of the Six United Nations; and aſſure you, that we ſhall ever hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the ſame from you.

A BELT.

Brethren,

The Rumour which laſt Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the *Maquas*, and was from thence ſpread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without Foundation; and I cannot help obſerving on this Occaſion, that you ought not for the future to ſuffer any ſuch idle Tales to be raiſed or propagated among you, as they not only tend to ſeparate your and our Affections each from the other; but alſo to make us jealous of our own People, without ſufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren;

Brethren,

It muſt be further obſerved to you, that we hear ſeveral of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, have contrary to our Inclinations, and againſt our expreſs Advice, had an Interview with the Governor of *Canada* this Summer at *Montreal.*

And that your Pretence for holding this Correſpondence with our declared Enemies, was for the publick Good and the Preſervation of the Houſe at *Oſwego.*

To tell the Governor of *Canada* that they muſt not make any Attack or Attempt upon that Place, for that our Brethren are reſolved to defend it, and that it ſhould remain a Place of Peace and Trade.

You declared your Intent was Good, and that the Governor of *Canada* ſhould never prevail upon you in any Thing hurtful to your Brethren the *Engliſh*, who you knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your Return from thence, your Brother the Governor of *New-York* ſhould know all that paſſed between them and the Governor of *Canada.*

We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilſt they were with the Governor of *Canada*, and we expect the whole Truth from them according to their Promiſe, and whether what we hear is true or not.

We hear that whilſt our Brethren were with the Governor of *Canada*, the *French Indians* took up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*; which we believe to be true, for Reaſons you ſhall hear by and by; and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them, is become vain.

We hear likewiſe, that our Brethren of the *Six Nations* there preſent, were ſo far prevailed upon by our Enemies the *French*, as to accept of the Hatchet, upon Condition to carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon, and then to return the Governor of *Canada* their Anſwer; which we cannot believe to be true, till we have it from our Brethrens own Mouths.

We expect a plain and full Anſwer from our Brethren concerning theſe Matters, that the Way may be cleared, for wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain; and that we may preſerve it bright, firm, and inviolable, as long as the Sun ſhall ſhine.

A BELT.

Brethren,

We muſt now acquaint you of ſome Things relating to the War; the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms againſt the *French* in this Part of the World; and the Riſe and Occaſion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter.

When you were here laſt Summer, you were told that War was declar'd between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France:* The Events that have ſince happened are too numerous to relate particularly.

His Majeſty's Subjects in this Country lay ſtill the laſt Summer without attempting any Thing againſt the *French* Settlements: But the *French* firſt attack'd

attack'd and deſtroyed a ſmall Place belonging to us call'd *Canſo*, about twenty five Leagues from *Cape Breton*.

AFTERWARDS they laid Siege to *Annapolis-Royal*; but therein they proved unſucceſsful.

THEY then agreed to make another Trial for that Place next Spring; and in the mean Time they ſent to *France*, hoping to obtain ſome of the King's Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it.

THEY having proceeded thus far, Mr. *Shirley*, the Governor of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, thought it high Time to do ſomething to curb the Inſolence of that haughty People; and did therefore raiſe a ſmall Army, which was joined by a Number of Men from the Governments of *Connecticut* and *New-Hampſhire*, and ſent them early laſt Spring againſt *Louiſbourgh*.

THEY were likewiſe joined by a Number of His Majeſty's Ships of War; and after about ſeven Weeks Siege, that important and ſtrong fortified Place was, through the Goodneſs of Divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces.

WHEREUPON the reſt of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, together with thoſe that were ſettled in Parts adjacent, ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners to the *Engliſh*.

AND during the Siege, and ſince, many *French* Ships were taken, and divers of them of great Value; and the Deſign of the *French* againſt *Annapolis-Royal* was fruſtrated.

WE have in this Part of the Country lain ſtill, both the laſt Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours in *Canada* would either be quiet, or carry on the War in a manly and chriſtian-like Manner.

AND to induce them thereto, a Meſſage was ſent from this Place to the Government of *Canada* the laſt Summer, by which he was aſſured, that if he ſhould renew their former vile Practice of treating His Majeſty's Subjects inhumanly, the ſeveral Governors, together with the *Six Nations*, would join and make Repriſals on them.

AND at the ſame Time you publickly declared, That if any of His Majeſty's Subjects, in any of His Governments, ſhould be killed by any *Indian*, you would immediately join in the War againſt them and the *French*.

YOU likewiſe ſent your Delegates laſt Summer to the Eaſtern *Indians* to warn them not to engage in the War againſt the *Engliſh*, threatning them in Caſe they ſhould do ſo.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe Things, divers Hoſtilities have been committed.

SOME Months ago the Eaſtern *Indians*, who had formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of *Great Britain*, entred into ſolemn Engagements with the King's Subjects, and had been ſince treated by them with great Kindneſs.

BUT

BUT at the Inſtigation of the *French*, they have lately killed one *Engliſhman*, and alſo great Numbers of Horſes and Cattle; burnt a Saw-Mill, and many Dwelling-houſes, and attack'd an *Engliſh* Garriſon.

NOTWITHSTANDING ſuch outrageous Inſults, the Governor of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* was ſo tender of them, that he reſented it no further than to ſend a Meſſage to them, demanding the Delivery of the Murderers, as they would avoid the Conſequence of their Neglect.

THIS Propoſal was rejected by them, and ſince that Time they have killed two or three others; whereupon the Governor of the *Maſſachuſetts* declared War againſt them.

AND we are informed the *Engliſh* have killed two of them, and taken another Priſoner.

ABOUT three Months ſince ſome of the *Canada-Indians* killed two *Engliſhmen* near *Connecticut* River; the Body of one of them was treated in a moſt barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring us to take it up and return it.

THERE has likewiſe been ſeveral other Parties that have attempted to deſtroy his Majeſty's Subjects of *New-England*, but have hitherto been prevented.

THESE Facts plainly ſhew that the *French* are ſtill acted by the ſame Spirit that they were formerly governed by; and they ſeem never pleaſed but when they are at War, either with the *Engliſh*, or ſome of the Tribes of *Indians*; and if they had it in their Power, they would doubtleſs deſtroy all about them.

IT is likewiſe evident, that the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Engagements are broken through by thoſe *Indians* that have committed the late Murders.

THAT Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the Performance of their Promiſes.

THAT we are ſlighted, and you contemned, as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded.

BUT now the *French* and their *Indians*, by the little Regard theyhave ſhewn to your Threatnings, or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your Diſpleaſure; both which do reflect equal Diſhonour on you.

IT is high Time for us and you to exert our ſelves and vindicate our Honour; and although it is well known that we delight not in the Deſtruction of our Fellow-creatures, but have choſen rather to ſuffer our ſelves to be abuſed; yet we cannot think our ſelves obliged any longer to bear their Inſults and evil Treatment.

THEREFORE ſince neither our peaceable Diſpoſitions, nor Examples, nor any Methods we have been able to uſe, have been ſufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous Treatment of us, but they will force our Reſentments; in the Name of GOD, we are reſolved, not only to defend our ſelves, but by all proper Ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their Power to miſuſe and evil intreat us as they have hitherto done.

AND we doubt not of your ready and chearful Concurrence with us, agreeable to your ſolemn Promiſe made in this Place laſt Summer, in joining with us againſt our Enemies the *French*, and ſuch *Indians* as are or ſhall be inſtigated by them; for we eſteem them Enemies to God, as well as to all their Fellow-Creatures who dwell round about them.

A large Belt, with the Figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

THE publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you ſooner.

I WAS apprehenſive I ſhould not have been able to meet you this Fall, and it was determined upon on a ſudden, ſo that there could not be timely Notice ſent to the reſt of His Majeſty's Governments, or, I doubt not, they would likewiſe have ſent Commiſſioners to be preſent at this Interview.

WE are all ſubject to the ſame Prince, united in the ſame Bonds of Duty and Allegiance to the Great King, our common Father, and in Friendſhip and Affection to each other; and in this Union conſiſts that Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearful of our Reſentments.

WE are all united with you in the ſame Covenant-chain, which as long as we preſerve it free from Ruſt, muſt remain impregnable: And you on your Parts, have declared that you will preſerve it ſo ſtrong and bright, that it ſhall not be in the Power of the Devil himſelf, with all his Wiles and Art, to break or dirty it.

YOU are alſo united with all the far Nations of *Indians* in League with our Great King, with whom we recommend to you to preſerve ſtrict Friendſhip, and hold frequent Correſpondence.

THAT your ſelves, who many of you live ſcattered and diſperſed, ſhould dwell in Bodies cloſer together, as you have heretofore promiſed to do.

AND we adviſe you to keep your young Men at home, and within Call, excepting ſuch as may be ſent from Time to Time a Hunting, or againſt our Enemies; and you may depend upon the moſt ready and effectual Aſſiſtance from us in all Times of Danger.

A BELT.

THE *Indians* of the United Nations promiſed to call a Council the next Morning; and, if they could, to return their Anſwer to this Speech the ſame Day.

THE next Day we waited on the Governor of *New-York*, and delivered to him, according to our Agreement, the Speech we propos'd to make to the

the *Indians* of the United Nations, in order for his Peruſal, and then to be returned us; which he promiſed to do by the next Morning.

OCTOBER the Twelfth, in the Morning, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, with the Speech he propoſed to make to the *Mobiggans*, or River *Indians*; which we peruſed, and returned to the Secretary, without making any Objections againſt what was propoſed to be ſaid to them. Some Time after we received a ſecond Meſſage, deſiring us to be preſent when the Governor delivered this Speech, and at the Receiving the Anſwer of the *Six Nations* to the Speech made to them.

We attended accordingly. The Commiſſioners for the *Maſſachuſetts* and *Connecticut* alſo attended: And the Speech prepared for the River *Indians* was read by Paragraphs, and tranſlated to them; a Copy of which was delivered us, and is as follows:

Children,

I AM glad to ſee you here, and bid you welcome. I ſent for you to meet me at this Place, that I might have an Opportunity to renew and confirm the Covenants and Engagements made from Time to Time between us. And I do now publickly promiſe, that nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part; but that the Covenant Chain ſhall remain bright and ſtrong for ever.

Children,

I must put you in mind of what you promiſed me laſt Year. You engaged that you would keep your People at Home, which, I am informed, you have not done; but many of your People have lately left *Schahkook*, and are gone to *Canajoherie*, and ſome to *Attowawie*. I want to know for what Reaſon they have left their Habitations, and charge you to ſend for them back as ſoon as you can; and that you would live together at *Schahkook*.

A String of Wampum.

Children,

Last Year I acquainted you that War was declared between the Great King, your Father, and the *French* King; and told you what I expected of you. You anſwered me, that in all Things relating to the War you would take the *Six Nations* for an Example; which I expect you will do.

A BELT.

To this Speech the River *Indians* the ſame Day returned their Anſwer; of which, with what further paſt between them and the Governor of *New-York*, we obtained a Copy, which follows in theſe Words:

Father,

We are glad to ſee you here in Health. Your Children here preſent bid you all welcome.

Father,

You have renewed the Covenant, and have aſſured us that you will keep it inviolable. We do now likewiſe aſſure you, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Parts, but that we will keep the Covenant Chain clear and free from Ruſt.

Father,

Father,

WHEN we were here laſt, you told us that you was glad to ſee ſo great a Number of us together; and now you aſk us what is the Reaſon ſo many of us have left *Schahkook* and are gone to *Canajoherie* and *Attowawie*; and that you are ſorry ſo many of us have left our Habitations.

Father,

YOU have told us that War is proclaimed between the *Engliſh* and *French*, and that you deſigned to go and fight the *French*. You told us that we ſhould do as our Uncles the *Six Nations* did with reſpect to the War.

Father,

YOU told us that you would keep the Covenant; and we are reſolved to do the ſame; as a Token whereof we give this

B E L T.

Father,

YOU muſt not be ſurprized that ſo many of our People have left *Schahkook*. They are not gone to a ſtrange Country, but are only among our Uncles the *Six Nations*, with whom we are united in Covenant.

A String of Wampum.

Father,

RESPECTING the War with the *French*, we will do as the *Six Nations*, and our Father; and will take them for Examples in all Things relating thereto.

A B E L T.

Father,

WE are glad the *Six Nations* deſign to ſend ſome of their People to *Canada*, to treat with the *Indians* there. We have been two or three Times to the Carrying-place to treat with ſome of thoſe *Indians*, in order to keep Peace; and deſign to ſend ſome of our People to *Canada*, to ſpeak with ſome of the *Indians* there, upon the ſame Buſineſs.

Give ſome Skins.

HIS Excellency recommended to them, that they ſhould uſe their Endeavours to prevail upon the *Aſchicanhcook Indians*, and all the reſt of the *Indians* who have left their old dwelling Place, to return to *Schahkook*.

THEY anſwered, they would.

THE *Indians* of the United Nations then delivered their Anſwer to the Speech made to them, *Canaſſatego* being Speaker: A Copy of which, with what enſued, as we received it, follows in theſe Words.

BRETHREN,

TWO Days ago you ſpoke to us, and we are now come to give you our Anſwer. You muſt not expect that we can anſwer particularly to the ſeveral Heads you mentioned to us, but only to the principal Articles. You have renewed to us the Covenant Chain, and we do now renew the ſame on our Parts; and it is impoſſible that it can ever Ruſt, for we daily wipe off the Ruſt and Dirt, and keep it clean; which we will ever continue to do.

A BELT.

Brethren,

Brethren,

You thought fit to mention to us, that there had been an Uproar among us laſt Winter, and told us, We ought not to entertain any ſuch Notions of you our Brethren, eſpecially as we had no Grounds to believe any ſuch Thing. It is true, Brethren, there was ſuch a Rumour among us; but it was immediately buried and forgot; and we did not expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any Thing concerning that Affair to us, at this Interview; and we deſire you to think no more of it. We are always mindful of the Covenants between us and our Brethren; and here is a Certificate *, whereby it appears, that we are in Covenant with our Brethren of *Boſton*.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

You ſpoke to us concerning our going to *Canada*, and told us, that the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs had laſt Winter told us not to go there; but ſome of us went. As to what you tell us, that we had taken up the Hatchet againſt you our Brethren, and promiſed him to conſider of it at home, it is not ſo. The *Mohawks* and *Tuſkaroroes* at their Return, gave the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs, an Account of all that paſſed there; and we are convinced that that Account is true.

A BELT.

Brethren,

You have thought fit to relate to us ſeveral Particulars concerning the War between you and the *French*, and what Reaſon you had for taking up the Hatchet againſt the *French* and their *Indians*. We thank you for giving us a particular Account of the Provocations and Inducements you had for declaring War againſt them. You have alſo mentioned to us, that we are one Body and one Fleſh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt, the other is likewiſe; and you have informed us, that you were moleſted and attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the Hatchet againſt them, and deſired, as we are one Fleſh with you, that we would alſo take up the Hatchet againſt the *French*, and thoſe under their Influence, in Conjunction with you. We *Six Nations* accept of the Hatchet, and will keep it in our Boſom. We are in Alliance with a great Number of far *Indians*, and if we ſhould ſo ſuddenly lift up the Hatchet, without acquainting our Allies, it would perhaps diſoblige them; we will therefore, before we make Uſe of the Hatchet againſt the *French*, or their *Indians*, ſend four of our People who are now ready, to *Canada*, to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they have done our Brethren; and if they refuſe to make Satisfaction, then we will be ready to uſe the Hatchet againſt them, whenever our Brother the Governor of *New-York*, orders us to do it.

A BELT.

His Excellency aſk'd them what Time they thought neceſſary to ſee whether the *French Indians* would make ſuch Satisfaction?

They anſwered, Two Months.

* They here produc'd a Certificate under the Seal of the *Maſſachuſetts*.

His Excellency aſked them, That if in Caſe the Enemy ſhould commit any further Hoſtilities in the mean time, Whether they would then, upon his Commands, immediately make Uſe of the Hatchet?

They anſwered, Yes.

Brethren,

You deſired us to gather together our People who are ſcattered, and to ſettle in a Body; eſpecially as it is very uncertain how ſoon we may have occaſion for them: Your Requeſt is very reaſonable, and we will uſe our Endeavours to that End.

A BELT.

Brethren,

We have now finiſhed our Anſwer; and have nothing further to ſay, but only one Requeſt to make to you all; which is, That you our Brethren ſhould be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to bind you all together; and if any Thing of Importance is to be communicated to us, by any of you, this is the Place where it ſhould be done.

A BELT.

The Anſwer thus delivered by the United Nations, was received with the Approbation of the Governor of *New-York*; the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts* only expreſſed their Diſſatisfaction; for that, as they alledged, the *Indians* the laſt Year had engaged, that if Hoſtilities were committed againſt the *Engliſh*, they would in ſuch Caſe, declare War: That Hoſtilities had been ſince committed; and therefore that by thoſe Engagements, the *Six Nations* ought now to declare War with the *French* and *Indians*.

This Day we propoſed to have delivered our Speech to the *Indians*; but the Time being too far ſpent, and this the laſt Day of the Week, we were obliged to poſtpone it, until the Beginning of the next.

The Fourteenth of *October*, being the Time we appointed for ſpeaking with the *Indians*, we gave Directions to *Conrad Weiſer* to give them Notice to attend. But before they came to the Place appointed, we received a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, that he was then met in Council, and deſired to ſpeak with us. We went accordingly. When we came to the Governor's, beſides himſelf and his Council, there were preſent the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſetts*; who then preſented to the Governor Letters that they had received by an Expreſs, giving an Account that a Party of *French* and *Indians*, had a few Days before made an Attack on the Great Meadow Fort, about Fifty Miles, as we are informed, from *Albany*. That they had taken Priſoner a Perſon whom they found at ſome Diſtance from it. That two others coming down a Creek near that Fort, were ſhot at, one killed, the other made his Eſcape. The Number of *French* and *Indians* was not mentioned. On reading of theſe Letters, the Commiſſioners for the *Maſſachuſetts* were requeſted to be explicit in what they deſired on this Occaſion. They thereupon repreſented, That their Government thought it unreaſonable the whole Burden of the War ſhould remain on

one

one Province, whilſt the reſt remained Neutral: That they deſired the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* might be engaged to aſſiſt them: That tho' they thought it was reaſonable other Provinces ſhould bear a Part of the Expence; yet rather than want the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians* on the preſent Occaſion, they would be at the whole Expence themſelves. The Governor of *New-York* complained, the *Maſſachuſetts* Government had been too precipitate in their Declaration of War: That the other Governments were not obliged to follow the Example: Said that he had done all in his Power towards being better provided for a War: That in the Condition the Inhabitants of that Province were in on the Borders, it would be imprudent in him to engage the *Indians* of the *Six Nations* in a War: That proper Proviſion ſhould firſt be made, which could not be done without his Aſſembly, who were to ſit in a little Time, and before whom he would lay this Affair. After this, and more of like Import ſaid, we parted. The Governor of *New-York* having delivered the Preſents from that Government to the *Indians* of the United Nations, embarked for the City of *New-York*; and we proceeded to meet the *Indians* according to our Appointment. When we came to the Place agreed on for this Purpoſe, we found the Deputies of the United Nations attending, and the Speech we had before agreed on was now read, and interpreted to them by *Conrad Weiſer*; the Interpreters of *New-York* and the *Maſſachuſetts* being alſo preſent, and aſſiſting: Which Speech follows in theſe Words:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

ALTHO' it is not long ſince a Treaty was held with you in *Pennſylvania*, yet our Governor, and the Aſſembly of the Province, being informed of your coming hither, have, at the Invitation of the Governor of *New-York*, ſent us here, to be preſent at the Treaty now held with you. We attend accordingly, and are glad to ſee you. In Token whereof, we preſent you with this

String of Wampum.

Brethren,

BEFORE your laſt going to *Canada*, you promiſed our Governor, That on your return you would open your Hearts, and give a full Account of all that paſſed between you and the *French* Governor; and we have it in Charge to deſire you now to perform this Promiſe.

Brethren,

WE are alſo to put you in Mind, that, by the Treaty made laſt Year with our Governor, at *Lancaſter*, you promiſed him, that neither the Governor of *Canada*, nor any of his People, ſhould come through your Country to hurt your Brethren the *Engliſh*, nor any of the Settlements belonging to them: Notwithſtanding which, ſome of the *Shawneſe Indians*, in Conjunction with ſome *Frenchmen* from *Canada*, committed a Robbery on our Traders, and took from them a great Quantity of Goods. This, our Governor ſometime ſince gave you Notice of by *Conrad Weiſer*, and you undertook to demand Satisfaction for the Injury, of the Governor of *Canada* and the *Shawneſe Indians*. We therefore now deſire to be informed whether you have made this Demand, and what Satisfaction you have obtained. The *Frenchmen* who did this Injury came through the Lands you claim, and the Robbery was committed on our Traders on thoſe Lands. It was therefore a manifeſt

Breach

Breach of the Neutrality the Governor of *Canada* pretended to obſerve towards you, and ſhews the Perfidy of the *French*, and that they regard the Treaties they make, no longer than whilſt they think it their Intereſt ſo to do.

We hope their Example will not influence you; but that you will fulfil all the Treaties you have entered into with your Brethren the *Engliſh*. To impreſs this on your Minds, and to enforce our Requeſt, we preſent you with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

Besides what we have already ſaid, we are alſo to remind you, that our Governor, at the Requeſt of the Government of *Virginia*, became a Mediator between you and the Southern *Indians* called *Catabaws:* And you promiſed him next Spring to ſend Deputies to *Philadelphia*, to meet ſome of that Nation, in order to conclude a Peace with them: And that in the mean Time all Hoſtilities ſhall be ſuſpended. But our Governor is ſince informed that a Party of the *Oneides* Warriors are gone to attack the *Catabaws*. Whether this be true or not, or whether any of your young Men went without your Knowledge, we do not know; and therefore deſire you now to inform us of all the Particulars; and if any of your Warriors are gone againſt the *Catabaws*, that you will forthwith recal them, and take Care that no more go againſt them during the Time agreed on.

Brethren,

You may remember, that at a Treaty held with our Government at *Philadelphia*, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Thirty Two, you were adviſed, "To call home all thoſe of your Nations who were at *Canada*, "or live amongſt the *French*; leſt if any Occaſion or Difference ſhould ariſe, "they might be prevented from returning." This, in your Anſwer made to our Governor in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred Thirty Six, you call "Sound Advice, ſay the *French* were formerly your cruel Enemies, "and that you were taking ſuch Meaſures as you hoped would be effectual "to bring back your People if any new Breach ſhould happen."

Brethren,

The *French* are a ſubtle People. A Breach hath now happened, occaſioned by an unjuſt Declaration of War made by the *French* King againſt the King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects; and, no doubt, if any of your People live amongſt the *French*, they will endeavour to engage them in their Service; and, therefore, we think you would act very prudently, as ſoon as is poſſible, to perſuade them to return and ſettle amongſt you. To enforce this Requeſt, we preſent you with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

We have more to ſay to you from our Governor; but this we muſt defer nntil we hear your Anſwer to what we have already ſaid.

This Speech being interpreted to them, and the *Indians*, by *Cannaſſetego* their Chief, ſignifying their Intention of an immediate Conſultation, and in a little Time to return us an Anſwer, we withdrew.

Some

Some Time after being informed the *Indians* were come to a Reſult, we again met them, and received their Anſwer; the Subſtance of which, as the ſame was tranſlated to us, is as follows, the aforeſaid *Canaſſatego* being Speaker.

Brethren,

YOU that come from *Pennſylvania* to repreſent our Brother *Onas*, you tell us that you come hither at the Invitation of the Governor of *New-York*, to the Council Fire at *Albany*, to hear what paſſes between us and our Brother the Governor of *New-York*. You were pleaſed to ſignify to us, that you were glad to ſee us, for which we return you our hearty Thanks. We are likewiſe glad to ſee you, in Token wherefore we return you this

String of Wampum.

Brethren,

The firſt Thing you required of us this Morning was, that we would give you an Account of all that paſſed between us and the Governor of *Canada*, at our laſt Viſit to him, according to the Promiſe we made the laſt Summer to *Conrad Weiſer*, your Interpreter, at *Oſwego*. And ſince you deſire to hear with your own Ears, we are now ready to do it, tho' it will take up Time, and, therefore, another Opportunity might have ſuited better. Our Going to *Montreal* was at the Invitation of the Governor of *Canada*. At our coming there, ſeveral great Men, as well of the *French*, as *Indians*, being dead ſince our laſt Journey there, we, according to our Cuſtom, ſpent ſome Days in bewailing their Death. During this Time, divers of the *French* Council took an Opportunity of ſounding us, to learn from us how the War went on with the *Engliſh*, and how far we were engaged therein. On which Occaſion we told them, That formerly we had inconſiderately engaged in Wars, but that we looked upon this War, as a War between the *Engliſh* and *French* only, and did not intend to engage on either Side; for that the *French* and *Engliſh* made War, and made Peace, at Pleaſure; but when the *Indians* once engaged in Wars, they knew not when it would end. We alſo told the *French*, that they knew, and all the World knew, the Countries on which we were ſettled, and particularly the Lakes, were ours; and, therefore, if they would fight our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, they ought to fight on the ſalt Water, and that they muſt not come over our Land to diſturb them, or to obſtruct the Trade at *Oſwego*. That they, the *French*, had two trading Houſes on thoſe Lakes, with which they ought to be contented. The Governor of *Canada* promiſed us he would not do it unleſs the King his Maſter ſhould command him, and then he muſt obey. While theſe Things paſs'd, News arrived at *Montreal*, of the taking of *Cape Breton* by the *Engliſh*, at which the *French* were much alarmed; and the Governor thereupon ſent for all the *Indians* then at *Montreal, to wit*, the *French Indians*, and us, the Deputies of the *Six Nations*, who met together in a large Houſe, where the Governor of *Canada* taking in his Hand a large Belt of Wampum, in which the Figure of a Hatchet was wrought, ſpeaking to us of the *Six Nations*, ſaid as follows;

Children,

Your Brethren the *Engliſh* have already taken one of my Towns (meaning *Cape Breton*) and their Fleet I ſuppoſe is now coming up to *Quebec*;

and therefore I muſt take up the Hatchet to defend my ſelf againſt them. As for you, my Children (ſpeaking to the *French Indians)* I have no Occaſion to ſay much to you, for you muſt live and die with me, and cannot deny me your Aſſiſtance. And as for you, my Children of the *Six Nations* (ſpeaking to us) he further ſaid, I know you love your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and therefore I ſhall not ſay much to you; perhaps you would not be pleaſed with it: But Children, ſaid he, ſhould know their Duty to their Father. Then ſpeaking to us all, he deſired ſuch who loved him to go with him and aſſiſt him in defending *Quebec*; and that thoſe who went with him need not to take any thing with them ſave their Tobacco Pouches; that he would provide Guns, Piſtols, Swords, Ammunition, Proviſions, and every Thing, even Paint to paint them; and thereupon delivered the Belt to the Interpreter; who threw it at the Feet of the *Indians* preſent, ſome of whom inconſiderately, and without any Conſultation firſt had, took it up, and danced the War Dance; and afterwards divers of the *Indians* preſent, chiefly of the Praying *Indians*, went with the *French* Governor to *Quebec*, where they ſtaid eight or ten Days, but no Notice was taken of them, nor any Arms or Neceſſaries, ſo much as a Knife, provided for them, nor were they admitted to ſpeak to the Governor; which ſo exaſperated the Praying *Indians*, that they left *Quebec*, and are ſince gone againſt their common Enemies to the Southward. *Canaſſatego* added,

Brethren,

You alſo put us in mind this Morning of the Treaties of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between you and us. The Laſt we made with the Governor of *Pennſylvania;* was at *Lancaſter*, the laſt Year. By this Treaty we were to be Neutral (and we wiſh the *Engliſh* of all the Provinces would agree that we ſhould remain ſo) unleſs the *French* ſhould come through our Settlements to hurt our Brethren the *Engliſh*, which we would not permit. This, and all other our Treaties, with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, we are determined to obſerve; and in Token thereof, we return you this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

You alſo put us in mind of our Brother *Onas* his Mediation between us and the *Catabaws*; and that you heard ſome of our Warriors were, notwithſtanding, gone againſt them. It is not in our Power to reſtrain our Warriors as the *Engliſh* can do, until a Peace be finally concluded. This the *Catabaws* know. We have uſed our Endeavours to reſtrain them from going, and ſhall continue ſo to do; during the Time agreed on, altho' we doubt whether the *Catabaws* are ſo deſirous of Peace as they would have our Brother *Onas* believe; otherwiſe they would have done as the *Cherokees* did, who, tho' they were at War with us, came to deſire Peace; but the *Catabaws* have neither come to us, nor have they come to our Brother *Onas*: But the Account he has received, is only from the Government of *Virginia*. When *Conrad Weiſer* brought us an Account of this Matter, we were going to *Canada*; and at our Return we had kindled a Council Fire; but receiving a Meſſage from the Governor of *New-York*, we were obliged to rake it up until we return. *Canaſſatego* further ſaid, We have ſpoke to the Governor of *Canada* concerning *Peter Chartier*, and the Robbing of your *Indian* Traders; the Governor of *Canada* ſaid, He knew nothing of the Matter. At our Council before-mentioned, we were to have conſidered what we ſhould do further

in

in this Affair; but were called away before we had come to any Reſolution. He added, Your Traders go very far back into the Country, which we deſire may not be done, becauſe it is in the Road of the *French*. At our Return, we will hold a Council; and in the Spring, when our Deputies come to meet thoſe of the *Catabaws* at *Philadelphia*, we ſhall ſend our Brother *Onas* our Reſult. *Canaſſatego* further ſaid,

Brethren,

You put us in Mind of a Promiſe we made our Brother *Onas* at his coming over to *Pennſylvania*, That we would recal our People from *Canada*, who were ſettled there. We have invited them back to us, and have done all we can to effect it; but cannot prevail: The Governor of *Canada* has taken them into his Lap, ſuckles them as his Children, and they are ſo well pleaſed with him, it is impoſſible for us to prevail with them to come and ſettle with us. We return you this Belt inſtead of that we received from you.

After we had received this Anſwer of the *Indians*, we acquainted them by our Interpreter, that what we had farther to ſay to them, would be early the next Morning. In the mean Time we ordered them a Pair of Oxen and ſome Beer for their Subſiſtence, and then parted.

The next Morning, being the Fifteenth of *October*, the *Indians* met us, purſuant to our Appointment; when we ſpoke to them to the Effect following.

Brethren,

WE now put you in Mind, there are two Things remaining under your Conſideration, concerning which, you have received Belts from our Governor, and have, as yet, return'd no full Anſwer: The Firſt relates to the *Catabaws*, the Second to our *Indian* Traders. As you have ſignified to us your Inability of doing it at this time, we expect when you return home, a Council will be called, and that you will give our Governor a full Anſwer in the Spring.

Brethren,

When our Governor and Aſſembly ſent us hither, they did not think it fitting we ſhould come empty handed; but have directed us to provide you a Preſent. We conſidered Winter was approaching, that our Brethren would want Cloathing to preſerve them from the Cold, and Powder and Lead to acquire their Livelihood by Hunting; we have therefore provided the Goods which now lie before you, *to wit*,

Six Pieces of Strouds.
Four Pieces of *Indian* Blankets.
Two Pieces of ſtriped Blankets.
Four Pieces of half Thicks.
One Piece of *Shrewſbury* Cotton.
Eight Dozen of Knives.
Four Hundred and Twenty-five Bars of Lead.
Four half Barrels of Piſtol Powder.

These we preſent to you on Behalf of our Government, and have no more to ſay, but to wiſh you a good Journey Home.

THIS Speech being interpreted to the *Indians*, after a ſhort Conſultation between themſelves, they brought ſix Bundles of Skins; and by *Canaſſatego*, ſpoke as follows:

BRETHREN,

WE thank you for the Goods you preſent to us. We are Poor, and have little to return; however, out of what we have, we preſent you with the ſix Bundles of Skins which you ſee. Theſe we deſire may be accepted of, as a Token of our Affection.

To this we replied. We accepted them in the Manner they deſired, wiſhed them well, and then took Leave of them.

THE Sloop which brought us, waiting our Return, we embarked, arrived at *New York* on the Nineteenth of *October*. The ſame Day took Boat, and got to *Elizabeth* Town Point. Then mounted our Horſes; and on the Twenty-ſecond of *October*, reached Home.

PERMIT us to add, That in the foregoing Relation, we do not pretend to have delivered the ſeveral Converſations which paſt, *verbatim*; but only the Subſtance, ſo far as we judge them material; and where we have made any Omiſſions, they are of ſuch Things as we think of too little Conſequence to be inſerted. If the Governor's Health, and other Affairs of Importance, had permitted his Attendance at this Treaty, we make no Queſtion it would have been managed with greater Skill and Delicacy. Thus much, however, we may ſay, That ſo far as we were able, we have, purſuant to the Inſtructions we received, faithfully endeavoured to acquit ourſelves of the Truſt, to the Honour and Intereſt of the Province: But whether we are ſo happy as in any Degree to have ſucceeded herein, is humbly ſubmitted to the Governor,

By

THO. LAWRENCE,
JOHN KINSEY.

(117) Mond.y 5 Monday 5 Octob.r 1745 Albany

Aunt Sarah

(25)

Says

1. In Answer to the Message he was sent upon the Judges will Speak to the Govr thereupon at the 1.st Visit to Day

2. The Judges and I have Spoke to the Ld Judges at Canada point after Robin M.r had Commanded Stockbridge but Kindard by Commiss.n when he was at Albany.

3) That Hendrick must be the Man to negotiate Business I must have a promise of a handsom present & when Business is done do more than you gave him hopes of

4) Hend.k proposed (disired) that Govr Shid have private Conference with him & 2 heads of each Nation that each may communicate & understand well what is to be said in publick.

5) Thinks the Judges will tell directly at private Conference with three of each Nation (if Govr insists upon it) who were the Occasion of the Alarm last Winter

6. Thinks the Judges might be perswaded to undertake the Affair & be made use of upon the next Mischief done by ffrd Judges but wou.d rather chuse to send to have endeavour first making Satisfaction to N England for what passed & to promise to keep Strictly to Rules for the future

7) Thinks that Majr Glenn has the Judges Affrs Seemingly at heart & is no respecter of Commiss.rs persons.

8) Is afraid to find there will be Several Interpreters called in Cid of the prov. Interpreter so that the Truth may be Lost or discovered, & he himself rendered less liable to the Reflections of any one.

(P. 2) Monday 6th Octo: 1845.

1.- Q. of Hendrick what the Reason that the Saaratoocook Indians removed from their Lands. & some of them came to live at Conajoharie

2. Q when the purchase made of their Lands by the Corporation & to whom they have granted any Shares of them

5-7 Tuesday 7th 1845.
Mohawk Indians Exam:

and Defensive with them against his Majesty's Enemies Rebels by Leave of his Majesty's Governour of New York to have separate Conference with the said Indians upon any matters that may require it — I do also further authorize & impower the said John Stoddard Jacob Wendell Samuel Welles and Thomas Hutchinson or any two of them to Treat with his Majesty's said Governour of New York such Commissioners as may be appointed on the part of that Province together with the Commissioners that may be appointed by his Majesty's other Governments in North America, or any of them, and on the part of this province to make Agreements and Stipulations with the aforesaid Governour & Commissioners or either of them jointly or separately as they shall think Equal & necessary to enter into for their mutual Safety & Defence & for the Annoyance of the Enemy in the present War, and to agree upon such methods as may be thought most proper for prosecuting the War. Such Agreements to be binding and obligatory on the aforesaid respective Governments. And the Commissioners aforenamed are hereby also authorized and impowered to Agree Do, Act & Transact any other matter & thing for the Weal Safety and Defence of this province, and in all the matters aforesaid to observe such Instructions as they shall receive from the said General Assembly.

Given under my hand & the Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay at Boston the Twenty Eighth day of September, in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second over Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c Annoque Domini One thousand Seven hundred & forty four

By his Honours Command

J Willard Secry

J Phips

1745 The Journal of the Comissioners appointed by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to treat with the Indians of the Six nations & with the Comissioners of the other Government of the Province of the City of Albany in New York

Monday 5th Oct. The Comissioners arrived at Albany where they found the Indians of the Six nations the Governor Journal of New York, the Comissioners from Connecticut & Pensilvania to have been arrived before them.

6. They waited on Governor Clinton to acquaint him with their being comissionated & instructed by the Governor at the desire of the Journal Court and Governor Clinton desired a Copy of their Comission which was accordingly sent to him.

7th The Comissioners of the M. met the Comissioners of Connecticut & Philadelphia & then Gentlemen of the Council of New York at the Government to enquire where the Heads of a Speech to be made by the Govr. to the Indians as offered by the Albany Comissioners were read & debated and it was agreed that a Speech should be prepared to be delivered by the Governor in the name of the other Government of Pensilvania accepted the Comissioners excepting in account of their religious Principles which were not consistent with inviting the Indians into a War and also having some special matters which they desired that Government only they desired to confer seperately.

The Minutes or Heads prepared by the Albany Comissioners are as follow

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs humbly conceive that it will be proper that his Excellency speak to the Six Nations upon the following heads

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1st To mention something to them concerning the Cession of the Lands

2 To renew the Old covenants chain

3 To acquaint them of the success of His Majesty's Arms in the reduction of Cape Breton, and to give them some account of our Army in Flanders

4 To acquaint them that the Canada Indians have broken the Neutrality in the present War between the English & French by murdering some people upon the Frontiers of New England and that the New England people have for that reason declar'd War against the Canada Indians, And as our Indians understood by that Treaty to join with the injured party we think proper that the Hatchet be given them against the French & all the Indians in Canada to be made use of upon his Excellency's command But in case the French Indians make satisfaction to the Massachusetts Government for the said murders we conceive there will be no necessity of making use of the Hatchet unless the Canada Indians should commit further Hostilities

5 To assure the Indians that they will be supplied by this Government with all necessaries to carry on the War and that this Government will exert themselves vigorously in the said War against the French & Indians & to assure the Indians that this Government will assist them if they should be attacked by the French

5 That the Mohawks should be spoke to concerning their Behaviour last winter when they pretended that the English had a design to murder them and to enquire of them what was the true grounds of their disturbance that time

6 To speak to them about the Behaviour of Decanondade an Onondago Sachem who went from Montreal to the Residence of Quebec with some of his Dependents, which is a Declaration of War against us. To ask them what promises & engagements they made the Governour of Canada or the Caghnawaga Indians when they were there last Summer and about what? for it was that some of them took a Belt from the French governour & brought it home to Onondaga.
To ask them what they told the Governour of Canada when the Scalps of the two English men were brought there by the Onondagas

7 To desire the Indians to leave two of each nation here to serve as Guards this winter for a reasonable payment & to be always ready for that service when they shall be desired

8 To desire the Indians to settle in a body in their Castles

9 Some of the Senajo heria Indians have lately stolen some Horses from the farmers there for which they ought to be whipped

In the afternoon Coll°. Willard was desired by the Govr. to be present at the examination of the Mohawk who had lived at the House of one Van Dalty the Winter past which Mohawk was said to have first reported the Story which occasion'd such disturbance among the Indians. Van Dalty also was examin'd on Oath & declar'd he first heard the report from the Indians and the Mohawk clear'd Van Dalty from having been the Author

&c

but refus'd to discover the Author saying their Grand Council was now in Town & were the proper Persons to be enquir'd of — . It was determin'd by the Gentlemen then present that Hendrick should be sent for & discourse with him privately being the Chief of one of the Mohawk Castles but not being then to be found and afterwards being inform'd that enquiry was made for him he came in the Evening to the Fauorn to the Majr. Commissioners Aaron Chief of the other Castle being with him. Hendrick on coming in ask'd Who had sent for him; but the other Indian being put off the Reason of his being sent for was evaded. He then ask'd if one of the Mohawks had not been sent for & examin'd by some body whereupon Colo. Stoddard related to him the whole proceeding Hendrick reply'd that it was very grievous to him that the Indians should be sent for & enquir'd of concerning this Affair and discover'd a great aversion to any further search or examination about it.

Thursday the 8. Colo. Stoddard was again desir'd to be present with the Governor & some Gentlemen of the Council of New York at a private Conference with several of the principal Indians when the Governor return'd to them seven strings of Wampom which they had sent to him some time before with a request that no further enquiry should be made into the Authors of the late Report, which strings had the Govr. kept the Indians would have look'd upon it as a compliance with their request — He then insisted on a more full discovery and gave a small Belt of Wampom —
But the Indians declining to give a full Account at that time it was agreed to treat them again in the morning.

Wednesday the 9th. The Indians were again sent for to the Governour Coll. Stoddard from the Massachusets Commissioners being present, at which time a small Belt of Wampum was deliver'd to the Governour by Hendrick after which having just touch'd on the Business they met upon they complain'd of the Injurys the Indians in Gen'l their Lands, being all possess'd by the English not only those near this City but the Sinecoraas one of their Nations had been driven from South Carolina the Indians also between this & New York had been serv'd in the same manner Also in New England Cmention'd the Instance of Hendricks his Father or Uncle who had been a Norwhorn Indian. After which harangue Conalogoia the Mohawk who had been examin'd before again declar'd that he had first been told the Story by Van Dalty himself and then mention'd all the Circumstances much the same as if had been formerly told. Aaron also who had been prevented moving from his Place to sit by the Mohawk with a design as was apprehended to prompt him then declar'd that he had heard the same Story from Van Dalty with all the Circumstances. The Mohawk was told that he had before said Van Dalty spoke by his eyes by himself not understanding their Language & last examination who had wholly clear'd him which in consistency he gave but a poor Account of. They were then both told that Van Dalty had clear'd upon Oath what they charg'd him with and had declar'd he never heard the Story till it was Publick. During the Interpreters speaking to them the two Indians sat with their heads between their knees Never so much as once look'd on him. The Governor then propos'd to them that Van Dalty should be search for upon which Hendrick with great concern

and a motion appeard against it and said that Belt was given partly to prevent his being sent for and upon the Governours telling him that if he was sent for it would be for their sake but if they did not desire it, he would not send for him upon which Hendrick, expressd great Joy & within any Down Storay thankd the Governor. Which Behaviour of the Indians gave full Satisfaction to the Gentlemen present that the whole Story had been raisd & spread among the Indians by some of their own People.

Thursday the 10. The Commissioners of the three Governments met with the Indians before the Governours Lodgings when the Governor spake to them in the name of all the Commissioners as follows

Present

Albany ye 20th October 1745

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His Excellency George Clinton Esqr &c

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherfurd
} Esqrs of the Council for the Province of New York

John Stoddard
Jacob Wendell
Sam.l Welles
Thom.s Hutchinson
} Esqrs Commrs of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

Roger Wolcott Esqr Lieut Govr of the Colony of Connecticutt
Nath.l Stanley Esqr
} Commrs of the Colony of Connecticutt.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany

Their Speech made by the Commrs of three Govern.ts Governments to the Six Nations of Indians (except the Tuscaroras) follows on the other Side

(27)

At his Excellency's Residence at Albany
the 5th day of October 1762

Present

His Excellency the Hono.ble George Clinton Esqr.
Capt.n General and Governour in Chief
in and over the Province of New York and
Territories thereon depending in America &c.
Admiral of the same &c. &c. Admiral of the
Red Squadron of His Majestys Fleet

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Thurlow
Esqrs. of the Council

Yesterday being the day appointed by his
Excellency for a public Interview and
Conference with the Sachems of Indians
at this place; viz.t The Mayquas, Onaydes,
Onondages, Sennekes, Cayougas, & Tuscaroes;
many of these Indians Nations, (excepting the Sennekes,)
arrived in Town late in the Evening: His Excy
was acquainted by Isaac Bleeker, Deputy
Interpreter, with the Arrival of Four hundred
Sixty four of the said Indians, and that the
Sachems of the said Nations were to know what
time His Excy would please to appoint for
their Waiting upon Him to Welcome him to
Albany, His Excy appointed this Evening
at Six o'Clock.

And

And several Sachims of the Respective Tribes coming accordingly to the Number of between 40 & 50.

They acquainted his Excellcy with the Reason of the Sennekes absence; That this Nation had been Visited with an Epidemical Sickness, which had Swept away great Numbers of them, and that the rest were, by means of that Calamity, prevented Travelling.

After the usual Salutes His Excellcy presented them with some Black Strouds (according to the Ceremony used in such cases) to Condole the Deaths of several of the Sachims of the Six Nations, since the last Interview: Then they were served round with a Glass of Rum to drink His Majesty's Health & His Excellcy and Gentn. present, Prosperity to the Province &c.

His Excy told them that he would Speak to them in publick in a few days; that he expects Commissioners from some of the neighbouring Governments, who were not yet Arrived, & who were to have a Share to treat with them at this time; in the Interim His Excellcy would take Care to provide for their Refreshment, and Comfortable Subsistance.

And then the Inds withdrew.

At a Council Held at his Ex.ys House in
the City of Alby 6.th Octob.r 1754

Present His Ex.cy the Hon.ble Geo: Clinton Esq.r
M.r Livingston.
M.r Holmandes.
M.r Murray.
Capt Rutherford

The Commissioners from the respective Governm.ts
of the Massachusets Bay Connecticut and
Pensylvania having attended his Ex.cy and
produced to him their Credentials from Their
respective Governments
Viz. John Stoddard Jacob Wendell Esqrs
and Hutchinson Esq.r for the province of the
Massachusets Bay: Roger Wolcot Esq.r Deputy
Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and
Coll Stanley Commissioners for the said Colony:
And Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey and
Isaac Norris Esq.rs for the province of Pensylva
which Credentials were severally Read &c for
the Council. His Ex.cy thought it Expedient to
appoint two Gentlemen of the Council to Confer
with the said Commiss.rs touching such matters
as should be thought proper for his Excellency
to offer in his speech to the Six Nations of Ind.s
at the publick Interview, and the manner in
which the same should be Conducted, and
pleased to Nominate M.r Holmandes and
M.r

Mr. Murray a Committee for that purpose

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Council to inquire privately into the Causes of the uneasiness amongst the Maquaas this last Winter and touching all Complaints they may have to make to His Excell.y and to Report the same.

Read some Heads drawn up by the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs pursuant to His Excellencies direction touching what is to be proposed to the Indians at the Conference

Ordered that a Conference be held between the Committee of the Council and the Commiss.rs from the Neighbouring Governments had at Albany the 7th day of October 1745.

Present

Daniel Horsmanden Esq.r Joseph Murray Esq.r	Members of the Council of New York
John Stoddard Jacob Wendell .... Wells .... Hutchinson Esq.r	Commiss.rs from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay
Roger Wolcot Esq.r Stanley	Commiss.rs from the Colony of Connecticut
Tho.s Lawrence John Kinsley Esq.r Saunders	Commiss.rs from Pensylvania

The Heads of Matter proposed to be opened on his Excellencys Speech to the Six Nations at the publick Conference prepared by the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany Read ~~which not fully worthy Light~~

It was moved by the Council of New York whether it were not most advisable for his Excellyth to speak to the Indians in General, on behalf of the several Commissions for the other Governments now Convened here, as well as for this province; for that this method would serve to Shew the Indians the happy agreemt. and Union of these several Governments, and their Resolutions for their Carrying on the War in Conjunction, and unitedly to support and prosecute the Same a Common Cause of all, which might have a very good Effect with them, they well knowing the Strength and Ability of these several Colonys, whose united force they must esteem to be sufficient to Strike a Terror into the Enemy; and if the Indians should be wavering in their Inclinations with regard to what part they shall take in the War at this Time, between the English and French, they may, from the Apprehension of such an union, be determined to Join with us, as the strongest side.

With

With these sentiments the Commiss.rs for the
Massachusets and Connecticut intirely Concurred,
and, in General, the Commiss.rs for Pensylvania; but
a Majority of the Latter intimated that as they
were aware that Considering the present Circumstances
of affairs with Respect to the War, Something
would probably be said by his Excellency to the
Indians upon that Occasion, which would not
be Altogether agreable to their Religious Sentiments,
they therefore should chuse to Speak Seperately;
and though they should do so, they would be
Carefull to pursue the main Intention of this
Instruction, by avoiding to say any thing which
might clash or Interfer with what his Excellcy
Should say to them, but Rather to Confirm
and give Credit to it, by Observing to them the Union
of these several Colonys, and their Strength, as
Subjects of the same Prince, who would resent
any Injury Done to any one of them as done
to the whole. Moreover That what they
Should say concerning the Gen.l Int.t, they
would previously lay before his Excell.y
And further That
that they had at this time some matters
of private Concern, relative only to the
Province of Pensylvania, which they had
to discuss with the Six Nations, which

(+) Commiss.rs Ms.

made

made at Albany for those Comm.rs to
Speak with them Seperately

As to that part of the Head for his
Excellency's Speech prepared by the Comm.rs
of Indian Affairs which proposed, after
informing the Six Nations of the Infraction
of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle Concluded between
them and the French Indians with regard to
the present War, by Hostilitys lately Committed
by the last mentioned Indians, by commanding
a Corps of his Majesty's Subjects on the
Borders of New England, That the Hatchet
should be Sent to the Six Nations to
Strike against the French and their Indians
upon His Excellys Command signified by
them Ja. that purport, In case that the
Nations could not obtain Satisfaction from
those French Indians concerned in the said
Hostilitys, and Reasonable Assurances of
their observing inviolably the Neutrality for the future
it was observed by the Massachusetts
Comm.rs that the Six Nations had in effect
accepted of the Hatchet by the last Treaty upon
Condition to Strike with it against the
French and their Indians, in case of any
Infraction or delay from of the Neutrality

&

And since Matters had been Communicated
to them, the Six Nations were bound by that
Treaty to Join immediately in the War with us
against the French, and their Inclinations,
and Interest if the Six Nations were inclined
rather in the first place to interpose their
Endeavours to obtain Satisfaction for their
Breach, and Aggrandizement from those Indians
offending in this Instance & their suffering
Majesty a Great Wealth for the future,
This was another which (as the case stood) would
come more properly from the Six Nations themselves:
which Reasoning being allowed to be just, it
was agreed it would be more proper that this
Excellency should propose to the Six Nations
to take up the Hatchet absolutely and let the
Quarrel be Fought by the Indians in their
Country.

And agreeable thereto his Excellency
Speech was framed.

This day Andries Van Patten of the
Township of Schenectady Comy Albany
by the Indians with Reason Told them that the
People of this province had a design to destroy
them the last Winter, which was so pretended
the Occasion of a Great deal of Uneasiness

(125)

Amongst them) was brought before his Excellcy. and Examined upon Oath before M.r Wormanden and M.r Murray and Coll Stoddard, being Impeached The Man absolutely denied that he ever acquainted any such thing, and from the favourable circumstances of the late Behaviour under his Examination, and the good Character he bore, His Excellency and every one present believed him innocent of the charge against him, and he was discharged.

Albany 8.r October 1765.

This Morning the principal Sachems of the Indians now met at this place, sent the Interpreter to inform His Excellency, that they would wait upon him in the evening, in order to lay their Grievances before him, and desired that no body might be present with his Excy but Coll. Stoddard & themselves.

His Excy returned for Answer that he should then readily hear what they had to say, and would do them Justice; but that he had brought two of the Gent.n of the Council with him from New York, who he desired should be present

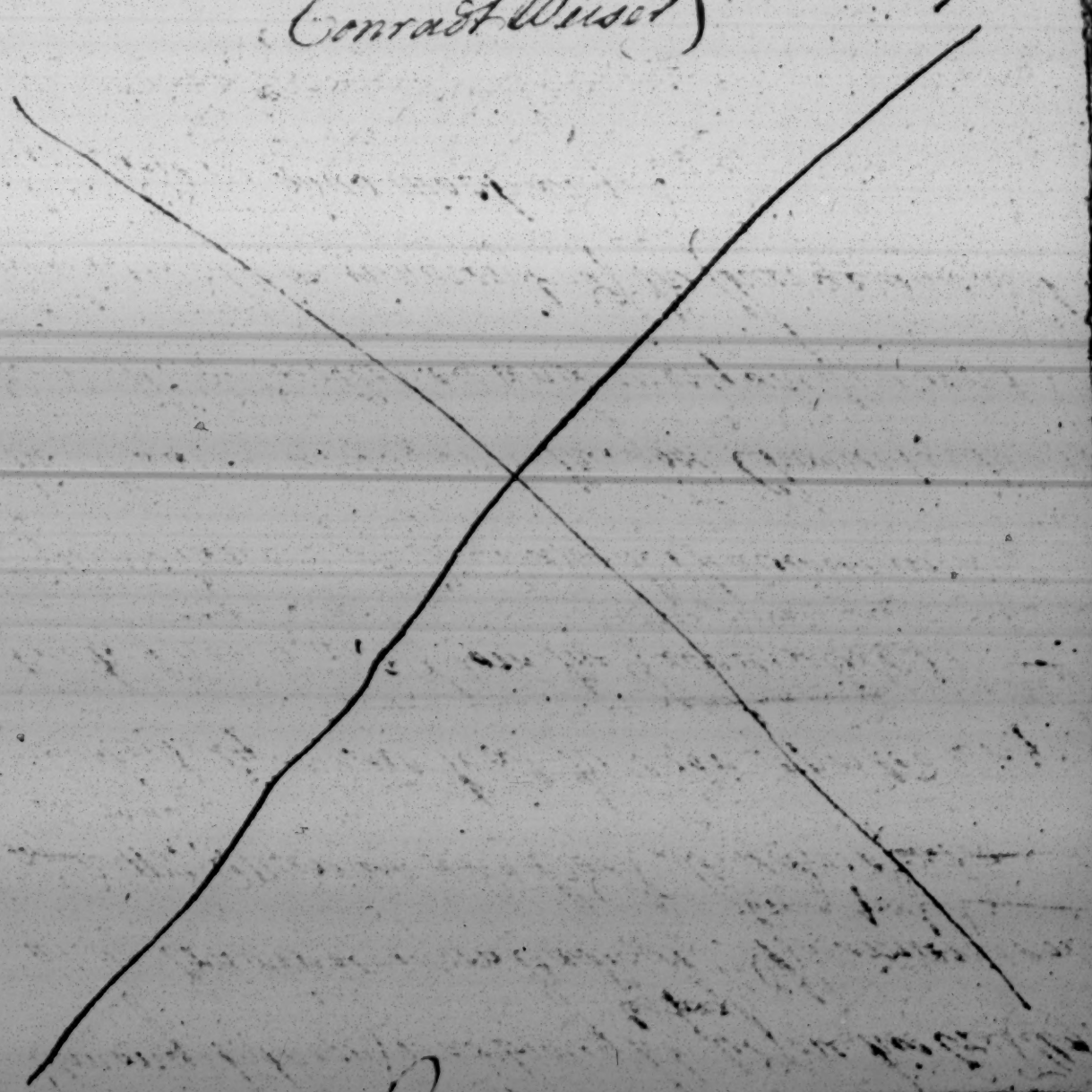
at

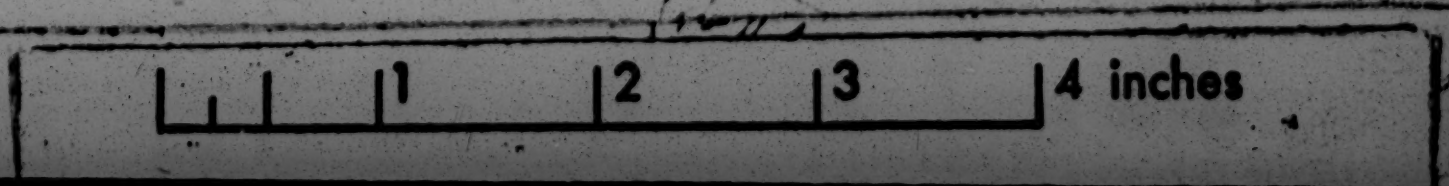
at this private Conference.

P. M.

At a private Conference w.th Gov.r
present
Gov.r Ely
Mr. Norman Lord
Mr. Murray.
Col.o Hoddard.
And with three of the Sachems of the
Indians, pursuant to their Message
in the morning.

Koent Stevens &
Conrad Weiser } Interpreters.





As his Excellency had taken all the proper steps he could think of whilst at New York, at so great a distance from the Indians, in order to discover the true Grounds of their uneasiness, and to obtain a removal that they were still dissatisfyed — notwithstanding the Commissrs of Indian affairs had been up at the Mohawks Castle to inquire into this matter, and had reported that they left the Indians entirely Composed, and that they desired all that was past might be buried in Oblivion, and no further inquiry to be made about the Report spread amongst them the last Winter. That the people of this province had a design to destroy them, for that they were Convinced it arose without any just Ground: and they gave no Credit to it. As his Excy having been informed several times after that the Indians were still uneasy at that Report; and some of the River Indians in the last having delivered his Excellcy a String of Wampum from the Six Nations, with a Message requesting to be informed whether there were any such design, as before mentioned, but with his Excellency sent them an Answer by the River Indians; nevertheless his Excellency not resting therewith, but hearing that Lt Coll Weber the Pensylvania Interpreter was going

up

up amongst the Sixnations about that time,
to negotiate some Affairs in behalf of that
Government; His Excelly was pleased to order
to Governour Thomas to give Instruction to y^e
said Weiser to enquire privately amongst those
Indians, and endeavour to find out the Reasons
of their late Commotions; and Weiser returning
from the Indian Country by way of New York
in July last, upon Leave to his Excellency the Result
of his Enquiry and brought a Message from the
Mohawks (with a String of Wampum)
Addressed to his Excelly as followeth.

"Brother the Governour of New York.

"We are now reconciled with our
"Brethren in Albany and it was agreed that
"no further enquiry should be made or any
"Resentment shewn for and to the person that
"sent us warning but our Brethren in Alban
"still continue to make enquiry and threaten
"the person if they could find him out We
"therefore desire you will Order the Commiss^rs
"our Brethren to make no further Inquiry for
that person that gave them Warning &
"confirm our request we lay before You this
"String of Wampum

"Aaron Hansagehoh Speaks

Notwithstanding this Repeated assurance to Wideo
by the Mohawk Sachems in full Council Hendrick
Peter Added further to his Credence That a few
days after Aaron and another of the said people
[meaning the Mohawk Sachems] informed him
~~that two days after the said Aaron returned~~
~~to the said Indian Town~~ that Thomas
with Albany people was not married but
only Lovers of Mock. That Brother and Sister
spoke from their heart (Aaron and Thomas
being Indians) could do no otherwise but
speak with their Mouth as in the last
Council. The Friends of Albany people came
the day Before Yesterday & Returned
been Cheated out of our Lands still Remains
unsettled.

As no Certainty could be drawn from
these forming Accounts His Excellency was
Determined to make the best use of this
Opportunity And therefore told the Prov.
that he was now ~~determined~~ resolved to make a Strict
enquiry into the Causes of their late uneasiness
As it was his Resolution to do them Justice
Tho' Notwithstanding they had sent him
a String of Wampum by Mr. Weiserath

a Request that all that was past might be
buried in Oblivion, yet as their late Commotions
and uneasiness had made so great a Noise in
the World, and Reflections had been cast upon
many persons of some Figure in the province
as if they had been the Authors or Instruments
of it. His Excellency therefore thought it
incumbent on him as well in Justice to those
persons as the Indians themselves to inquire
upon their laying their Grievances now
before him Now in that Expectation he
Returned them the String of Wampum
which Oheiso had brought from them
Then gave them a Belt
of Wampum, on Onondage Sachem
pertd to the Main what his Excy
had said with Relation to the String of
Wampum and the Reasons of his
Returning it, and desired his Brethren
to tell him if they understood him so. They
Answered they did.
Then Hendrick a Mohawk Sachem
of Very considerable Power, said
That Jean Cour Lassenech Indian
who generally Resides amongst the Senecas

the of our Six Nations and document
Mischief amongst them told them last
Fall that the English had sent to the
Governour of Canada to join with them
to destroy the Six Nations; that they the
Onxians) had told them the death of
this, to inform the Commiss.rs of Indian
Affairs of it: and they the Indians had
no Answer from the Commiss.rs And the
said Kendrick went for above an hour
in an Harangue which the Interpreters
could on the little account thing of and at
which the Rest of the Indians seemed to
his Audience and Silent present to be
Affronted, of which opinion were both the
Interpreters who are better
acquainted with the Behaviour &
manners of the Indians: and as neither
side nor Tail could be made of Kendricks
Oration. After a long pause and
Consultation of which every one present
was Tired.

Cannaqualego said Brothers
requires Sober Consideration and they
must take further time to consider of
it.

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(132) At his Excellys Chamber in
Albany 9th Octob 1746.

In the Evening

present

His Excellency

Mr Roseboom

Mr Murray

Col Stoddard

Mr Stephens } Interpreters
Conrad Weiser }

And 25 Indian Sachems

Hendrick the Mohawk Sachem began with
Reminding the Mr of what passed the last
Night & the String of Wampum returned by the
Governor and the Belt given and what Errand
they came now upon. Then he proceeded and
said.

That they were now resolved to open their
Hearts to the Mations & tell them all that
them, and came to give an Answer
to what the Gov had said to them concerning their
Grievances, That they intended now to declare
the whole.

Tho they had resolved never to
declare

(17)

Discover the Man Joseph whom they had the
first Warn first came, for since their Brother
was resolved to have the Shaniows Lattenoes
the Next.

That Hearing such News and putting their
Together about their Lands that they were
resolvd to take away their Lands that there
were persons that had Deeds in their pockets
for 5 or 6 Lotts of Land and never has not
a foot of Ground to set his foot on

That M.r Collins Surveyed their Land in
the Dark

Complained Col.o Stoddard was not
Supplied by the Commiss.rs of Ind.n Affairs to
come into their Country last Spring But
they must come to Albany to Him.

They were become the property of
Albany people they were their Dogs

perhaps our Brethren the Govr. Imagined
they were thoughtless.

I know (Says he) and understand well
what passed of Old two Towns of Indians
were cut off near Albany.

We the Mohawks are Apprehensive we
shall be served at last as our Brethren on the

River

Else our Indians they get all their Lands
& we shall soon become as poor as they
for in the Broad Way Wading ringing
Coll Haddon have got our Lands and
driven us away from Westfield where my
Father lived formerly one hundred
from all these things looking about
what has been done at N. England
Maryland &c. putting all these things
together Concluded that we was near
And they speak this that they may not
be brought into the same condition as others
has been before them.

And truly we foresee that as
Coming, we see that we shall be brought
to be same pass.

This has remained in our hearts
for some years and now the Governour
would have them open their hearts they have
done it and hope it will have a good effect
Brother, continued he, when this Man
came, we were glad and rejoiced to find we had
some friends to warm us.

This we now say, as we told Coll
Haddon before, that then Batteras was Man

who they desire may not be Hurt

They Said Five White persons had
been named as persons that were the Authors of
the Report, The Minister Interpreter, Sayles
Livingston Jun.r Nicho.s Bleecker, these were
accused by white People, the Indians never
Marked them, or heard any Being of them
among themselves.

Johannes an Indian that lodged
at Dan Batts, last Winter, being present,
(who Hendrick Said had this Information
that the Mohawks were to be destroyed from Dan
Batten) being Interrogated, Says, that Dan
Batten Spoke in Dutch and Understood
what Living amongst them, tho' he cannot
speak it, but Understands it. Negro Jeneh
interpreted it into Indian Language.

The Question was Put to him what Dan
Batten told him.

The Man did not Answer, seemed to be
Stupid, but others Clubbed their Heads together
and seemed to prompt him, and then he went on
to Tell a blind sort of a Story that Dan
Batten told him That the People of Albany had
a Design to destroy the Mohawks &c.

Aaron, another Mohawk Sachem, Said (which it Seems he told never pretended to before) that he was present when he heard Van Slichtenhorst tell Johannes &c.

That Van Slichtenhorst sent for him Johannis from the Mohawke Country by Van Slichtenhorst told him he must stay there he might not go a Hunting and kept him several days.

That Van Slichtenhorst asked Johannis if the People among the Mohawk Indians were at Home within 1. 2 or 3 Days off.

That Van Slichtenhorst Said there was Terrible times, Death prepared for them, and when they came Home they were to be Cut off. by their Brethren the Dutch that he had been at Schonnedady and there heard several people say it.

Johannes Said he went three Several times from Van Slichtenhorst to the Mohawk went to Bed and he went down with Johannis to Van Slichtenhorst and heard the same of their own his own Mouth (there understands Dutch) & sometimes the Negro Wench put in a few Words in Indian.

The Question was put whether the Govr. should send for Van Slichtenhorst and Negro Wench at which Mr. Livingston seemed greatly Alarmed

Mr. Livingston

(21.)

and in a great Cluster and the Indians
desired that Matter should not be pressed any
further.

From which conduct of these Indians
upon this Occasion, and Considering what Dan
Dalton had declared upon Oath of his Innocency
with respect to the Charge against him, and the
favourable Circumstances appearing in
his Behaviour upon his Examination with
all the Air of Truth and Innocence, His Exy
and the Gent.n Present with him concluded
that the Report spread among the Indians, as
which they pretended to be so much alarmed
and uneasy, was a Device of their own Contrivance
in order to induce this as well as the
Neighbouring Government to give them
Presents this year as they did the last

Then they order'd & they had made
only a General Complaint about those
Persons taking their Lands and driving their
Cattle, when they Sell their Land & ers from them

& Bid let them name particular Instances
in which they have been imposed upon
& name the Six persons who have Deeds in their
as they say by Lack of
Creeks, and if any Injustice has been done them
His Excelly would do them Right

They Nominated

Mr. Collins Measured Land for Bird Livingston

Concerning the Counsellors which he has not
paid for.

Abraham another Mohawk said there
was a great piece of Good Land over as ——
Conajoharie place laid out at the Head of ——
Canaquarhannial Lake, which was not bo.t
of them

His Excellency again told them if
they would at any time before the first of this
present month all the particular persons
by name who had impos'd upon them about
their Lands and the places where and if it
did in any thing appear that they had been
injured His Excellency would see they had
justice done them

Then the Indians withdrew
And His Excellency heard nothing further
from them concerning their complaints about
their Lands

[Here the Gov.r Speaks to the Ind.ns at the
publick Conference & the Ind.ns Answ.r
with the Gov.r further Speech to be taken in]

23

Item read & Voted

That the Commiss.rs for the Massachusetts
lay upon the Indians delivering the 4. Chiefs
in their Answer to the Heads of his Excellys
Speech, proposing to meet their engagements
by the 15.th Inst. up and publickly declared their
Dissatisfaction at the Indians Answer, and
insinuated, as if some endeavours had been
privately used, by some People of this
Province, to prevail on the Indians to give
that Answer: On that (as they said) they
knew the Indians were inclined to
have no Peace with the War immediately; and
cast some Reflections upon the People of
Albany, as if this Answer was given
by their procurement, who, the Commissioners of
the Massachusetts Bay said, they well knew,
were not inclinable that the Indians should
enter into the War at all: and, as to their
pretending Satisfaction of the former Inds.
for the Hostilitys by them committed, or what
Satisfaction could they expect from them

further

perhaps a Bundle of Deer Skins, or some such trifling Consideration; so that at this Rate, they were likely to carry on the War by themselves, which they believed was Contrary to His Majesty's Intentions, & this Government would take Care to Represent this matter home.

His Excellency in Answer thereto observed, that the Conduct of the Massachusetts Commissr. was what he was much Surprized at in the Case of the Indians, at a Season when he thought it behoved us (and 'twas the Intention of this Meeting as he understood) to shew, that these Colonys were all united, and were determined to join their Force, and utmost Strength, in the Prosecution of the War, and Maintenance of the Common Cause: and Particularly could be strictly observed by the Inds.ts he understood hitherto, that this was what would do honour the Wishes of every Colony

And, that of this opinion was Mr. Kirby, after the Hostility Committed upon the Borders of his Government; upon which Occasion he wrote to his Excellency requesting him to send his Orders to the Commiss.rs; and instruct them to send a Message to the Six Nations forthwith, and to acquaint them of the Infraction of the Neutrality by the French Indians; and that it should be demanded of the Six Nations, to dispatch Deputys to Canada, in order to obtain a Satisfaction, that so the Treaty of Neutrality might inviolably be observed for the future; and that his Excellency had immediately pursuant thereto, sent his Orders to the Commiss.rs of Indian affairs at Albany, though it happened at that time to be Notorious, that many of the Heads of the Six Nations were then gone to Canada upon an Interview with the French Governour, and several of them were engaged (according to promise) to return thence by way of Albany, to give the Commiss.rs an Account of their Negotiations with the French, both of their Errand being (as the Indians reported to their Brethren) to tell the Governour of

(27)

Canada

Canada, he must make no Attempts upon
it at present, for that the Six Nations were resolved
to defend it: and the Commiss.rs at Albany at the
time of such his Excellys Orders, as aforesaid were
in daily Expectation of the Return of the Ind.s
from Canada by way of Albany; and as the
Commissioners wrote his Excelly in Answer,
they thought, that Considering the importance
of the Message to be delivered the Indians, it
would be the best Opportunity of delivering
it to them personally, and they should at the
same time, be better able to Judge of their
present disposition, after their interview with
the French Governour. but before it was
possible for the six Nations to have sent to
Canada, and have obtained the Fruits of such
an Endeavour, The Government of the
Massachusets had declared War against
the French Indians, on which was matter
of Surprize to his Excelly, & considering Govern.r
Shirley's request as aforesaid.

At a Council held at his Excellys
Residence in Albany the 14th. October
1765.

Present His Excy. The Hono.le Geo Clinton

Wm. Livingston
Wm. Skinner
Wm. Murray
Cap.n Rutherford.

The Commiss.rs of the Massachusetts Bay
Communicated to His Excy late last night
some Intelligence they then had received by
Express That an Attack had been made
upon one of the Block Houses upon the
Frontiers of New England by an Army of
French and Indians as appeared by a Letter
from Zachariah Field directed to Capt Wells
and inclosed to John Stoddard Esqr. at
Albany (one of the Commiss.rs) by Ephraim
Williams which Letters were Read and are
as followeth.

Read a Letter from Zach.a Field to Captain
Wells dated at Fort Field 12 Octob.r 1765
informing him &c. (as)

A Letter from Ephraim Williams Junr. to
the Hono.le John Stoddard Esqr. of the same
date

Date mentioning the above Letter Entry

Whereupon the Commiss.rs from the
Massachusetts Bay [the Commissioners from
Connecticut & Plymouth returned home] and
Pensylvania Government [the Commissioners
from Connecticut being returned home]
were sent for to confer with his Excellency and
Council this Morning upon the Subject matter
of the above Letters.

The Commiss.rs from the Massachu-
setts Bay alleging accordingly proposed to
his Excellency & Council, That the French at
Canada and their Ind.s have now attacked
the Things Sorts; and in Regard to the Six Nations
of Indians by their Treaty with the Ld Bellomont
in his Excellency's Time & now made to them,
have agreed to take up the Hatchet against the
French at Canada and their Ind.s upon which
they should have two Months time allowed
them to use their endeavours for obtaining
Satisfaction touching the Infraction of the
Treaty of Neutrality which had [at that time]
been made by the French Indians by committing
Hostilities upon the Frontiers of New England

If in the meantime any further Hostilitys should be offered ag.st his Majesties Settlements that then they would immediately oppose, repulse & Beat Back, & likewise the like shd act ag.st the French and their Indians: And as further Hostilitys had not been Committed as appeared by the aforesaid Letter the said Commiss.rs requested his Excy that he would please, as soon as possible to give his Orders to the Nine Nations immediately to fall upon the Enemy: And the Massachusets Government do provide them with Ammunition and other Warlike Stores at their own Expence, provided this Province would furnish them, and they would take the Indians along with them.

And then the said Commiss.rs withdrew to wait his Excys Answer.

And his Excy advising with the Council thereupon they were of opinion

That as this was a Matter of the highest Concern to all the Colonys it could not be Determ.d upon so suddenly, as the Massachusetts Commiss.rs desired; Tho' there were but few Members of the Council present, and it was

proper

proper it should be discussed by a full
Board, at his Excellencys at New York
Council, Was it to pass this or allow should be
laid before the Assembly, that they may
make provision for such an Event, that
proper Satisfaction may be immediately
Exacted upon our Southern Frontiers, to which
at present the six Nations are only
Barrier; and should our Indians be with our
own Settlements would be marked, and
utterly extirpated by Invasion and Insult of
the Enemy: And this Cause could not cause (as matters here now circumstanced)
with Indulgence of this province has been
Ceased to engage the Indians in the War,
at this Critical time, till proper Measures
can be taken to put this province in a better
Condition of Safety.

That this province was at all Times
at an annual Expence to secure these Nations
in the British Int., as well in peace as War,
will knowing Sir they are our Friends, they
are our nearest Barrier.

That the other provinces never to be
Able of them but in time of War,
Exhausting upon some Extraordinary Emergency

respecting the particular Int.ts of their respective Colonys

Moreover, it did not appear by the Express whether this was a formidable Army or such a Number it Consisted, for it was probable a small flying party, it was no more than would Cannabine, after doing some little Mischief.

Considering the Arms this Nation — Hostility was Committed it did not come within the Words or meaning of this Treaty for 'twas be Cause the Indians had given their Answer to this Deputy before

'Twas observed without the Negotiations what had now said in Answer to his Excellency's proposition to them Concerning their engageing in the War "That they were in Alliance with a great number "of Nations of Indians and if they should "so Suddenly drop the Hatchet, without "acquainting their Allies with it, they would "perhaps take Offence at it". That 'twas probable many Indians of the Nations were at this time in the Province country &c might remain their own time if they have not Notice of such an Event and 'twas most Reasonable they should have time allowed

33 Calling

calling them home, and thereby preventing
their falling a Sacrifice to the Enemy.

But though this must be allowed the
Six Nations are more immediately under
the influence of the Govern.t of New York
as being posted by in their Front at Oswegatchie
& consequently in their power at any given
time as well in Peace as War, yet the
Council conceived it was most just & reasonable
and a Duty incumbent on every Colony, to assist
each other, not only in case of Attack made
by the Enemy upon any of us, but likewise
to join in any reasonable Measure for the
Security of the Common Enemy, as the
same is also most agreeable to His Royal
Orders Concerning the present War; Tho' they
Nevertheless
they could not advise his Excy to take such
Measures at this Critical Instant, as the
Setting on the Indians to War immediately
as things are thus circumstanced but
rather thought it advisable as the Assembly
were now sitting that there should be the
Commencement of the whole Expidature upon
a Matter of so great Moment.

Which was agreed to by the Board

Then

Then the Commiss.rs were called in and acquainted with the above Question and Resolution.

His Excelly however told the Commiss.rs though he could not immediately give Ord.rs to the Indians to engage in the War — Nevertheless he would give them Assistance by immediately detatching a party of the Militia at the Expence of this Province.

The Commissioners took an Instrument of this proposal, to consider, and said at their return, That they could not accept of the Militia, for they believed 'twas only a small party that by that time was gone off. So that nothing but his Excellys Orders to the Indians to join with the War, and to go with the Massachusetts Commiss.rs immediately, and thereby have their Lands & Hunting Grounds, would Content them; for they seemed to depart with some sort of Threatnings That their Government would Represent this Matter home.

At his Excellencys Residence at
Albany the 5.th day of October
1765

Present

His Excellency Thos.o Geo.e Clinton
Esq.r Captain Genl and Governour in Chief
in and over the province of New York and ——
Territorys thereon depending in America Vice —
Admirall of the same and Vice Admirall of the
Red Squadron of his Majestys fleet

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford
} Esq.rs of his Council —

Yesterday being the day Appointed by
his Excellency for a publick Interview and ——
Conference with the Six Nations of Indians at
this place Viz.t The Maquas, Oneydes Onnondags
Sennekes Cayouges and Tuscarores many Indians
of these Nations (Excepting the Sennekes) arrived
in Town late in the Evening His Excellency was
acquainted by Jacobus Bleeker the publick —
Interpreter with the Arrival of four hundred —
Sixty four of the said Indians and that the ——
Sachems of the said Tribes desired to know what time
His Excellency would please to appoint for their —
Waiting upon him to Welcome him to Albany —
His Excellency appointed this Evening at Six O
Clock

And several Sachems of the respective
Tribes coming according to the Number of

Between

between 10 and 50.

They acquainted his Excellency with the Reasons of the Sennekes absence. That this Nation had been Visited with an Epidemical Sickness which had swept away great Numbers of them and that the rest were by means of that Calamity prevented Travelling.

After the usual Salutes his Excellency presented them with some blankets (according to the Ceremony used in such cases) to condole the Deaths of several of the Sachems of the Six Nations since the last Interview. Then they were served round with a glass of Rum to drink his Majestys health and his Excellencys and Gentlemens present prosperity to the province &c.ª

His Excellency told them that he would speak to them in publick in a few days that he Expected Commissioners from some of the neighbouring Governments, who were not yet Arrived — for those he likewise to treat with them at this time, in the Interim his Excellency would take care to provide for their Refreshment and Comfortable Subsistance.

And then the Indians withdrew.

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A Council held at his Excellys
Residence in the City of Albany 6th
October 1754.

Present.

His Excellency the Hono.ble George Clinton
Esqr &c.a

M.r Livingston
M.r Commander
M.r Murray
Capt Rutherford.

The Commissioners from the respective Governments
of the Massachusets Bay Connecticut and Pensylvania
having attended his Excellency and produced to him
their Credentials from their respective Governments
Viz.t John Woodard Jacob Wendall Wells and
Hutchinson Esqrs. the province of the
Massachusets Bay Roger Wolcot Esqr. Deputy Governour
of the Colony of Connecticut and Coll.o Stanly Commissioners
for the said Colony and Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey
and Isaac Norris Esqrs. for the province of Pensylvania
which Credentials were severally laid before the Council
His Excellency thought it Expedient two appoint two
Gentlemen of the Council to confer with the said
Commissioners touching such matters as should be
thought proper for his Excellency to offer in his Speech
to the Six Nations of Indians at the publick
Interview and the manner in which the same should
be Conducted and was pleased to Nominate M.r
Commander and M.r Murray a Committee for that
purpose

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the
said

said Council to enquire privately into the causes of the uneasiness amongst the Maquas this last Winter and touching all Complaints they may have to make to his Excellency and to report the same.

Read some heads drawn up by the Commissioners of Indian affairs pursuant to his Excellency's directions touching what to be proposed to the Indians at the Conference.

At a Conference between the Committee of the Council and the Commissioners from the Neighbouring Governments had at Albany the 7th day of October 1745

Present

Daniel Horsmanden Joseph Murray John Stoddard Jacob Wendell ——— Wells ……Hutchinson Esqrs	Esqrs Members of Council of New York Commissioners from the province of the Massachusetts Bay
Rogor Woolcot Stanly	Esqrs Commissioners from the Colony of Connecticut
Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey Isaac Norris	Esqrs Commissioners from Pensylvania

The heads of Matter proposed to be offered in his Excellencys Speech to the six Nations at the publick Conference prepared by the Commissioners of Indians

affairs

Affairs at Albany Road.

It was moved by the Council of New York whether it were not most advisable for his Excellency to speak to the Indians in General on behalf of the Several Commissioners for the other Governments now convened here as well as for this Province for that this Method would tend to show the Indians the happy agreement and Union of these Several Governments and their Resolutions for the carrying on the War in conjunction and to unite duly to Support and prosecute the Interests and common cause of all which might have a very good effect with them they well knowing the Strength and Abilitys of these Several Colonies whose united Force they must Esteem is Sufficient to strike a Terror into the Enemy. And if the Indians Should be Wavering in their Inclinations with Regard to what part they shall take in the War at this Time between the English and French it may from the Apprehension of such an Union determine to join with us as the Strongest side

With these Sentiments the Commissioners for the Massachusetts and Connecticut entirely Concurred and as some the Commissioners for Pensylvania but a Majority of the Board Considered that as they were aware that Considering the present Circumstances of Affairs with respect to the War Something would probably be said by his Excellency to the Indians upon that Occasion which would not altogether be agreeable to their Religious Sentiments (two of these Commissioners were Quakers) They therefore Should Choose to Speak Seperately and though they should do they would be Careful to pursue the main Intention of this Message by Avoiding to say any thing which might Clash

on

Or Interfor with what his Excellency Should Say to them
but the Rather to enforce and give Aid to it by observing
to them the Union of those Several Colonys and their
Strength as Subjects of the same Prince who would resent
any Injury done to any one of them as done to the whole
Moreover that what they Should say Concerning the
General Interest they would previously lay before his Excly
And further that they had at this time some Matters of
private Concernment only to the province of Pensylvania
which they had to discuss with the Six Nations which made
it Necessary for those Commissioners to speak with them
Seperately

As to that part of the Heads for his Excellencys
Speech prepared by the Commissioners of Indian affairs
which proposed after informing the Six Nations of the
Infraction of the Treaty of Neutrality Concluded between
them and the French Indians with Regard to the present
War by Hostilitys lately Committed by the last mentioned
Indians by Murdering Several of his Majestys Subjects on
the Borders of New England That the Hatchet should be
given to the Six Nations to Strike against the French and
their Indians upon his Excellencys Command Signified
to them for that purpose In case that the Six Nations could
not obtain Satisfaction from those French Indians concerned
in the said Hostilitys and Reasonable Assurances of their
observing Inviolable the Neutrality for the future If
was thereupon observed by the Massachusetts Commissr.
that the Six Nations had Entered into Articles of the Treaty
by the last Treaty upon Condition to Strike with it
against the French and their Indians in case of any
Infraction

Infraction made by them of the Neutrality and since Hostilitys had been Committed by them the Six Nations were bound by that Treaty to join immediately in the War with us against the ffrench and their Indians And therefore if the Six Nations were included rather in the first place to interpose their Endeavours to obtain Satisfaction for their Breach and Assurances from those Indians offending in this Instance of their Proposing inviolably a Strict Neutrality for the future this was matter (as the case Stood) would come more properly from the Six Nations themselves which Reasoning being allowed to be just It was agreed Would be more proper for his Excellency Should propose to the Six Nations to take up the Hatchet absolutely and let the Condition be offered by the Indians in their Answer.

And agreeable thereto his Excellency's Speech was framed.

This day Andries Van Slatton of the Township of Schonectady being Charged by the Indians with having told them that the people of this Province had a design to destroy them the last Winter which was pretended the Occasion of a great deal of uneasiness amongst them was brought before his Excellency and Examined upon Oath Mr. Bowman and Mr. Murray and Mr. Stoddard being present The Man absolutely denyed that he ever reported any such thing and from the favourable Circumstances of the Mans behaviour under his Examination and the good Character he bore His Excellency and everyone present believed him Innocent of the Charge against him and he was discharged.

Albany

Albany 9th October 1765.

This Morning the principal Sachems of the Tribes now met at this place sent the Interpretor to inform his Excellency that they would wait upon him in the Evening in order to lay their Grievances before him and desired that no body might be present with his Excellency but Col. Goddard and themselves

His Excellency returned for Answer that he should then readily hear what they had to offer and would do them Justice but that he had brought two of the Gentlemen of the Council with him from New York who he desired should be present at this private Conference

E. M.

At a private Conference with the Indians.

Present.

His Excellency

Mr Bowmanden

Mr Murray

Col. Stoddard

And thirty three of the Sachems of the Indians pursuant to their Message in the Morning

Grant Stevens } Indian Interpretors
Conradt Weiser }

As his Excellency had taken all the proper Steps he could think of whilst at New York at so great a distance from the Indians in order to discover the true grounds of their uneasiness and it being rumoured that they

were

wore still Dissatisfied Notwithstanding the Commissioners of Indian affairs had been up at the Mohawks Castle to inquire into this matter and had reported that they ~~had~~ left the Indians intirely Composed and that they desired all that was past might be buried in Oblivion and no further enquiry to be made about the report Spread amongst them the last Winter That the people of this Province had a design to destroy them for that they were Convinced it arose without any just grounds and they gave no Credit to it And his Excellency having been informed Several times afterwards that the Indians were Still under any at that report And some of the River Indians in May last having delivered his Excellency a String of Wampum from the Six Nations with a Message requesting to be informed whether there were any such design as before mentioned to which his Excellency sent them an Answer by the River Indians Neverthe[less] his Excellency not resting therewith but Desiring that Conrad Weiser the Pennsylvania Interpreter was going up amongst the Six Nations about that time to Negotiate some affairs in behalf of that Government His Excellency was pleased to write to Governour Thomas to give Instruction to the said Weiser to inquire privately amongst those Indians and endeavour to find out the Reasons of their late Commotions and Weiser Returning from the Indian Countrys by way of New York in July last reported to his Excellency the effect of his enquiry and brought a Message from the Mohawks (with a String of Wampum) addressed to his Excellency as followeth

Brother the Governour of New York

We are now Reconciled with our Brethren in Albany and it was agreed that no further enquiry Should be made

or

Or any Resentment Shown for and to the person that sent us Warning But our Brethren in Albany Stile Continuo to make enquiry and threaten the person if they could find him out We therefore desire you will order the Commiss.rs Our Brethren to make no further enquiry for that person that gave us Warning to Signify our Request Delay before you this String of Wampum

Aaron Asparagehty Spoaker

Notwithstanding this Message delivered to Weiser by the Mohawk Sachems in full Council Weiser Reported further to his Excellency That a few days after Aaron an Another of the said people (meaning the Mohawk Sachems) informed him. That the matter with Albany people was not made up. but only by Words of Mouth. Their Brethren never Spoke from their hearts to them and therefore they (the Indians) could do no otherwise but Speak with their Mouth only in the last Council The Sperits of Albany people carried the day but the Old Cause. That We have been threated out of our Lands still remain unsettled.

As no Certainty could be drawn from these Jarring Accounts His Excellency was determined to make the best use of this Opportunity And therefore told the Indians that he was now Resolved to make Strict Enquiry into the causes of their late uneasiness As it was his Resolution to do them justice And notwithstanding they had sent him a String of Wampum by Mr. Weiser with a Request that all that was past might be buried in Oblivion yet as their late Commotions & uneasiness had

made

made so great a noise in the World and the flections had been
Cast upon many persons of some figure in the province as if
they had been the Author or Instruments of the Evellon of
the Indians thought it incumbent on him as well in Justice
to those persons as the Indians themselves to insist upon
their laying their Grievances now before him And in that
Expectation returned them the String of Wampum which
Weiser had brought from them

And gave them a Belt

Canna soa tego an Onondage Sachem repeated to the
Indians what his Excellency had said with Relation to
the String of Wampum and the Reasons of his returning
it And Asked his Brethren whether they understood it
They Answered they did.

Then Hendrick a Mohawk Sachem after a
Considerable pause said.

That Jean Cuer [a French Indian who generally
resides among the Connohes one of our Six Nations and
does us much Mischief amongst them] told them last Fall
that the English had sent to the Governour of Canada
to join with them to destroy the Six Nations which they (the
Six Nations) had told Wemple the Smith of this to inform
the Commissioners of Indian affairs of it and they the
Indians had no Answer from the Commissioners And the
said Hendrick run on for above an Hour in an Harangue
which the Interpreters could make little or nothing of
and at which the Rest of the Indians seemed to his Excellency
and the Gentlemen present to be ashamed, of which
Opinion were both the Interpreters who were better

acquainted

Acquainted with the Behaviour and manners of the
Indians and as neither head nor Tail could be made of
Honouriths Oration after a long pause and Consultation
of which every one present was Tired

Canasatego said it was a matter required Sober
Consideration and that they must take further time to
Consider of it

At his Excellency's House in Albany
9th October 1745.
In the Evening

Present

His Excellency
Mr Houdmandon
Mr Murray
Colo. Stoddard

Arent Stevens
Conrad Weiser } Interpreters
And 45 Indian Sachems

Then with the Mohawk Sachem Hogan with
Reminding the Indians of what passed the last Night with
the String of Wampum returned by his Excellency and
the Belt given and what Errand they came now upon
Then he proceeded and Said

That they were now Resolved to open their
hearts so that no filth should remain within them
and came to give an Answer to what his Excellency said
to them Concerning their Grievances That they intended
now to declare the whole.

The

tho they had resolved never to discover the Man from whom the Alarm first came yet since their Brother was resolved to have it Andries V. Patten was the Man

That hearing such News and puting that together about their Lands that they were resolved to take away their Lands that there were persons that had Dec. in their pockets for 5 or 6 Lotts of Lands and now he has not a quest of Ground to set his foot on

That Mr Collins Surveyed their Lands in Hoosack complained Coll Stoddard was not Suffered by the Commissioners of Indian affairs to come into their Country last Spring but they must come to Albany to him

They were become the property of Albany people they were their Dogs

perhaps our Brother the Governour imagined we were thoughtless

I know (Says he) and understand and well, know what passed of old Two Towns of Indians were but of near New York

We the Mohawks are Apprehensive we shall be served at last as our Brethren the River Indians they get all their Lands and We shall soon become as poor as they.

You in the Broad Way (addressing himself to Coll Stoddard) have got our Lands and drive us away from West field where my father lived formerly one Instance

From all these things looking about what has been done at N. Y. N. England Maryland &c-

puting

putting all these things together I concluded the
News was true.

And they speak this that they may not
be brought into the same condition as others has been
before them.

And truly we foresee that is forthcoming we
see that we shall be brought to the same past.

This has remained in our hearts for some years
and now the Governour would have them open their
hearts they have done it and hope it will have a good
effect.

Brother continued he when this Alarm arose we
were glad and rejoiced to find we had some friend to warn
us.

And we now say as we told Coll Stoddard before
that Van Slatten was the Man who they desire may
not be hurt.

They heard five White persons had been
named as Authors of the Report. The Minister—
Interpreter Cuyler Livingston Junr. Nicho. Bleecker
these were amused by white people the Indians never
named them or heard any thing of them among—
themselves.

Johannis an Indian that lodged at Van
Slatens near Schoneetady last Winter being present
(who Hendrick said had this information that the—
Indians were to be destroyed from Van Slatten) being
Interrogated Says that Van Slatten Spoke in Dutch
and he understood Dutch living among them tho he
cannot

cannot Speak it but Nevertheless his Negro Wench Interpreted it into Indian Language.

The Question was Asked him what Vanpatten did tell him.

The Man did not Answer seemed to be stupid but others Clubbed their heads together and seemed to prompt him and then he went on with a blind Sort of a Story that Vanpatten told him that the people of Albany had a design to destroy the Mohawks &c.

Aaron another Mohawk Sachem Said (which it seems he has never pretended to before) that he was by once when he heard Vanpatten tell Johannis so.

That Vanpatten sent for him (Johannis) from the Mohawks Country Vanpatten told him he must stay there he must not go a hunting and kept him several days.

That Vanpatten asked Johannis if the people (meaning the Mohawk Indians) were at Home whether 1. 2 or 3 days off.

That Vanpatten said there was Terrible New Death prepared for them and when they came home — they were to be cut of by their Brethren the Dutch that he had been at Schonectady and there heard several people say it.

Johannis said he went three several times from Vanpatten to the Mohawks went to Bed and he went down with Johannis to Vanpatten and heard the same of him from his own Mouth (Tho understands Dutch) and some times the Negro Wench put in a few words

Words in Indian.

The Question was put whether the Governour should send for Vanpatten and Negro Wench at which Nonowich seemed much Alarmed and in a great Flusher and the Indian in general desired that Matter should not be press'd any further.

From which Conduct of these Indians upon this Occasion and Considering what Vanpatten had declared upon Oath of his Innocence with respect to the charge against him and the Favourable Circumstances appearing in his Behaviour upon his Examination — with all the Air of Truth and Innocence His Excellency and the Gentlemen present with him Concluded that the Report Spread amongst the Indians at which they pretended to be so much Alarmed and uneasy was a Device of their own Contrivance in Order to induce this as well as the Neighbouring Governments to give them presents this year as they did the last.

Then they were told they had made only a — General Complaint about these Colonys taking their Lands and owning them back when they Sell their Lands and are paid for them.

But let them name Particular Instances — wherein they have been imposed upon name the Six persons who have Deeds in their Pockets as they now talk of and if any Injustice has been done them His Excellency would do them right.

They Answered.

Mr. Collins Measured Land for Philip Livingston one among"

[meaning the Councellor] which he has not paid for

Abraham another Mohawk said there was a great piece of Wood Land near a Carrying place laid out at the head of Susquahannet Lake which was not bought of them

His Excellency acquainted them if they would at any time before he left this place mention all the particular persons by name who had imposed upon them about their Lands and the places where and if it did in any thing appear that they had been injured His Excellency would see they had justice done them

Then the Indians withdrew

And his Excellency heard nothing further from them concerning their complaints about their Lands

Propositions made by his Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Esq.r Captain Genoral and Governour in Chief of the province of New York &c.a to five of the Six United Nations of Indians viz.t The Maquas, Cuegoes, Onondages Cayouges and Tuscaroras.

At Albany the 10th day of October 1745.

Present.

His Excellency
Phillip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford
Esq.rs of the Council

The Commissiones from the Goovernments of the Massachusets Bay & Connecticut
The Commissiones for Indian Affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany.
And Several Gentlemen Attending his Excellency, and the Several Commissiones upon this Occasion.

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth

Brethren

Here are present upon this Occasion of these Jndependent Commissiones from the Goovernments of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut concerned with me on the same Rights as our Jndependent of Renewing Brightning and Strengthening the Covenant Chain, which ties you and his Britannick Majesty Several Colonies on this Continent in the firmest Engagements to Each other, for Supporting, and Maintaining our Common Cause. Here are glad to see so many of our Brethren, And wee bid you Wellcome here, at the Same that wee heartily Condole the Absence of our Brethren the Simnokes, And their Calamitys, which have occasioned it, May the Almighty Comfort them under their grievous Afflictions. And soon Wipe off all Tears from their Eyes. We do with you our Brethren And with you as their Representatives, Ratifye, confirm, and Establish, all former Engagements Entered into by us and our Brethren of the Six United Nations and Assure you that we Shall constitute them inviolable,

and

And we doubt not of the same from you.

A Belt.

Brethren

The Rumour which the last Winter gave an Allarm to our Brethren the Maquas, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without foundation. And I cannot help observing on this occasion that you ought not for the future to suffer any such idle Tales to be raised or propagated among you, as they not only tend to seperate your and our affections Each from the other, but also to make us Jealous of our own people without sufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum

Brethren

It must be further observed to you, that we hear several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have Contrary to our Inclinations, and against our Express advice, had an Interview with the Governour of Canada this Summer at Montreal. And that your pretence for holding this Correspondence with our declared Enemys was for the publick good, and the preservation of the House at Oswego. To tell the Governour of Canada, that they must not make any Attack, or Attempt upon that place, for that our Brethren are Resolved to defend it, and that it Should Remain a place of peace and Trade. You declared that your Intent was good and that the Governour of Canada Should never prevail upon you in any thing hurtfull to your Brethren the English, who you owned you knew did not like your doing this; that yet upon your Return from thence, Your Brother, the Governour of New York Should know all that passed between you and the Governour of Canada, We will tell our Brethren what we hear you have done, whether they were with the Governour of Canada; And we Expect the Whole truth from them According to their promise, and Whether what we hear is true or not. We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governour of Canada the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we believe to be true, for Reasons you Shall hear by and by, and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality Concluded between you and them is become vain. We hear likewise that our Brethren of the Six United Nations there present were soon prevailed upon by our Enemies the French, not to accept of the Hatchet upon Condition

to

to Carry it home to their Castles to deliberate upon and then to Return the Governr. of Canada their Answer, which we Cannot believe to be true, till we have it from our Brethrens own Mouth. We Expect a full and plain Answer from our Brethren Concerning these Matters, that the Way may be Cleared for Wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain and that we may preserve it bright firm and Inviolable as long as the Sun Shall Shine.

A Belt.

Brethren

We must now acquaint you of Something Relating to the War, the Success of his Majesty's Arms against the French in this part of the World and the Rise and Occasion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter. When you were here last Summer you were told that War was declared between the Crowns of Great Britain and France, the Events that have since happened are too numerous to Relate particularly. His Majesty's Subjects in this Country, lay Still the last Summer without Attempting any thing against the French Settlements; but the French first Attacked and distroyed a Small place belonging to us Called Canso about twenty five Leagues from Cape Breton. Afterwards they laid Seige to Annapolis Royal; but therein they proved unsuccessfull. They then agreed to make another Tryal for that place the next Spring, and in the Meantime they Sent to France hopeing to Obtain some of the Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it. They having proceeded thus farr, Govr. Shirly Governour of Massachusets Bay thought it high time to do Something to Curb the Insolence of that haughty People and did therefore Raise a Small Army, which were Joyned by a Number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New Hampshire and Sent them Early last Spring against Louisburg. They were Joyned likewise by a Number of his Majesty's Ships of War, and after about seven Weeks Seige that Important and Strong Fortified place was through the goodness of divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces. Whereupon the Best of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those that Were Settled in parts adjacent, Surrendred themselves Prisoners to the English. And during the Seige, and since, many French Ships were taken and divers of them of Great Value, and the design of the French against Annapolis was frustrated. We have in this part of the Country Lain Still both the last Summer and this hopeing that our Neighbours in Canada would either be quiet or Carry on the War in a Manly and Christi-

tian

like Manner. And to induce them thereto, a Message was sent from this place to the Goodernour of Canada the last Summer by which he was Assured that if he should receive their former vile practices of treating his Majesty's Subjects Inhumanly, the Several Goodernours together with the Six Nations, would Joyn and make Reprisals on them. And at the same time you publickly declared, that if any of his Majesty's Subjects in any of his Goodernments should be killed by any Indians you would Immediately Joyn in the War against them and the French. You likewise sent your delegates last Summer to the Eastern Indians to Warn them not to engage in the War against the English; Threatning them in Case they should do so. Notwithstanding these things divers Hostilities have been committed some Months ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly Acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain Entered into solemn Engagements with the Kings Subjects and had been since treated by them with great Kindness. But at the Instigation of the French they have lately killed one Englishman, and also great Numbers of Horses and Cattle Burnt a Saw Mill and many dwelling Houses and Attacked an English Garrison Notwithstanding Such outrageous Insults the Goodernour of Massachusets Bay was so tender of them that he Resented it no further then to send a Message to them demanding the delivery of the Murderers as they would avoid the Consequences of War Ensue. This proposal was Rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others Whereupon the Goodernour of the Massachusets declared War against them Indians and Imprisoned the English have lately killed two of them and taken another Prisoner. About three Months since some of the Canada Indians killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River, the body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War thereby daring us to take it up and Return it. There has likewise been several other parties that have Attempted to distroy his Majesty's Subjects of New England, but have been hitherto prevented. Those facts plainly shew that the French are still Acted by the same Spirit that they who formerly Governed by, and they seemed never pleased but when they are at War either with the English or some of the Tribes of Indians And if they had it in their power they would doubtless distroy all about them. It is likewise Evident that the most

Solemn

Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have committed the late Murders. That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their promises. That we are slighted and you Contemned as though they thought you not Worthy to be regarded The Six Nations were formerly Bloomed powerfull and your Neighbouring Tribes stood in fear of you. But now the French and their Indians by the little Regard they have to your threatnings, or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your displeasure; both which do Reflect equal dishonour upon you: It is high time for us and you to Exert our selves and Vindicate our Honour, And although it is well known that we delight not in the distruction of our fellow Creatures, but have Chosen Rather to suffer our selves to be abused, yet we cannot think our selves obliged any longer to bear their Insult and Evil Treatment. Therefore Since neither our peaceable disposition, nor Examples, nor any Methods we have been able to use, have been sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their Barbarous Treatment of us, but they will forced our Resentments, In the Name of God we are Resolved not only to defend our selves, but by all proper ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their power to Mistreat and Evil entreat us, as they have heretofore done. And we doubt not of your Ready and Chearfull Concurrence with us agreeable to your solemn promise made in this place last Summer; in Joining with us against our Enemies the French and Such Indians as are or shall be Instigated by them for we Esteem them Enemies to God as well as to all their fellow Creatures who dwell Round about them.

A Large Belt with a figure of a Hatchet hung to it

Brethren.

The publick affairs of my Government have prevented my meeting you Sooner. Twas Apprehensive I should not have been able to meet you this fall and it was determined upon on a Sudden as that Affair could not be timely noticed sent to the Court of his Majestys Government or I doubt they would likewise have sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview. We are all Subjects to the same Prince United in the same bands of duty and Allegiance to the Great King our Common

Father

Father and in friendship and affection to Each other; And in this Union
Consists that Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies and
them fearfull of your Resentments. We are all United with you in the
same Covenant Chain which as long as we preserve it soo from Rust
must Remain Impregnable. And you on your parts have declared that
you will preserve it so strong and bright that it Shall not be in the
power of the Devil himself with all his Wiles and Arts to break or
dirty it. You are also United with all the farr Nations of Indians in
Leagues with our Good King, with whom we Recommend to you to
preserve strict friendship and hold frequent Correspondence. That
you your selves with many of your Nation Scattered Should dwell in
Body Closer together as you have heretofore promised to do. And we
advise you to keep your young Men at home and within Call, Excepting
Such as may be sent from time to time a Hunting or against our Enemies
And you may depend upon the most Ready and Effectual Assistance
from us in all times of danger.

A Belt.

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Answer of the Six Nations —
Except the Senekes who are Absent
To His Excellency George Clinton Esq.
Governour in Chief of the Province
of New York &c and the Commissioners
of the Colonies of the Massachusets
Bay and Connecticutt At Albany
the 12th day of October 1765. —

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay —
Pensylvania and Connecticutt.

Two days a[go] our Brother Corlaer
and our Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay and —
Connecticutt Spake to us and now We are Come to —
give Our Answer. You must not Expect that We can
Answer Exactly to the Several heads you mentioned to
us but Only to the Principall Articles. You have
Renewed the Old Covenant Chain and We do now Renew
the Same on Our parts, It is Impossible that it Can
Ever Rust for We daily wipe of the Dirt and keep it
Clean which we will Ever Continue to do.

A Belt of Wampum —

Brethren

You Thought fitt to mention to us that there
had been An Uproar among us Last Winter, and bids
us that We ought not to entertain Any Such Notions
of You our Brethren Especially as we had no Grounds
for any Such Belief. It is true Brethren Such A
Rumour was among us, but, it was Immediately Cured

All

And forgott and We did not Expect that Our
Brethren would have mentioned any thing concerning
that Affair to Us at this Interview, and We desire
you to thing no more of it. We are always mindfull
of the Covenants between Us and Our Brethren and
here is a Certificate (a) To prove That we are in
Covenant with our Brethren of Boston.

A String of Wampum

(a) A Certificate dated 1st August 1744 - delivered by
Hendrick with the String of Wampum Upon this Article
under the Hand of Governour Shirley and the Seal of
the province of the Massachusetts Bay Signifying
That Hendrick Sachim of the Maquas and Kajenwaryoga
Sachim of the Onondages Deligates from the Eight
Nations accompanied by the Commissioners appointed by
the Government to treat with the Eight Nations
arrived at Boston 28th June 1744. had at Seviall
Conferences with Governour Council and Assembly
confirmed the Treaties made with that Government
and Particularly the Last Summer at Albany and
had proceeded on a Voyage and had an Interview
with the Eastern Indians and faithfully Acquitted
themselves in Engoyning them to maintain peace
with the English and Warning them of the Consequences
of their Violating the Same.

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay and
Connecticutt

You Speake to us Concerning our
going to Canada this Summer and told Us that the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs had Last Winter
Engoyned

Enjoyned Us not to go there) But Some of Us Went, As
to what You tell Us That We had taken Belt from
the Governour of Canada whereby he desired Us to take
Up the Hatchet against You our Brethren and that
We promised him to Consider of it at home, It is not
So. All that passed there the Mohawks and Tuskaroroes
have given the Commissioners of Indian Affairs an
Account of at their Return and We are convinced
that that Account is True

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

You have thought fitt to Relate to us Several
Particulars Concerning the War between You and
the French and what Reasons You had for taking
up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians
We thank you for Giveing Us a particular Account
of the Provocations and Inducements You had for
Declaring war against them. You also mentioned to
Us that We are one Body and one Flesh and that if
one of Us is touched or Hurt then the other is So ——
Likewise and You have Informed Us that You are
Molested and Attacked by the Enemy and had therefore
taken up the Hatchet against them, and desired as
We are one flesh with You That we would also take
up the Hatchet against the French and those Indians
under their Influence in Conjunction with You We the
Six Nations Accepts of the Hatchet and will keep in
our Bosom We are in Alliance with a Great Number
of Far Indians and if We should so suddenly Lift Up
the Hatchet without Acquainting our Allies with it they

Cont'd

Would perhaps take Offence at it We will therefore before we make Use of the Hatchet against the French or their Indians send four of our people who are now ready to go to Canada to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they have done our Brethren and if they Refuse to Make Satisfaction then We shall be ready to Use the Hatchet Against them whenever our Brother the Governour of New York Orders us to do it.

A Belt of Wampum

His Excellency Asked them, what time they thought Necessary to Try Whether the French Indians would make Satisfaction.

The Indians Answered two Months

His Excellency Asked them That if in Case the Enemy should Committ any further Hostilities in the mean time whether they would then Upon his Excellencies Commands Immediately make Use of the Hatchet.

They Answered Yes

Here the Indians requested his Excellency that as they had Given the War Shout, upon delivering the Hatchet to them that their Brethren would now Signify their Approbation of this Article in their Usual Method. Whereupon his Excellency and most of the Company Joined in Shouts with three Huzzas.

Brethren.

You desired us That we should gather together Our people Who are Scattered and Settled in Every Especially as it is very Uncertain how Soon we may have

Occasion

Occasion for them, Your Request is very Reasonable
And We will Use our Endeavours for that End. A

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren.

451

We have now finished our Answer and have
nothing further to Say but only one Request, to
make to You all, Which is that, You our Brethren
Should be all United in Your Councills and Let
this Belt of Wampum serve to bind You all together
and if any of You have any thing of Importance
to Communicate to Us this is the place where it
Should be done A

A Belt of Wampum

Here a Note of Approbation was given by the
Interpreter by his Excellencys Directions for New York
Connecticutt and Pensilvania A

Brethren

Trade was the first Occasion of our Entering into
Alliance together and from time to time Goods have
been Sold dearer to Us and We have several times
desired that the Price of Goods Should be Lower and
more Modeate, but could never get a Satisfactory
Answer, and now We take this Oppertunity to desire
our Brother Corlaer himself and the Commissioners
of the Several Provinces to take it into their
Consideration that Goods may be Sold Cheaper to Us
for how Shall We do Now We have taken up the
Hatchet We have no Powder Ball nor Cloaths, People
that go to War Ought To be provided with Ammunition
this is the Last time that we Shall Speake upon the
head, If we do not Succeed Now A

A Belt

His Excellency Answered them That he would do his ullmost that Goods should be Sold them as Cheap as they could be Afforded but that the price of Goods depends Upon the Scarcity or plenty of them And as it is now war goods are Scarse and Consequently dear and that they shall be furnished with powder and Ammunition Upon Occasion

His Excellency's further Speech to the Indians

Brethren I have Some presents which shall be ready to Deliver you at this place an hour hence.

Since there are none of our Brethren the Sinnekes here I doubt not but you will be so just to them in the Distribution as to Sett apart and Reserve their Share for them and take care it be Delivered to them.

It Gives me much pleasure to see so many of our Brethren at this Meeting and I have taken Care hitherto for your Refreshment and hospitable Entertainment I hope you have wanted for nothing And I Doubt not but the Commissioners of the other Governments will nowdo their parts towards you till your Return home I shall provide all necessaries for Your Journey from hence to Schnectady.

I have been detained here Severall days longer then I should have been had not Commissioners from Severall other Governments Attended at this Interview which of Course will make the presents fall so much shorter.

I Recommend to you that you take care there is no Mischief done in your way home.

I

I Recommend it to our Brethren the Maquas to
Enquire into Certain Complaints of Some Injuries done
to Jaimes Liveing At Canajoharie and to See that
Justice be done and no Mischiefs Committed for the
Future. /

Memorandum.

That the Commissioners for the Massachusets Bay upon the Indians delivering the fourth Article in their Answer to the Article of his Excellencys Speech proposing to them their engageing in the War rose up and publickly declared their Dissatisfaction at the Indians Answer and insinuated as if some endeavours had been privately used by some people of this province to prevail on the Indians to give that Answer for that (as they said) they knew the Indians were well inclined to have entered into the War immediately and cast some Reflections upon the people of Albany as if this Answer was given by their perswasion who the Commissioners of the Massachusets said they well knew were not inclinable that the Indians should enter into the War at all and as to their obtaining Satisfaction of the French Indians for the Hostility by them Committed what Satisfaction could they expect from them perhaps a Bundle of Deer Skins or some such trifling Consideration so that at this Rate they were likely to carry on the War by themselves which they believed was Contrary to his Majestys intentions and their Government would take care to Represent this matter home

His Excellency in Answer thereto observed that the Conduct of the Massachusets Commissioners was what he was much Surprized at in the Case of the Indians at a Season when he thought it behoved us (and was the intention of this Meeting as hitherto

to

to Shew that these Colonys were all united and were
Determined to join their Forces and utmost Strength
in the prosecution of the War and Maintenance of
the Common cause and if a Neutrality could be strictly
observed by the Indians he understood hitherto that
this was what would Answer the Wishes of every Colony
and that of this opinion was Mr. Shirley after the
Hostilitys Committed upon the Borders of his Governmen.
upon which Occasion he wrote to his Excellency requesting
him to send his Orders to the Commissioners and —
instruct them to send a Message to the six Nations —
forthwith and to acquaint them of the Infraction
of the Neutrality by the French Indians and that it
should be demanded of the six Nations to dispatch
Deputys to Canada in order to obtain Satisfaction
that so the Treaty of Neutrality might Inviolably be
observed for the future and that his Excellency had
immediately pursuant thereto sent his Orders to the
Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany tho it
happened at that time to be Notorious, that on many
of the Heads of the six Nations were then gone to Canada
upon an Interview with the French Governour and
Several of them were engaged (according to promise)
to return thence by way of Albany to give the Commiss.
an Account of their Negotiations with the French
Court & their Errand being (as the Indians opined —
the Officer at Oswego) to tell the Governour of Canada
he must make no Attempts upon that Place for that
the six Nations were Resolved to defend it and the
Commissioners at Albany at the time of such Dis —

Excellencys

Excellencys Orders as aforesaid in daily Expectation
of the return of the Indians from Canada by way of
Albany and as the Commissioners wrote his Excellency
in Answer they thought that Considering the
importance of the Message to be delivered the Indians
it would be the best opportunity of delivering it
personally and as they should at the same time be
better able to Judge of their present disposition after
their Interview with the French Governour but
before it was possible for the said Indians to have return'd
to Canada and have obtained the Spirits of such
an endeavour. The Government of the Massachusets
had declared War against the French Indians
which was matter of Surprize to his Excellency
Considering Governour Shirleys request as aforesaid

At a Council held at
his Excellencys Residence in
Albany this 4th October 1745

Present

His Excell.y the Hono.ble George Clinton
Mr. Livingston
Mr. Norman den
Mr. Murray
Capt. Rutherford.

The Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay
Communicated to his Excellency late last Night some
Intelligence they then had received by Express. That

an

an Attack had been made upon one of the Block
Houses upon the Frontiers of New England by an Army
of French and Indians as appeared by a Letter from
Zachariah Field directed to Capt Wells and inclosed
to John Stoddard Esqr at Albany / one of the Commissions
by Ephraim Williams which Letters were Read and
are as followeth

Read a Letter from Zacharaiah Field to Captain
Wells dated Northfield 12th October 1745 informing
that a Party of French had Attacked a Settlement on the Harbour
of Naulgtuck A Letter from Ephraim Williams Junr To
the Honble John Stoddard Esqr of the same date
mentioning the above Letter

Whereupon the Commissioners from the Massachusetts
Bay and Pensilvania Governments / the Commissrs
from Connecticut being returned Home / were sent
for to Confer with his Excellency and Council this
Morning upon the Subject Matter of the above
Letters

The Commissioners from the Massachusetts
Bay attending accordingly proposed to his Excellency
and Council That as the French at Canada and
their Indians have now attacked the Frontiers &
in Regard the said Nations of Indians by their
Answer to the 4th Article in his Excellencys Speech
now made to them have agreed to take up the
Hatchet against the French at Canada and their
Indians upon Condition they should have two
Months time allowed them to use their endeavours

For

for obtaining Satisfaction touching the Infraction
of the Treaty of Neutrality which had [at that time]
been made by the French Indians by committing
Hostilitys upon the Frontiers of New England & if
in the meantime any further Hostilitys should be
offered against his Majestys ~~Subjects~~ Settlements that then they
would immediately after upon his Excellencys Orders
Strike with the Hatchet against the French and their
Indians And as further Hostilitys had now been
Committed as appeared by the aforesaid Letters the
said Commissioners requested his Excellency that
he would please agreeable to ~~their~~ this Treaty to give
his Orders to the Six Nations immediately to fall
upon the Enemy And the Massachusets Government
would provide them with Ammunition and other
Warlike Stores at their own Expence provided this
Province would not furnish them therewith and
they would ~~take~~ the Indians along with them

And then the said Commissioners withdrew
to wait his Excellencys Answer

And his Excellency Advising with the
Council thereupon they were of Opinion

That as this was a Matter of the highest Concern
to all the Colonys it could not be determined upon so
suddenly as the Massachusets Commissioners desired
For there were but four Members of the Council present
and it was proper it should be discussed by a full
Board at his Excellencys Return to New York besides how
Necessary this Matter should be laid before the Assembly

that

that they may make provision for such an End that proper fortifications may be immediately erected upon our Nothern frontiers to which at present the Six Nations are our only Barrier and should our Indians be withdrawn our Out Settlements would be naked and utterly exposed to Incursions and Insoults of the Enemy And his Excellency could not Consistant with the Security of this province (as matters were now circumstanced) engage the Indians in the War at this Critical time till proper measures can be taken to put this province in a better Condition of Safety.

That this province was at all times at an Annual Expence to secure those Nations in the British Interest as well in peace as War well knowing that if they were our Friends they are our Securest Barrier.

That the other provinces never took notice of them but in time of War Excepting upon some Extraordinary Emergency respecting the particular Interest of their respective Colonys.

Moreover it did not appear by the Express whether this was a formidable Army or of what number it Consisted for it was probabel it was no more than a small flying party who would soon retire after doing some little Mischief.

Considering the time this fresh Hostility was committed it did not come within the Words or meaning of this Treaty for it was before the Indians had given their Answer to his Excellency Speech.

Thus

It was observed what the Six Nations had now said in Answer to his Excellency's proposition to them Concerning their engageing in the War "That they were in "Alliance with a great Number of Far Nations of "Indians and if they should so suddenly lift up the "Hatchet without acquainting their Allies with it "they would perhaps take Offence at it" That it was probable many Indians of the Six Nations were at this time in the Enemys Country and might remain there some considerable time if they have notice of such an Event And it was most Reasonable there should be time allowed for calling them home and thereby preventing their falling a Sacrifice to the Enemy

But tho it must be allowed the Six Nations are more immediately under the influence of the Government of New York as being Constantly in their pay at a very great Expence as well in War as Peace yet the Council Conceived it as most just and Reasonable and a Duty incumbant on every Colony to assist each other not only in case of Attack made by the enemy upon any of us but likewise to join in any well Concerted Scheme for the Annoyance of the Common Enemy as the same is also most Agreeable to their Royal Orders Concerning the present War Nevertheless they could not advise his Excellency to take such Measures at this Instant as the setting on the Indians to War immediately as things are thus Circumstanced

circumstanced but nather thought it advisable
as the Assembly were now soon to be sitting that there
should both the Concurrence of the whole Legislature
upon so Matter of so great a Moment
Which was agreed to by the Board.
Then the Commissioners were called in and Acquainted
with the above Opinion and Resolution
His Excellency however told the Commissioners
Though he could not immediately give Orders to the
Indians to engage in the War Nevertheless he would
give them Assistance by immediately detaching a
party of the Militia at the Expence of this Province
The Commissioners took an hours time to consider
of this proposal and said at their return that they could
not accept of the Militia for they believed was only
a small party that by that time was gone off so that
Nothing but his Excellencys Orders to the Indians
to join in the War and to go with the Massachusets
Commissioners immediately and thereby be
Without aid from our Frontiers would content them
for they seemed to be afraid without some sort of Threatning.
That their Government would Represent this
Matter home

6, Octob. 1745. (115)

(26)

Andrie Weiseputie examd ye 6th Octo

Examd by Colo Lydius Sayo.

To know how the Alarm came & who was the Author & how things were then carried by Aaron of Cayuga he saith

Andrew Montour who attended Mr Wraxall in his late Journey among the Indians inquired into the cause of the late Alarm among the Mohawks & was informed by Thomas Brant Son a Mohawk that Andries Weiseputie had sent up a Mohawk Indn named Canatagaion to tell the Indians among the Mohawks to take Care by the 6th of October next that Brant or Aaron told him that the People of Albany had obtained a New Deed of the Mohawks Lands lately: at which they were very much Devided among themselves

Conference between Commissioners of the Colonies and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. $\frac{153}{154}$.]

Minutes of the Council at Albany, at a public interview and conference with the Six Nations ettc.

At his Excellency's residence at Albany the 5th day of October 1745.

PRESENT—His Excellcy the Honorble George Clinton Esqre Captain General and Govr in Chief in and over the Province of New York and territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and vice Admiral of the Red squadron of His Majesty's Fleet.

Phillip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford
} Esqrs of the Council.

Yesterday being the day appointed by His Excellcy for a publick Interview and conference with the Six Nations of Indians at this Place, vizt The Maquas, Oneydes, Onondages, Sinnekes, Cayouges and Tuscarores, many Indians of these Nations (excepting the Sinnekes) arrived in Town late in the evening. His Excellcy was acquainted by Jacobus Bleeker the publick Interpreter, with the arrival of four hundred sixty four of the said Indians, and that the Sachims of the said Tribes desired to know what time his Excellcy would please to appoint for their waiting upon him, to welcome him to Albany, His Excellcy appointed this evening at six o'clock, and several Sachims of the respective Tribes coming accordingly to the number of between forty and fifty: They acquainted his Excellcy with the reason of the Sennekes absence; that this Nation had been visited with an epidemical sickness, which had swept away great numbers of them, and that the rest were by means of that Calamity prevented travelling.

After the usual salutes, His Excellcy presented them with some black Strouds (according to the ceremony used in such cases) to condole the deaths of several of the Sachims of the Six Nations, since the last interview, then they were served [round] with a glass of Rum to drink his Majty's health and his Excellcy's and Gentlemen present, prosperity to the Province ettc. His Excellency told them that he would speak to them in publick in a few days, that he expected Commissrs from some of the neighbouring Governts who were not yet arrived and who were likewise to treat with them at this time; in the interim, his Excellcy would take care to provide for their refreshment and comfortable subsistance — and then the Indians withdrew.

At a Council held at his Excellcys residence in the City of Albany the sixth day of Octr 1745.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Esqre
Mr Livingston, MrHorsmanden, Mr Murray and Captn Rutherford.

The Commissrs from the respective Governts of the Massachusets Bay, Connecticut and Pennsylvania having attended his Excellcy and produced to him their credentials from their

respective Governᵘˢ viz[t] John Stoddard, Jacob Wendell [Samuel] Wells, and [Thomas] Hutchinson Esqʳˢ for the Province of the Massachusets Bay; Roger Woolcot Esqʳᵉ Deputy Govʳ of the Colony of Connecticut and Coll: Stanly Commissʳˢ for the said Colony; and Thomas Lawrance, John Kinsey and Isaac Norris Esqʳˢ for the Province of Pennsilvania; which Credentials were severally laid before the Council. His Excellᶜʸ thought it expedient to appoint two Gentlemen of the Council to confer with the said Commissioners touching such matters as should be thought proper for his Excellᶜʸ to offer in his speech to the Six Nations of Indians at the publick interview, and the manner in which the same should be conducted and was pleased to nominate Mʳ Horsmanden and Mʳ Murray a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered: that it be an instruction to the said Council[1] to inquire privately into the causes of the uneasiness amongst the Maquas this last Winter, and touching all complaints they may have to make his Excellᶜʸ & report the same.

Read some heads drawn up by the Commissʳˢ of Indian affairs pursuant to His Excellᶜʸˢ directions touching what to be proposed to the Indians at the Conference.

At a Conference, between the Committee of the Council and the Commissʳˢ from the neighbouring Governᵘˢ had at Albany the seventh day of October 1745.

PRESENT—	Daniel Horsmanden Joseph Murray	Esqʳˢ members of the Council of New York
	John Stoddard Jacob Wendell [Samuel] Wells [Thomas] Hutchinson	Esqʳˢ Commissioners from the Province of the Massachusets Bay.
	Roger Woolcot Stanly	Esqʳˢ Commissʳˢ from the Colony of Connecticut.
	Thomas Lawrence John Kinsey Isaac Norris	Esqʳˢ Commissʳˢ from Pennsilvania

The heads of matter proposed to be offered in his Excellᶜʸˢ speech to the Six Nations at the publick conference prepared by the Commissʳˢ of Indian affairs at Albany Read.

It was moved by the Council of New York whether it were not most adviseable for His Excellency to speak to the Indians in General, on behalf of the several Commissʳˢ for the other Governᵘˢ now convened here, as well as for this province, for that this method would tend to show the Indians the happy agreement and union of these several Governᵘˢ, and their resolutions for their carrying on the war in conjunction, and unitedly to support and prosecute the interest and common cause of all which might have a very good effect with them, they well knowing the strength & abilities of the several Colonies, whose united force they must esteem, is sufficient to strike a Terror into the Enemy; and if the Indians should be wavering in their inclinations with regard to what part they should take in the war at this time between the English and French, they may from the apprehension of such an Union, be determined to join with us as the strongest side. With these sentiments the Commissʳˢ for the Massachusets

[1] Committee. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 46. — Ed.

& Connecticut intirely concurred and in general the Commiss^{rs} for Pennsilvania; but a majority of the latter intimated, that as they were aware that considering the present circumstance of affairs with respect to the war, something would probably be said by his Excell^{cy} to the Indians upon that occasion which would not altogether be aggreable to their Religious sentiments (two of these Commiss^{rs} were Quakers) They therefore should chuse to speak separately and tho' they should do so they would be careful to pursue the main intention of this interview, by avoiding to say any thing wh^{ch} might clash or interfere with what his Excell^{cy} should say to them, but the rather to enforce and give aid to it by observing to them the union of these several Colonys and their strength as subjects of the same prince who would resent any injury done to any one of them as done to the whole. Moreover, that what they should say concerning the General Interest they would previously lay before his Excell^{cy}. And further, that they had at this time some matters at private concern relative only to the province of Pennsilvania which they had to discuss with the Six Nations which made it necessary for those Commissioners to speak with them separately.

As to that part of the heads for his Excell$^{cy's}$ speech prepared by the Commissioners of Indian affairs which proposed, after informing the Six Nations of the infraction of the Treaty of neutrality concluded between them and the French Indians with regard to the present war, by hostilitys lately committed by the last mentioned Indians, by murdering several of his Majestys subjects on the Borders of New England; That the hatchet should be offered to the Six Nations to strike against the French and their Indians, upon his Excell$^{cy's}$ commands signifyed to them for that purpose, in case that the Six Nations could not obtain satisfaction from those French Indians concerned in the said hostilitys and reasonable assurances of their observing inviolably the neutrality for the future. It was thereupon observed by the Massachusets Commiss^{rs} that the Six Nations had in effect accepted of the Hatchet by the last treaty upon condition to strike with it against the French and their Indians in case of any infraction made by them of the neutrality, and since hostilitys had been committed by them, The Six Nations were bound by that treaty to join immediately in the war with us against the French and their Indians. And therefore if the Six Nations were inclined rather in the first place to interpose their endeavours to obtain satisfaction for their breach & assurances from those Indians offending in this instance of their preserving inviolably a strickt neutrality for the future, this was matter which (as the case stood) would come more properly from the Six Nations themselves; which reasoning being allowed to be just it was agreed 'twould be more proper that his Excell^{cy} should propose to the Six Nations to take up the Hatchet absolutely and let the condition be offered to the Indians[1] in their answer.—And agreable thereto his Excell$^{cy's}$ speech was framed.

This day, Andries van Patten of the Township of Schenectady, being charged by the Indians with having told them that the people of this Province had a design to destroy them the last Winter (which was as pretended the occasion of a great deal of uneasiness amongst them) was brought before his Excell^{cy} and examined upon oath, Mr Horsmanden Mr Murray and Coll: Stoddard being present. The Man absolutely denyed that he ever reported any such thing, and from the favourable circumstances of the Man's behaviour under his examination, and the good character he bore, His Excell^{cy} and every one present believed him innocent of the charge against him and he was discharged.

[1] *by* the Indians. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 48.—Ed.

Albany the 8 day of October 1745.

This morning the principal Sachims of the Tribes now met at this place sent the Interpreter to inform his Excell^{cy} that they would wait upon him in the evening in order to lay their grievances before him and desired that nobody might be present with his Excell^{cy} but Coll: Stoddard and themselves.

His Excell^{cy} returned for answer, that he should then readily hear what they had to offer and would do them justice, but that he had brought two of the Gentlemen of the Council with him from New York, who he desired should be present at this private conference.—

P. M. At a private Confeyence with the Indians.—

PRESENT—His Excellency.
Mr Horsmanden
Mr Murray
Coll: Stoddard.

and thirty three of the Sachims of the Indians, pursuant to their Message in the morning.

Arent Stevens & Coenradt Weiser, Indian Interpreters.

As his Excell^{cy} had taken all the proper steps he could think of whilst at New York, at so great a distance from the Indians, in order to discover the true grounds of their uneasiness, and it being rumored that they were still dissatisfyed, notwithstanding the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs had been up at the Mohawk's Castle to inquire into this matter and had reported that they left the Indians entirely composed and that they desired all that was passed might be burried in oblivion and no further enquiry to be made about the Report spread amongst them the last winter, that the people of this province had a design to destroy them, for that they were convinced it arose without any just Grounds and they gave no credit to it; and his Excell^{cy} having been informed several times afterwards that the Indians were still uneasy at that Report, and some of the River Indians in May last having delivered his Excell^{cy} a string of Wampum from the Six Nations with a message requesting to be informed whether there were any such design as before mentioned, to which his Excell^{cy} sent them an answer by the River Indians; nevertheless his Excell^{cy} not resting herewith, but hearing that Coenradt Weiser the Pensilvania Interpreter was going up amongst the Six Nations about that time to negotiate some affairs in behalf of that Govern^{t}, his Excell^{cy} was pleased to write to Govr Thomas to give instruction to said Weiser to inquire privately amongst those Indians, and endeavour to find out the reasons of their late commotions; and Weiser returning from the Indian Countrys by way of New York in July last, reported to his Excellency the effect of his enquiry and brought a Message from the Mohawks with a string of Wampum addressed to his Excell^{cy} as followeth:

Brother the Govr of New York.

We are now reconciled with our Brethren in Albany and it was agreed that no further enquiry should be made or any resentment shewn for and to the person that sent us warning, but our Brethren in Albany still continue to make enquiry and threaten the person if they could find him out. we therefore desire you will order the Commiss^{rs} our Brethren to make

no further enquiry, for that person that gave us warning; to signify our request we lay before you this string of Wampum.

Aaron Asaragehty Speaker.

Notwithstanding this message delivered to Weiser by the Mohawk Sachims in full Council, Weiser reported further to his Excell[cy] that a few days after Aaron and another of the said people (meaning the Mohawk Sachims) informed him that the matter with Albany people was not made up but only by words of mouth, their Brethren never spoke from their heart to them, and therefore they (the Indians) could do no otherwise but speake with their mouth only in the last Council, the Friends of Albany people carried the day but the old cause that we have been cheated out of our Lands still remains unsettled.

As no certainty could be drawn from these jarring accounts His Excell[cy] was determined to make the best use of this opportunity, and therefore told the Indians that he was now resolved to make strict inquiry into the causes of their late uneasiness, as it was his resolution to do them justice; and notwithstanding they had sent him a string of Wampum by M[r] Weiser with a request that all that was past might be burried in oblivion, yet as their late commotions and uneasiness had made so great a noise in the world, and reflections had been cast upon many persons of some figure in the province as if they had been the authors or instruments of it, His Excell[cy] therefore thought it incumbent on him as well in justice to their persons[1] as the Indians themselves to insist upon their laying their grievances now before him, and in that expectation he returned them the string of Wampum which Weiser had brought from them. and gave them a Belt.

Cannassatego an Onondage Sachim repeated to the Indians what his Excell[cy] had said with relation to the string of Wampum and the reasons of his returning it, and asked his Brethren whether they understood it so. The[y] answered they did.

Then Hendrick a Mohawk Sachim after a considerable pause said.

That Jean Ceur (a French Indian who generally resides amongst the Sinnekes one of our Six Nations and does us much Mischief amongst them) told them last fall that the English had sent to the Gov[r] of Canada to join with them to destroy the Six Nations that they (the Indians) had told Wemp the Smith of this to inform the Commiss[rs] of Indian affairs of it, and they the Indians had no answer from the Commiss[rs] and the said Hendrick run on for above an hour in an harangue which the Interpreter could make little or nothing of, and at which the rest of the Indians seemed to His Excell[cy] and the Gentlemen present to be ashamed, of which opinion were both the Interpreters who were better acquainted with the behaviour and the manners of the Indians; and as neither head nor tail could be made of Hendrick's oration, after a long pause and consultation of which every one present was tired.

Cannasatego said, 'twas a matter required sober consideration and they must take further time to consider of it.

[1] *those* persons. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI., 50. — Ed.

At His Excellency's residence in Albany 9th Octr 1745 in the Evening.

PRESENT — His Excellency
Mr Horsmanden
Mr Murray.
Coll: Stoddard.

Arent Stevens and Coenradt Weiser, Indian Interpreters. And forty five Indian Sachims.

Hendrick the Mohawk Sachim begun with reminding the Indians of what passed the last night, the string of Wampum returned by his Excellency and the Belt given, and what errand they came now upon. Then he proceeded and said:

That they were now resolved to open their Hearts so that no filth should remain within them and came to give an answer to what his Excellcy said to them concerning their grievances, that they intended now to declare the whole.

Tho' they had resolved never to discover the Man from whom the alarm first came, yet since their Brother was resolved to have it, Andries van Patten was the Man.

That hearing such news and putting that together about their lands that they were resolved to take away their Lands that there were persons that had Deeds in their pockets for five or six lots of land and now he has not a dust of ground to set his foot on.

That Mr Collins surveyed their Lands in the dark.

Complained, Coll: Stoddard was not suffered by the Commissn of Indian Affairs to come into their Country last spring but they must come to Albany to him.

They were become the property of Albany people, they were their dogs,

Perhaps our Brother the Governour imagined we were thoughtless.

I know (says he) and understand well now, what passed of old; two Towns of Indians were cut off near New York.

We the Mohawks are apprehensive we shall be served at last as our Brethren the River Indians, they get all their lands and we shall soon become as poor as they.

You in the Broad way (addressing himself to Coll: Stoddard) have got our lands and driven us away from Westfield were my Father lived formerly, one instance.—From all these things looking about what has been done at New York, New England, Maryland ettc. puting all these things together I concluded the news was true.

And they speak this that they may not be brought into the same condition as others have been before them; and truly we foresee that is forthcoming, we see that we shall be brought to the same pass.

This has remained in our hearts for some years and now the Governour would have them open their hearts, they have done it, and hope it will have a good effect.

Brother, continued he, when this alarm arose we were glad and rejoiced to find we had some friends to warn us.

And we now say as we told Coll: Stoddard before, that van Patten was the man, who they desired not to be hurt.

They heard, five white persons had been named [as] authors of the Report, The Minister, Interpreter, Cuyler. Livingston Junr, Nicholas Bleeker, these were accused by White people, the Indians never named them or heard any thing of them among themselves.

Johannes an Indian that lodged at van Patten's near Schonechtady last winter, being present (who Hendrick said had his information that the Indians were to be destroyed from van Patten) being interrogated sayd that van Patten spoke in Dutch, and he understood Dutch living amongst them, tho he can not speak it, but nevertheless his Negro wench, interpreted it into Indian language.

The question was asked what van Patten did tell him.

The Man did not answer, seemed to be stupid, but others Clubbed their heads together and seemed to prompt him, and then he went on with a Blind sort of Story that van Patten told him that the people of Albany had a design to destroy the Mohawks ettc.

Aaron another Mohawk Sachim said (which it seems he had never pretended to before) that he was by once, when he heard van Patten tell Johannes so. That van Patten sent for him (Johannes) from the Mohawks Country, van Patten told him he must stay there, he must not go a hunting, and kept him several days; that van Patten asked Johannes if the people (meaning the Mohawk Indians) were at home whether one or two or three days off.—That van Patten said there was terrible news, death prepared for them, and when they came home they were to be cut off by their Brethren the Dutch; that he had been at Schenechtady and there heard several people say it.

Johannes said he went three several times from van Patten to the Mohawks went to Aaron and he went down with Johannis to van Patten and heard the same of him from his own mouth (Arent understood Dutch) and sometimes the negro wench put in a few words in Indian

The question was put whether the Govr should send for van Patten and Negro Wench, at which Hendrick seemed much alarmed and in a great fluster, and the Indians in general desired that matter should not be pressed any further.

From which conduct of these Indians upon this occasion, and considering that[1] van Patten had declared upon oath of his innocence with respect to the charge against him and the favourable circumstances appearing in his behaviour upon his examination with all the air of truth and innocence, his Excell^{cy} and Gentlemen present with him concluded that the Report spread among the Indians at which they pretended to be so much alarmed and uneasy was a device of their own contrivance in order to induce this as well as the neighbouring Govern^{ts} to give them presents this year as they did the last.—

Then they were told they had made only a general complaint about these Colonies taking their lands and driving them back when they sell their lands and are paid for them. But let them name particular instances tho' herein[2] they have been imposed upon; name the six persons who have deeds in their pockets as they now talk of and if any injustice has been done them his Excell^{cy} would do them right. They answered:

Mr Collins measured land for Phillip Livingston (meaning the Councillor) which he has not paid for.—Abraham another Mohawk said there was a great piece of Woodland, near a carrying place laid out at the head of Susquehanna Lake which was not bought of them. His Excell^{cy} again told them if they would at any time before he left this place mention all the particular persons by name who had imposed upon them about their lands and the places where, and if it did in any thing appear that they had been injured his Excell^{cy} would see they had justice done to them.

Then the Indians withdrew.

[1] what. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI., 52. [2] particular instances *wherein*, &c. *Ibid.*—Ed.

And his Excellency heard nothing further from them concerning their complaints about their Lands.—

Propositions made by his Excell^{cy} the Honb^{le} George Clinton Esqre Captn General and Govr in Chief of the province of New York ettc. to Five of the Six united nations of Indians vizt: The Maquas, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges and Tuscarores. At Albany the 10th day of October 1745.

PRESENT—His Excellency.
Phillip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford
} Esq^{rs} of the Council
The Commiss^{rs} from the Govern^{ts} of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut,
The Commissioners for Indian affairs.
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany, and several Gentlemen attending his Excell^{cy} and the several Commiss^{rs} upon this occasion.

His Excell^{cy} addressed himself to the Indians as followeth:

Brethren.

Here are present upon the occasion of this interview Commiss^{rs} from the Govern^{ts} of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut convened with me on the same righteous intention of renewing, brightning and strengthning the Covenant chain, which has tied you and His Britanick Majesty's several Colonies on this continent in the firmest engagements to each other, for supporting and maintaining our common cause. Wee are glad to see so many of our Brethren, and we bid you welcome here, at the same time that we heartily condole the absence of our Brethren the Sinnekes and their calamity's which have occasioned it, may the Almighty comfort them under their griveous afflictions and soon wipe off all tears from their eyes. We do with you our Brethren and with you as their representatives, ratifye confirm and establish all former engagements entered into by us, and our Brethren of the Six United nations, and assure you, that we shall ever hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the same from you—A belt.

Brethren.

The rumour which the last winter gave an alarm to our Brethren the Maquas, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without foundation; and I can not help observing on this occasion, that you ought not for the future to suffer any such idle tales to be raised and propagated among you, as they not only tend to separate you[r] and our affections each from the other, but also to make us jealous of our own people without sufficient ground for it. A string of Wampum.

Brethren.

It must be further observed to you, that we hear several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have contrary to our inclinations, and against our express advice, had an interview with the Govr of Canada this summer at Montreal; and that your pretence for holding this correspondence with our declared Enemys was for the public good, and the preservation of the house at Oswego. To tell the Govr of Canada, that they must not make

any attack or attempt upon that place, for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it and that it should remain a place of peace and Trade. You declared that your intent was good, and [that] the Govr of Canada should never prevail upon you in any thing hurtful to your Brethren the English, who, you said, you knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your return from thence; your Brother the Govr of New York should know all that passed between you and the Govr of Canada. We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilst they were with the Govr of Canada, and we expect the whole truth from them according to their promise, and whether what we hear is true or not. We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Govr of Canada, The French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we believe to be true for reasons you shall hear by and by, and thereby the Treaty of neutrality concluded between you and them is become vain. We hear likewise that our Brethren of the Six United Nations there present, were so far prevailed upon by our Enemies the French, as to accept of the Hatchet upon condition to carry it home to their Castles to deliberate upon and then to return the Govr of Canada their answer, which we cannot believe to be true till we have it from our Brethrens own mouth. We expect a full and plain answer from our Brethren concerning these matters that the way may be cleared for wiping of all stains from the Covenant Chain, and that we may preserve it bright, firm and inviolable as long as the sun shall shine. A Belt.

Brethren.

We must now acquaint you of something relating to the War, the success of His Maj$^{ty's}$ arms against the French in this part of the world, and the rise and occasion of our attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter. When you were here last summer you were told that war was declared between the Crowns of Great Brittain and France; the events that have since happened are to numerous to relate particularly. His Majesty's Subjects in this Country, lay still the last summer, without attempting any thing against the French settlements, but the French first attacked and destroyed a small place belonging to us called Canso about 25 leagues from Cape Breton. Afterwards they laid Siege to Annapolis Royal, but therein they proved unsuccessful. They then agreed to make another Tryal for that place the next spring and in the mean time they sent to France hopeing to obtain some of the King's Ships to facilitate the reduction of it. They haveing proceeded thus far Mr Shirley Govr of Massachusets Bay thought it high time to do something to curb the insolence of that haughty people and did therefore raise a small Army, which was joined by a number of Men from the Govern^{ts} of Connecticut and New Hampshire, and sent them early last Spring against Louisbourg. They were likewise joined by a number of his Maj$^{ty's}$ ships of war, and after about seven weeks siege that important and strong fortifyed place was, thro' the goodness of divine providence delivered up to our forces. Whereupon the rest of the inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those that were settled in parts adjacent, surrendered themselves prisoners to the English. And during the Siege, and since many French Ships were taken and divers of them of great value; and the design of the French against Annapolis Royal was frustrated. We have in this part of the Country lain still both the last summer and this, hoping that our neighbours in Canada would either be quiet or carry on the War in a manly and Christian like manner. And to induce them thereto, a message was sent from this place to the Govr of Canada the last Summer, by which he was assured, that if he should revive their former vile practices of treating his Maj$^{ty's}$ subjects inhumanly, the several Governours together with the Six Nations

would join and make reprisals on them. And at the same time you publickly declared, that if any of his Majᵗʸˢ subjects in any of his Governᵗˢ should be killed by any Indians you would immediately join in the war against them and the French. You likewise sent your Delegates last summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to engage in the War against the English, threatning them in case they should do so. Notwithstanding these things, divers hostilities have been committed. Some months ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly acknowledged their subjection to the Crown of Great Brittain, entered into solemn engagements with the Kings subjects, and had been since treated by them with great kindness; but at the instigation of the French they have lately killed one Englishman, and also great number of Horses and Cattle, burnt a Saw Mill & many dwelling houses and attacked an English Garrison. Notwithstanding such outrageous insults the Govʳ of Massachusets Bay was so tender to them that he resented it no further then to send a Message to them demanding the delivery of the Murderers as they would avoid the consequences of their neglect. This proposal was rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others, whereupon the Govʳ of the Massachusets declared war against them; and we are informed the English have lately killed two of them and taken another prisoner. About three months since some of the Canada Indians killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River, the body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous manner, by which they left a hatchet of war, thereby daring us to take it up, and return it. There has likewise been several other partys that have attempted to distroy His Majᵗʸˢ subjects of New England, but have been hitherto prevented. These facts plainly shew, that the French are still acted by the same spirit, that they were formerly governed by, and they seem never pleased but when they are at War, either with the English or some of the Tribes of Indians, and if they had it in their power, they would doubtless distroy all about them. It is likewise evident, that the most solemn and sacred engagements are broken thro' by those Indians that have committed the late Murders. That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their promises. That we are slighted and you condemned,[1] as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded. The Six Nations were formerly esteemed powerful and your neighbouring Tribes stood in fear of you; but now the French and their Indians by the little regard they have to your threatnings, or to the covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatened, or that they do not fear your displeasure, both which do reflect equal dishonour upon you. It is high time for us and you to exert ourselves and vindicate our honour, and although it is well known, that we delight not in the distruction of our fellow Creatures, but have chosen rather to suffer ourselves to be abused, yet we can not think ourselves obliged any longer to bear their insult and evil treatment. Therefore since neither our peaceable disposition nor examples, nor any methods we have been able to use, have been sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their Barbarous treatment of us, but they will force our resentments. In the name of God we are resolved not only to defend ourselves, but by all proper ways and methods to endeavour to put it out of their power to misuse and evil entreat us, as they have heretofore done, and we doubt not of your ready and chearful concurrence with us (agreable to your solemn promise made in this place last Summer) in joining with us against our Enemies the French and such Indians, as are or shall be instigated by them, for we esteem them Enemies to God as well as to all their fellow Creatures, who dwell round about them.—

A large Belt with the figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

[1] contemned. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 55.—Ed.

Brethren,

The publick affairs of my Govern[t] have prevented my meeting you sooner. I was apprehensive I should not have been able to meet you this fall, and it was determined upon a sudden so that there could not be timely notice sent to the rest of His Maj[ys] Govern[ts] or I doubt not they would likewise have sent Commissioners to be present at this interview. We are all subjects to the same prince, united in the same bonds of duty and allegiance to the Great King our Common Father, and in friendship and affection to each other, and in this union consists that strength, that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearful of our resentments. We are all united with you in the same covenant chain, which as long as we preserve it free from rust must remain impregnable; and you on your parts have declared that you will preserve it so strong and bright that it shall not be in the power of the Devil himself with all his Viles[1] or arts to break or dirty it. You are also united with all the Far Nations of Indians in league with our great King, with whom we recommend to you to preserve strict friendship and hold frequent correspondence; that you yourselves (who many of you live scattered and dispersed) should dwell in bodys closer together as you have heretofore promised to do. And we advise you to keep your young Men at home and within call, excepting such as may be sent from time to time a hunting, or, against our Enemies, and you may depend upon the most ready and effectual assistance from us in all times of danger. A Belt.

Answer of the six Nations (except the Sinnekes who are absent) to His Excell[cy] George Clinton Esq[re] Gov[r] in Chief of the province of New York ettc. and the Commiss[rs] of the Colonies of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. At Albany the 12th day of October 1745.

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay, Pennsylvania & Connecticut.

Two days ago our Brother Corlaer and our Brethren of the Massachusets Bay & Connecticut speake to us and now we are come to give our answer. You must [not] expect, that we can answer exactly to the several heads you mentioned to us but only to the principal Articles. You have renewed the old Covenant Chain and we do now renew the same on our parts; it is impossible that it can ever Rust for we daily wipe off the dirt and keep it clean which we will ever continue to do. A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

You thought fit to mention to us that there had been an uproar among us last Winter, and told us that we ought not to entertain any such notions of you our Brethren, especially as we had no grounds for any such belief. It is true Brethren such a Rumor was among us, but it was immediately burried and forgot, and we did not expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any thing concerning that affair to us at this Interview, and we desire you to think no more of it; we are also mindful of the Covenants between us and our Brethren and here is a certificate (*a*) to prove that we are in covenant with our Brethren of Boston.—

A String of Wampum.

[1] Wiles. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI., 57. — Ed.

(*a*) (A Certificate dated 1st August 1744. delivered by Hendrick with the string of Wampum upon this Article under the hand of Govr. Shirley and the seal of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, signifying that Hendrick Sachim of the Maquas and Kayenwarygoa Sachim of the Onnondages delegates from the Eight Nations accompanied by the

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut.

You speak to us concerning our going to Canada this summer, and told us that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, had last Winter enjoined us not to go there, but some of us went; as to what you tell us that we had taken a Belt from the Govr of Canada whereby he desired us to take up the Hatchet against you our Brethren and that we promised him to consider of it at home, it is not so. All that passed there the Mohawks and Tuscarores have given the Commissioners of Indian Affairs an account of at their return and we are convinced that that account is true. A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

You have thought fit to relate to us several particulars, concerning the war between you and the French, and what reasons you had for taking up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians. We thank you for given[1] us a particular account of the provocations and inducements you had for declaring war against them, you also mentioned to us that we are one Body and one Flesh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt then the other is so likewise, and you have informed us that you are molested and attacked by the Enemy and had therefore taken up the Hatched against them and desired as we are one Flesh with you, that we would also take up the hatchet against the French and those Indians under their influence; in conjunction with you we the Six Nations accept of the Hatchet and will keep it in our bosom. We are in alliance with a great Number of Far Indians and if we should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet without acquainting our allies with it, they would perhaps take offence at it. We will therefore before we make use of the Hatchet against the French or their Indians, send four of our people (who are now ready to go) to Canada to demand satisfaction for the wrongs they have done our Brethren and if they refuse to make satisfaction, then we shall be ready to use the Hatchet against them, whenever our Brother the Govr of New York orders us to do it.

A Belt of Wampum

His Excellcy asked them, what time they thought necessary to try whether the French Indians would make satisfaction.

The Indians answered, two months.

His Excellcy asked them that if in case the Enemy should commit any further hostilities in the mean time, whether they would then upon his Excellcy's commands immediately make use of the Hatchet.

They answered: yes.

Here the Indians requested his Excellcy that as they had giveing the war shout upon delivering the hatchet to them that these[2] Brethren would now signify their approbation of this article in their usual method. Whereupon His Excellcy and most of the company joined in shouts with three huzzas. — [excepting the Massachusets Commissioners]

Commissioners appointed by that Governt to treat with the eight Nations arrived at Boston 25th June 1744. had at several conferences with Govr. Council and Assembly confirmed the Treaties made with that Government and particularly the last Summer at Albany and had proceeded on a voyage and had an interview with the Eastern Indians and faithfully acquitted themselves in enjoy[n]ing them to maintain peace with the English and warning them of the consequences of their violating the same).—

[1] giving. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 57. [2] their. *Ibid*, 58. — En.

Brethren.

You desired us that we should gather together our people who are scattered and settle in a Body, especially as it is very uncertain how soon we may have occasion for them; your request is very reasonable and we will use our endeavours to that end.

A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

We have now finished our answer and have nothing further to say but only one request to make to you all, which is that you our Brethren should be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum serve to bind you alltogether. And if any of you have any thing of importance to communicate to us this is the place where it should be done.

A Belt of Wampum.

Here a note of approbation was given by the Interpreter by his Excell^{cy} directions for New York Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Brethren.

Trade was the first occasion of our entring into alliance together, and from time to time goods have been sold dearer to us, and we have several times desired that the price of goods should be lower and more moderate, but could never get a satisfactory answer, and now we take this opportunity to desire our Brother Corlaer himself and the Commiss^{rs} of the several Provinces to take it into their consideration that goods may be sold cheaper to us, for how shall we do now we have taken up the Hatchet, we have no powder, ball nor cloathes, people that go to war ought to be [well] provided with amunition, this is the last time that we shall speak upon this head, if we do not succeed now. A Belt.

His Excell^{cy} answered them, that he would do his utmost, that goods should be sold them as cheap as they could be afforded, but that the price of goods depends upon the scarcity or plenty of them, and as it is now war, goods are scarce and consequently dear and that they shall be furnished with powder and amunition upon occasion.

His Excell$^{cy's}$ further Speech to the Indians.

Brethren.

I have some presents which shall be ready to deliver you at this place an hour hence.

Since there are none of our Brethren the Sinnekes here I doubt not but you will be so just to them in the distribution as to set apart and reserve their share for them and take care it be delivered to them.

It gives me much pleasure to see so many of our Brethren at this Meeting and I have taken care hitherto for your Refreshment and hospitable entertainment, I hope you have wanted for nothing, and I doubt not but the Commissioners of the other Govern^{ts} will now do their parts towards you, till your return home. I shall provide all necessaries for your journey from hence to Schenectady.

I have been detained here several days longer than I should have been, had not Commissioners from several other Govern^{ts} attended at this interview which of course will make the presents fall so much shorter.

I recommend to you that you take care there is no mischief done in your way home.

I recommend it to your[1] Brethren the Maquas to enquire into certain complaints of some injuries done to Farmers living at Canajoherie and to see that Justice be done and no mischief committed for the future.—

MEMORANDUM.

That the Commissioners for the Massachusets Bay, upon the Indians delivering the fourth Article in their answer to the Article of His Excell^{cy}'s speech, proposing to them their engageing in the wars, rose up and publickly declared their dissatisfaction at the Indians answer, and insinuated, as if some endeavours had been privately used by some people of this Province to prevail on the Indians to give that answer for that (as they said) they knew the Indians were well inclined to have entered into the war immediately, and cast some reflections upon the people of Albany, as if this answer was given by their perswasion, who, the Commiss^{rs} of the Massachusets, said, they well knew were not inclinable that the Indians should enter into the war at all. And as to their obtaining satisfaction of the French Indians for the hostility by them committed, what satisfaction could they expect from them, perhaps a bundle of deer skins, or some such trifling consideration, so that at this rate they were likely to carry on the war by themselves, which they believed was contrary to His Maj$^{ty's}$ intentions, and their Govern^{t} would take care to represent this matter home.

His Excell^{cy} in answer thereto observed that the conduct of the Massachusets Commissioners was what he was much surprised at in the face of the Indians, at a season, when he thought it behoved us, (and 'twas the intention of this meeting as he understood) to shew that these Colonies were all united, and were determined to join their forces, and utmost strength in the prosecution of the War and maintenance of the common cause; and if a neutrality could be strictly observed by the Indians, he understood hitherto that this was what would answer the wishes of every Colony, and that of this opinion was Mr Shirly, after the hostility's committed upon the borders of his Govern^{t}—upon which occasion he wrote to his Excell^{cy} requesting him to send his orders to the Commissioners and instruct them to send a message to the Six Nations forthwith, and to acquaint them of the infraction of the neutrality by the French Indians, and that it should be demanded of the Six Nations, to dispatch Deputys to Canada in order to obtain a satisfaction, that so the treaty of neutrality might inviolably be observed for the future; and that his Excell^{cy} had immediately pursuant thereto, sent his orders to the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs at Albany, though it happened at that time to be notorious, that many of the heads of the Six Nations were then gone to Canada upon an interview with the French Govern^{r}, and several of them were engaged (according to promise) to return thence by way of Albany to give the Commiss^{rs} an Acc^{t} of their negotiations with the French part of their errand, being (as the Indians assured the Officer at Oswego) to tell the Govr of Canada, he must make no attempts upon that place, for that the Six Nations were resolved to defend it, and the Commissioners at Albany at the time of such his Excell$^{cy's}$ orders as aforesaid, were in daily expectation of the return of the Indians from Canada by way of Albany, and as the Commiss^{rs} wrote to his Excell^{cy} in answer, they thought, that considering the importance of the Message to be delivered to the Indians, it would be the best opportunity of delivering it to them personally, and they should at the same time be better able to judge of their present disposition after their interview with the French Govr; but before 'twas possible for the Six Nations to have sent to Canada and have obtained the fruits of such an endeavour, the Govern^{t}

[1] our. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 58. — ED.

of the Massachusets had declared War against the French Indians, which was matter of surprise to his Excell^{cy} considering Govr Shirley's request as aforesaid.

At a Council held at his Excellency's residence in Albany the 14th October 1745.

PRESENT—His Excell^{cy} the Honble George Clinton.
Mr Livingston, Mr Horsmanden, Mr Murray, Captn Rutherford.

The Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay communicated to his Excell^{cy} late last night some intelligence they then had received by express, that an Attack had been made upon one of the block houses upon the Frontiers of New England by an Army of French and Indians as appeared by a letter from Zacharia Field directed to Captn Wells and inclosed to John Stoddard Esqre at Albany (one of the Commissioners) by Ephraim Williams, which letters were read and are as followeth:

Read a letter from Zachariah Field to Captain Wells dated Northfield 12. October 1745 informing him that the French had attacked a settlement on the Borders at New England.

A letter from Ephraim Williams Junr to the Honble John Stoddard Esqre of the same date mentioning the above letter.

Whereupon the Commissioners from the Massachusets Bay and Pennsylvania Govern^{ts} (the Commiss^{rs} from Connecticut being returned home) were sent for to confer with his Excell^{cy} and Council [this] morning upon the subject matter of the above letters.

The Commiss^{rs} from the Massachusets Bay attending accordingly proposed to His Excell^{cy} and Council, that as the French at Canada and their Indians have now attacked the King's Forts, and in regard the Six Nations of Indians by their answer to the fourth article in his Excell^{cys} speech now made to them have agreed to take up the Hatchet against the French at Canada and their Indians, upon condition they should have two months time allow[ed] them to use their endevours for obtaining satisfaction touching the infraction of the Treaty of neutrality which had (at that time) been made by French Indians by committing hostilitys upon the Frontiers of New England, or if in the mean time any further hostilitys should be offered against His Maj^{tys} Settlements, that then they would immediately after upon his Excell^{cys} orders strike with the hatchet against the French & their Indians, and as further hostilitys had now been committed as appeared by the aforesaid letters, the said Commissioners requested his Excell^{cy} that he would please agreable to this treaty to give his orders to the Six Nations immediately to fall upon the Enemy, and the Massachusets Government would provide them with Amunition and other warlike stores at their own expence, provided this Province would not furnish them therewith and they would take the Indians along with them.

And then the said Commiss^{rs} withdrew to wait his Excell^{cys} answer.

And his Excell^{cy} advising with the Council thereupon they were of opinion: That, as there[1] was a matter of the highest concern to all the Colonies it could not be determined upon so suddenly, as the Massachusets Commiss^{rs} desired, for there were but four Members of the Council present and it was proper it should be discussed by a full Board at his Excell^{cys} return to New York; besides, it was necessary this matter should be laid before the Assembly that

[1] this. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 60. — Ed.

they may make provision for such an event; that proper Fortifications may be immediately erected upon our Northern Frontiers to which at present the Six Nations are our only barrier, and should our Indians be withdrawn, are[1] out settlements would be naked and utterly exposed to incursions and insults of the Enemy; and his Excellency would not consistently with the security of this Province (as matters were now circumstanced) engage the Indians in the war, at this critical time, till proper measures can be taken to put this province in a better condition of Safety.—

That this Province was at all times at an anual expence to secure these Nations in the British interest as well in peace as war, well knowing that if they are our friends they are our securest Barrier.

That the other Provinces never took notice of them but in time of war, excepting upon some extraordinary emergency respecting the particular instance of their respective Colonys.

Moreover, it did not appear by the express whether this was a formidable Army or of what number it consisted, for it was probable it was no more than a small flying party who would soon retire after doing some little Mischief.

Considering the time this fresh hostility was committed it did not come within the words or meaning of this Treaty, for 'twas before the Indians had given in their answer to his Excell^{cy}'s speech.

'Twas observed that the Six Nations had now said in answer to His Excell^{cy}'s proposition to them concerning their engaging in the war that they were in alliance with a great number of Far Nations of Indians, and if they should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet without acquainting their allies with it they would perhaps take offence at it, that 'twas probable many Indians of the Six Nations were at this time in the Enemies Country and might remain there some time if they have not notice of such an event, and 'twas most reasonable there should be time allowed for calling them home, and thereby preventing their falling a sacrifice to the Enemy.

But though it must be allowed the Six Nations are more immediately under the influence of the Govern^{t} of New York as being constantly in their pay at a very great expence as well in peace as war, yet the Council conceived 'twas most just & reasonable and a duty incumbent on every Colony to assist each other not only in case of attack made by the Enemy upon any of us, but likewise to join in any well concerted scheme for the annoyance of the common Enemy, as the same is also most agreable to the Royal orders concerning the present War, nevertheless they could not advise his Excell^{cy} to take such measures at this instant as the setting on the Indians to war immediately as things are thus circumstanced, but rather thought it adviseable as the Assembly were now soon to be sitting that there should be the concurrence of the whole Legislature upon a matter of so great moment.

Which was agreed to by the Board, then the Commissioners were called in and acquainted with the above opinion and resolution.

His Excell^{cy} however told the Commissioners though he could not immediately give orders to the Indians to engage in the war, nevertheless he would give them assistance by immediately detaching a party of the Militia at the expence of this Province.

The Commissioners took an hour's time to consider of this proposal and said at their return that they could not accept of the Militia for they believed 'twas only a small party that by that time was gone off; so that nothing but his Excellency's orders to the Indians to join in the war, and to go with the Massachusets Commissioners immediately and thereby be withdrawn

[1] our. *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI, 61. — Ed.

from our Frontiers would content them, for they seemed to depart with some sort of threatnings that their Govern[t] would represent this matter home.

Note. — The words within brackets in the preceding Document are added from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI. — Ed.

Governor Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York Papers. (S. P. O.) IX., 257.]

My Lord.

Since I had the honour to write to Your Grace of 25th July last, I have been obliged to make a voyage to Albany, to attend an interview with the Six nations of Indians, in order to establish them more warmly in the British interest, from which they were likely to revolt, thro' the influence and artifice of the French.

At the publick conference, there attended Commissioners from the Massachusets Bay, Connecticut and Pensilvania, with intent to renew and confirm with me, in behalf of His Majesty, their respective treatys with the Six nations, and during my stay there, The Commissioners from the Massachusets demanded of me the Assistance of those nations to war against the French Indians in their Govern[t], whereby the frontiers of this province would have been left naked, and exposed to the insults of the Enemy, and all our out settlers stript of succour; as we have no regular strength to repel an Enemy, nor a sufficient number of garrisons to protect the inhabitants, should they be attacked.

Whereupon I advised with His Majesty's Council then with me, who were of opinion, that it was of very dangerous consequence to suffer the Indians to depart this province, till I had informed the Legislature with the nature of this demand, however willing I might be to assist His Maj[tys] subjects in New England, and shall refer Your Grace to my transactions at large with the Indians at this conference, and what passed between the Commissioners from the Massachusets Bay and me upon the occasion, which I have inclosed, and hope for Your Grace's approbation therein.

Since my return from Albany I have again recommended to the Assembly, the necessity of raising supplys for building of Forts, to cover the frontiers of this province, and particularly more so now, as the Indians, by this treaty, have engaged themselves to make war upon the French Indians in two months after, unless they can obtain satisfaction in that time, from them, for a breach of a treaty of neutrality entered into between them, and now become void, by their committing hostilities upon His Maj[tys] subjects in New England.

I am extremely concerned to see the dispatch of publick business so greatly neglected by the Assembly of this province, notwithstanding my frequent importunities and recommendations on that head; and I am perswaded while they are at the charge of maintaining a Govern[r], it will never be otherwise, tho' I have it to say, none ever gained more esteem among them, than myself, by a candid behaviour to them. They are selfish and jealous of the power of the Crown, and of such levelling principles, that they are constantly attacking it's prerogative, so that nothing but a Governour's independence, can ever bring them to a just sence of their duty

what he Says—"In acute cases as fevers of all kinds it "must be Drunk warm in bed in great quantity, perhaps a "pint every hour, till the patient be relieved, which I "have known to work Surprizeing cures"

my Daughter Kittie came near up to this prescription, & yet the fever continued to Encrease till she was bled

I shall with a great deal of pleasure take all the pains in my power to advise Mr Delancey if he applyes to me—

I am Dr Sir

Your most humble Servant

JA: ALEXANDER

[Indorsed]
To
Cadwallader Colden, Esqr
Coldingham

PROPOSITIONS made by his Excellency the Hono^{ble} George Clinton Esqr Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of New York &c^{a} to five of the six united Nations of Indians vizt The Maquas Oneydes Onondages Cayouges & Tuscaroroes.

At Albany the 10th day of October 1745

Present

His Excellency
Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford

Esq^{rs} of the Council

The Comiss^{rs} from the Governments of the Masschusets bay and Connecticut

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor and Corporation of Albany And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency & the severall Comiss^{rs} upon this Occasion

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as follo^{eth}

BRETHREN

Here are present upon the Occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets bay & Connecticut, convened with me on the same Righteous Intention of renewing, brightening, and Strengthening the Covenant Chain, which has tyed You and His Britanick Majesty's several Colonies on this Continent, in the firmest Engagements to each other, for supporting, and maintaining our Common Cause.

We are glad to See so many of our Brethren, and we bid you wellcome here, at the same time that Wee heartily Condole the Absence of our Brethren the Seneckes, and their Calamitys, which have Occasioned it, may the Almighty comfort them under their grievious Afflictions and soon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.——

We do with you our Brethren and with you as their Representatives, Ratifye, confirm and establish all former Engagements—entered into by us, and our Brethren of the six united Nations, and assure you, that We shall ever hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the same for you A Belt——

BRETHREN

The Rumour which the last Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the maquas, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without foundation, And I cannot help observing on this Occasion, that you ought not for the future to Suffer any such idle Tales to be raised or propagated among you, as they not only tend to Separate your and our Affections each from the other, but also to make us Jealous of our own people without sufficient grounds for it.

A String of Wampum

BRETHREN

It must be further observed to you, that we hear several of the Chiefs and other of our Brethren of the six Nations, have Contrary to our Inclinations, and against our Express advice had an Interview with the Governor of Canada this Summer at Montreal.

And that your pretence for holding this Correspond-

ence with our declared Enemys was for the publick Good, and the preservaton of the House at Oswego.

To tell the Governor of Canada, that they must not make any attack or attempt upon that place, for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it, and that it should remain a place of peace and Trade.

You declared that your Intent was good, and that the Governor of Canada should never prevail upon you in any thing hurtfull to your Brethren the English, who, you said, You knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your return from thence, your Brother the Governor of New York, should know all that passed between you and the Governor of Canada.

We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilst they were with the Governor of Canada, and we Expect the whole truth from them according to their promise, and whether what we hear is true or not.

We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governor of Canada, the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we believe to be true, for reasons You shall hear by and by, and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them is become vain.

We hear likewise that our Brethren of the six united Nations there present so far prevailed upon by our Enemys the french, as to accept of the Hatchet upon Condition to carry it home to their Castles to deliberate upon, and then to return the Governor of Canada their answer; which we cannot believe to be true, till we have it from our Brethrens own Mouth.——

We expect a full and plain Answer from our Brethren Concerning these matters, that the way may be cleared for wiping of all Stains from the Covenant Chain, and that we may preserve it bright firm and Inviolable as long as the Sun shall shine. A Belt——

BRETHREN

We must now acquaint you of something relating to the War, the Success of his Majesty's Arms against the

french in this part of the World, and the Rise and occasion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter.

When you were here Last Summer you were told that War was declared between the Crowns of Great Britain and france; the Events that have since happened are too numerous to relate particularly.

His Majestys Subjects in this Country, lay still the last summer without attempting any thing against the French Settlements, but the French first Attacked and destroyed a Small place belonging to us Called Cansa about twenty five Leagues from Cape Breton.

Afterwards they laid seige to Annapolis Royal; but therein they proved Unsuccessfull.

They then agreed to make another Tryal for that place the next Spring, and in the mean time they sent to France hoping to Obtain some of the Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it.

They having proceeded thus far Mr Shirley Governor of Massachusets bay thought it high time to do something to curb the Insolence of that haughty people, and did therefore raise a Small Army which was Joined by a Number of Men from the Goverments of Connecticutt and new Hampshire, and sent them early Last Spring against Louisburg.

They were likewise Joined by a number of His Majestys Ships of War, and after about seven weeks Seige, that Important, and Strong fortifyed place was through the Goodness of Divine providence delivered up to our Forces.

Whereupon the Rest of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those that were Settled in parts adjacent surrendered themselves Prisoners to the English.

And during the Seige, and since, many French Ships were taken and Divers of them of great Value, and the design of the French against Annapolis was frustrated.

We have in this part of the Country Lain stil, both the Last Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours

in Canada would either be quiet, or carry on the War in a Manly and Christian like manner.

And to induce them thereto, a Message was sent from this place to the Governor of Canada the Last Summer, by which he was assured that if he should revive their former Vile practice of treating His Majesty's Subjects Inhumanly, the Several Governours together with the six Nations, would Join and make reprisals on them.

And at the same time you publickly declared "That if any of his Majestys Subjects in any of His Governments should be killed by any Indians, You would immediately Join in the War against them and the French."

You likewise sent your delegates last summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to engage in the War against the English, threatning them in Case they should do so.

Notwithstanding these things divers hostilities have been Committed.

Some Months ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly Acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain Entered into Solemn Engagements with the Kings Subjects, and had been since treated by them with Great kindness.

But at the Instigation of the French they have lately killed One English man, and also great Numbers of Horses and Catle, burnt a Saw Mill and many Dwelling Houses, and attacked an English Garrison.

Notwithstanding such Outrageous Insults the Governor of Massachusets bay was so tender of them, that he resented it no further then to send a Message to them demanding the delivery of the Murderers as they would avoid the Consequences of their Neglect.

This proposal was rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others, whereupon the Governor of the Massachusets bay declared War against them.

And We are Informed the English have lately killed two of them and taken another prisoner.

About three Months since some of the Canada In-

dians killed two English men near Connecticut River, the body of one of them was treated in a most Barberous manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, therby daring us to take it up, and Return it.

There has likewise been several other party's that have attempted to destroy his Majestys Subjects of New England, but have been hitherto prevented.

These facts plainly Shew, that the French are still acted by the same Spirit, that they were formerly Governed by, and they seem never pleased but when they are at War, either with the English or some of the Tribes of Indians, and if they had it in their power they would doubtless destroy all about them.

It is likewise Evident that the most Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have Committed the late Murders.

That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their promises.

That We are Slighted and you Condemned, as though they thought You not Worthy to be Regarded.

The Six nations were formerly esteemed powerfull, and your Neighbouring Tribes stood in fear of you.

But now, the French and their Indians by the Little Regard they have to your Threatnings, or to the Covenants they have made with you, do Declare that they think you do not Intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your Displeasure both which do reflect equal dishonour upon you.

It is high time for us and You to exert ourselves, and Vindicate our Honour, and although it is well known, that we delight not in the Distruction of our Fellow Creatures, But have Chosen Rather to Suffer ourselves to be abused, yet we Cannot think ourselves obliged any longer to bear their Insults and evil Treatment.

Therefore since nither our peaceable Disposition, nor Examples nor any methods we have been able to Use, have been Sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barberous Treatment of us, but they will force our Resentments In the Name of God we are resolved

not only to Defend ourselves, but by all proper ways and methods to endeavour to put it out of their power to misuse & Evil entreat us, as they have heretofore Done.

And we doubt not of your Ready and Chearfull Concurrence with us agreeable to your Solemn promise made in this place last Summer in Joining with us against our Enemies the French, and such Indians as are or shall be Instigated by them, for we esteem them Enemies to God as well as to all there Fellow Creatures, who dwell Round about them.

A Large Belt with a figure of a
Hatchet hung to it——

BRETHREN

The publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you Sooner.

I was Apprehensive I should not have been able to meet you this Fall and it was determined upon on a Sudden so that there could not be timely Notice sent to the rest of His Majestys Governments or I doubt not they would likewise sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview.

We are all subject to the same prince United in the same Bands of Duty, and Allegiance to the Great King our Common Father, and in Friendship and Affection to Each Other, and in this Union Consists that Strength, that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearfull of our Resentment.

We are all United with You in the same Convenant Chain, which as Long as We preserve it free from Rust must Remain impregnable, and You on Your parts have Declared "that You will preserve it so "strong & bright, that it shall not be in the power of the Devil himself with all his Wiles and Arts to break or dirty it.

You are also united with all the far Nations of Indians in league with our great King, with whom we Recommend to You to preserve Strict Friendship and hold Frequent Corrispondence.

That you yourselves (who many of you live Scattered

and Dispersed) should dwell in bodys closer together as you have heretofore promised to do.

And We advise you to keep your young men at home and within call, excepting Such as may be sent from time to time a Hunting or against our Enemies, and you may Depend upon the Most ready & effectual Assistance from us in all times of Danger. A Belt——

Answer of the Six Nations (except the Sennekes who are absent) To His Excellency George Clinton Esq[r] Governour in Chief of the province of New York &c[a] Commissioners and the Colonys of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut at Albany the 12 day of October 1745.

BROTHER CORLAER and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay Pensylvania and Connecticut.

Two days agoe Our Brother Corlaer and our Brethren of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut Spake to us And now We are come to give Our Answer. You must not Expect that We can answer Exactly to the several Heads you mentioned to us but only to the principal Articles You have Renewed the Old Covenant Chain, And We do now Renew the same on our parts It is Impossible that it can ever Rust for we daily Wipe off the Dirt and keep it Clean which we will ever Continue to do A Belt of Wampum

BRETHREN. You thought of it to mention to us that there had been an uproar among us last Winter and told us that We ought not to Entertain such Notions of you our Brethren Especially as We had no Grounds for any such Belief. It is true Brethren such a Rumour was among us. But it was immediately Buried and forgot And We did not Expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any thing Concerning that affair to us at this Interview. and We desire you to think no more of it. We are always mindfull of the Covenants between us and

Our Brethren and here is a Certificate [a] to prove that we are in Covenant with our Brethren of Boston

A String of Wampum

[a] A Certificate dated 1st August 1744 delivered by Hendrick with The String of Wampum upon this Article under the Hand of Governour Shirley and the Seal of the province of the Massachusets Bay—Signifying that Hendrick Sachem of the Maquas and Kajonmarygoa Sachem of the Onondages Deligates from the Eight Nations accompanied by the Commissrs appointed by that Government to treat with the Eight Nations Arrived at Boston 28 June 1744 had at several Conferrences with Governour Council and Assembly confirmed the Treatys made with that Government and particularly the last Summer at Albany and had proceeded on a Voyage and had an Interview with the Eastern Indians and faithfully Acquited themselves in Enjoining them to Maintain peace with the English and Warning them of the Consequences of their Violating the same].

BROTHER CORLAER and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut.

You Spoke to us Concerning Our going to Canada this Summer and told us. That the Commissioners of Indian affairs had last Winter enjoined us not to go then but some of us Went As to what you tell us that We had taken a Belt from the Governour of Canada whereby he desired us to take up the Hatchet against You our Brethren And that We promised Him to Consider of it at Home It is not so All that passed. These the Mohawks and Tuskaroroes have given the Commissioners on Indian affairs an Account of at their Return & We are Convinced that Account is True.

A Belt of Wampum.

BRETHREN

You have thought fit to Relate to us Several particulars Concerning the War between You and the French and what Reasons you had for taking up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians We thank You for giving us a particular Account of the provocation and

inducements You had for declaring War Against them You also mentioned to us that We are one Body and one Flesh and that if one of us is touched or Hurt then the other is so likewise and you have informed us that you are Molested and Attacked by the Enemy and had therefore taken up the Hatchet against them and disired As We are one flesh with you that we would also take up the Hatchet against the French and those Indians under their Influence in Conjunction with you. We the Six Nations accept of the Hatchet and will keep it in Our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a great Number of far Indians and if We should so Suddenly lift up the Hatchet without acquainting Our Allies with it they would perhaps take offence at it We will therefore before we make use of the Hatchet against the French or their Indians send four of our People (who are now Ready to go) to Canada to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they have done Our Brethren and if they Refuse to make Satisfaction then We shall be Ready to use the Hatchet against them Whenever Our Brother the Governour of New York Orders us to it. A Belt of Wampum.

His Excellency Asked them what time they thought Necessary to try whether the French Indians would make Satisfaction.

The Indians Answered two Months.

His Excellency Asked them that if in case the Enemy should committ any further Hostility's in the meantime whether they would then upon His Excellencys Commands immediately make use of the Hatchet

They Answered yes.

Here the Indians Requested his Excellency that as they had given the War Shout upon delivering the Hatchet to them that their Brethren would now Signifye their Approbation of this Article in their usual method—Whereupon his Excellency and most of the Company joined in Shouts with Three Huzzas [Excepting the Massachusets Commissioners]

BRETHREN

You desired us that we should gather together our

People that are Scattered and Settle in a Body Especially as it is very uncertain how soon we may have occasion for them Your request is very Reasonable and we will use our Endeavours for that End.

A Belt of Wampum

BRETHREN We have now finished our Answer and have nothing further to Say but only one Request to make to You all Which is that You Our Brethren should be all united in Your Councils and let this Belt of Wampum serve to bind You all together. And if any of you have any thing of Importance to Communicate to us this is the place when it should be done.

A Belt of Wampum

[Here a Note of Approbation was given by the Interpreter by his Excellencys Directions for New York Connecticut and Pensylvania]

BRETHREN Trade was the first Occasion of Our Entering into Alliance together and from time to time Goods have been Sold dearer to us and We have several times desired that the price of Goods should be Lower and more Moderate but never could get a Satisfactory Answer And now We take this oppertunity to desire Our Brother Corlaer himself and the Commissioners of the several provinces to take it into their Consideration that Goods may be Sold Cheaper to us for how Shall We do now We have taken up the Hatchet We have no Powder Ball nor Cloaths People that go to War ought to be well provided with Ammunition this is the last time We shall Speak upon this Head if We do not succeed now.

A Belt

His Excellency Answered them That he would do his utmost that Goods should be sold them as Cheap as they could be afforded but that the price of Goods depends upon the Scarcity or Plenty of them and as it is now War Goods are Scarce and Consequently dear and that they shall be furnished with powder and Ammunition upon Occasion. His Excellencys further Speech to the Indians

BRETHREN

I have some presents which shall be Ready to deliver you at this place an hour hence.

Since there is none of our Brethren the Sennekes here I doubt not but you will be so just to them in the Distribution as to set apart and Reserve their Share for them and take care it be delivered to them.

It gives me much pleasure to see so many of Our Brethren at this meeting And I have taken care hitherto for your Refreshment and Hospitable Entertainment I hope you have Wanted for Nothing And I doubt not but the Commissioners of the other Governments will now do their parts towards you till your Return home. I shall provide all Necessarys for your Journey from hence to Schenectady.

I have been detained here several days longer than I should have been had not Commiss[r] from several other Governments attended at this Interview which of course will make the presents fall so much Shorter

I Recommend to you that you take care there is no mischief done in your Way home.

I Recommend it to Our Brethren the Maquas to enquire into Certain Complaints of some Injuries done to Farmers living at Canajoharie and to see that Justice be done and no Mischief Committed for the future.

Cadwallader Colden to John Armit

[Copy]

COLDENGHAM Nov[r] 4th 1745

M[r] Armit

I have yours of the 22[d] of last month with the assignment of the Mortgage enclosed, but I can hear of none going from this to Phila[la] Please to write to me whether my executing it before other Witnesses will do My hand is so well known in Phila[la] & your evidence from my letters seem to me to make that nicety not very necessary

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Albany 12 October 1745

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Present

His Excellency George Clinton Esqr.

Phil: Livingston
Danl Hortmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherfurd
and all the Rest of the Members
present except Justices
Clo —
Thos Lawrence
Secry
Isaac Norris
Speaker
} Comrs of ye Province of Pensilvania

After the following Speech was made by ye Schaakhook & River Indians.

Answer of ye Schaakhook & River Indians to his Excellency &c

Father We are glad to see you how is Health your Children how present bidd you all Welcome

Father You have Renewed the Covenant & Chain & we do now Promise & Assure you that we will keep it fast & bright as long as the Sun & Moon shall indure & we desire you may do the same on your parts & that nothing may happen to interrupt or Break the Chain of Friendship between us

Father when you were here last year you told us that you was glad to see so great a Number of us together & now you ask us what is ye Reason so many of us are come to Albany

Father We are sorry to hear that you are sorry so many of us have left our habitations

Father you bade Me tell Me that War is proclaimed betwixt our English & French & that you designed to fight them & that you desired Me to tell you that we should do as our Uncles the Six Nations did with Respect to that War

Father. you told us that you would keep Me & our Country & that we should do the same as Brethren ought to do

Father You must be surprised that so many of our People have left Canada & Strange Country but are only Among our Uncles the Six Nations to live with them

Father Respecting the War with the French & our Father & them for to assist them & keep our Country & Cabins for

Father We are glad the Six Nations design to send Ambassadors to Canada to Treat with the Indians there & to have Two or Three Indians to go along with them to Treat with some of the Indians in order to keep peace & Quietness between us & our People in Canada

Father You must excuse us that we cannot send any Ambassadors to Canada to Speak with the Governor by the Indians there as we have no Interpreter

Belt

Belt

A String

A Belt

His Excellency recommended To them that they should
use their endeav.rs to prevail upon the Chickasaw Indians
& all the rest of y.e Indians who have left their old Dwellings
please & Return to Chaakhoste

They And They Would

13th October. The Marquis de Beauharnois had sent two Indians of the Saut St Louis to Orange, at the end of August, to transmit from that place to Boston a letter he wrote to Mr Shirley with a proposition to exchange the prisoners taken by M. Marin, at Acadia, and some others belonging to the two prizes taken by *L'heureuse Marie*, for the crew of the schooner *La Marguerite*, commanded by Sieur Lagrois of Quebec, which has been captured last summer off the coast of Isle Royale. The two Indians have not been well received at Orange; however, the Mayor[1] of that city has forwarded the General's letter to the Governor of Boston, who will probably reply to the proposition. These Indians, who are reliable, adroit and well acquainted with the English language, have reported the news contained in the annexed letter of Father Tournois, the Jesuit missionary of the Saut, on which the more reliance can be placed, inasmuch as it contains particulars that they could not imagine. We can hardly believe, nevertheless, that the English have fifteen thousand men at Louisbourg.

We are, with most profound respect, My Lord,

Your most humble and most
Obedient servants,

(Signed) Beauharnois.
Hocquart.

4th November, 1745.

P. S. On reflection, we have abstained from communicating to M. de Cailus the idea we have had respecting the assistance we might be able to derive from a fleet to be sent to the Island of Martinico; and we have thought that on receipt of this letter his Majesty would have time to issue whatever orders he should think proper on this subject. The fear of our letter being intercepted has, likewise, determined our change. Had we had a cipher with M. de Cailus we might have possibly persisted in our first project.

(Signed) Beauharnois.
Hocquart.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

In my letter of the 19th of June I had the honor to inform you that I was daily expecting the Five Nations, as they had sent me word that they would come down to see me at the opening of the spring. They did, in fact, arrive at Montreal on the 16th of July last, except the Senecas, who did not accompany the four other Nations, but who came down on the eighteenth of August last to Quebec, whither I had been obliged to repair on receipt of the news, which had been transmitted to me at Montreal, of the departure from Louisbourg of the English fleet for this country.

As regards the Five Nations, I have held a council at Montreal with the Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Mohawks, who numbered more than 150; it was attended by the Indians from the different posts of the Upper country, who were at Montreal; so that this Council was composed of more than 600 Indians; the Iroquois alone spoke at it. I annex their speeches and my answers; also the address of the Senecas, who came down to Quebec. 'Tis to be

[1] Cornelius Cuyler. — Ed.

wished that the one and the other perform their promises. What I can say at present is, that when my departure from Montreal for Quebec was mentioned, on the receipt of the news of the English fleet, all the different Nations that were at Montreal followed me hither, and several Onondagas joined the party. I have since been informed that they passed Chouaguen on their return to their villages; that they arrived at that post with the French flag, and had started from that place in the same style, without making any change. At their request I have sent Sieur de Joncaire to their country; he is to preserve them in their apparent dispositions, and to render me an account of the smallest change that may be effected by the urgent solicitation of the English, and by the resolutions to be adopted at a great Council to be held in the course of this month at Orange, which the Five Nations are to attend, on the invitation of the Governors of Boston, and of the other prominent governments of New England.

As for the other Nations belonging to the posts, the ardor manifested by those who were at Montreal and who accompanied me down to Quebec, and their conduct towards the English on other occasions, are proofs of the sincerity of their promises to me, when accepting the hatchet I presented, and caused to be presented to them. None were willing to accept the underground belts the English caused to be introduced into their villages, to induce them to declare against the French; and there is no suspicion of their assisting at any English Council. Several parties of the Detroit Indians which had been formed, as I had the honor to inform you, for the purpose of falling on the English settlements towards Carolina, have returned without striking a blow. Chevalier de Longueuil wrote me on the 27th of August last, that they passed five entire days at the entrance of English villages without any success; that the men did not come out, so that nothing was killed but a large number of horses, and hunger obliged the Indians to abandon their expedition; that, however, two parties of Hurons were unwilling to return without effecting something, and were going to try to penetrate into some places that were less on their guard, and where they will probably strike a blow. Although these movements have been, hitherto, unattended with any success, and none of any consequence can be expected from the operations of those parties, M. de Longueuil will prevail on these Nations to organize others, in order to foster a continual spirit of hostility against the English, who, in consequence of their distrust of the Indians, will not be able to corrupt and gain them over to their side.

Sieur de la Corne, the elder, whom I have sent to command at Missilimackinac, writes me on the 27th of August last, that as soon as he had raised the war-song at that post, 60 Outaouacs and Saulteux, applied to him for M. Noyelle, junior, who is deputy there, to conduct them to Montreal, in order to attack the English in conjunction with our domiciliated Indians. According to what he writes me of their departure, I have reason to expect them from day to day, and they will do good service in divers places.

The emigration of the Chaganons has at length taken place; they have removed from their former location to the place I allotted them at the prairie of the Maskoutins;[1] they have even tied and plundered the English traders on the *Belle Rivière* to the number of eight, and advised M. de Longueuil to send in search of them. But the detachment of 15 or 16 Canadians dispatched thither by that officer, discovered only one, and the Chaganons have said that they had carried the others along with them to their winter quarters, and would bring them to me, themselves, next year. I would have wished they had acted otherwise and sent M. de Longueuil, as they had proposed, these prisoners, who possibly will escape from, or

[1] See IX., 92. *Note.* — Ed.

perhaps be liberated by, them; possibly even they may form a new alliance with, in order to obtain their supplies from them. This is the more to be apprehended, inasmuch as, independent of the little reliance to be placed on the inconstancy of Indians, the prevailing scarcity of goods and articles they require, may produce among them great change towards us, and you will form a more correct opinion of our situation and of the difficulty we experience in supporting the posts in the Upper country, from the report Mr Hocquart and I have the honor to submit to you on that subject. What I specially have to inform you, and took the liberty to communicate to you in my despatch of the 19th of June last, is, that there has been a great falling off in the amount of goods taken up this year for the trade *(l'exploitation)* of the posts, in comparison with what has been sent there in previous years. In consequence of the small quantity of goods in the hands of the merchants who furnish outfits, the ruling high prices, and the low rates obtained for peltries brought in return from the Upper countries, the Indian traders have been discouraged from supplying themselves with goods, and notwithstanding I offered licenses for nothing—especially to Detroit, in order that there should be abundance of goods at that post—only ten went up this year; I was obliged to give seven of these licenses gratis, in return for conveying the effects of the Commandant and of the garrison which could not otherwise be carried up without great expense to his Majesty.* I have not been able to find sale, either for the usual number of licenses for the post of Missilimakinac, to which place only nine canoes have gone, after considerable solicitation; for the same reasons that I have just had the honor to set forth, which apply equally to all the other leased posts; also to those of Niagara and Fort Frontenac, which are hardly better provided with goods necessary for the Indian trade there, and will be much less so next year, no supplies of any description having reached us this year. If these unfortunate circumstances, my Lord, give a considerable check to the general trade of the Colony, they become of still greater interest in the indubitable loss of the Indians, who no longer finding their necessaries as usual at our posts, will assuredly abandon them to seek from the English their supplies, which will not be obtained except on conditions entirely opposed to the interests of the French, and to which it is to be feared, the Indians will be obliged to submit. Whatever attachment they may entertain towards the French, (a feeling I have preserved them in since I am in this Colony,) 'tis impossible for me to flatter myself with continuing them in it when the posts will be stript of every necessary, as I expect they will be entirely next year; ammunition and arms are the principal articles they desire, at the same time that they are what we can furnish the least of, in our present circumstances; and the same is the case with other articles of merchandise. Nevertheless, despite these inconveniences, which his Majesty alone can remedy by the aid he may send to the Colony next year, and which we expect, I will seek the possible, even in the impossible, so as to avoid wholly disgusting the Indians, and to stop the course they, 'tis to be feared, will adopt of abandoning the posts and of going over to the English. 'Tis not without considerable repugnance, my Lord, that I have taken the liberty of entering with you into these details; not only do my obligations require it, but it is also my duty to forewarn you of what may occur in this regard, against which 'twill, perhaps, not be possible for me to guarantee the Colony.

* These effects have amounted to 11,400 lbs. weight.

I am, with the most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

most obedient servant,

Quebec, 28th October, 1745. BEAUHARNOIS.

M. de Beauharnois 28 8bre 1745.

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Lettres

Monseigneur

Les Iroquois font voeux la Couronne de France d'une neutralité dans toutes dispositions du moins pour la neutralité

Le fort retourné d'un parti a Choueghen avec la pluspart de leurs guerriers

Ils comptoient pourtant se trouver a une Conseil que les Anglois devoient tenir a Onnagé

Les autres nations sauvages une montré plus d'attachement et ont commencé a faire des courses sur les Anglois

La Transmigration des Sres. Chaouanons a eu lieu : Ils ont passé a la Baie des Puants ou ils sont sous la conduite d'un Anglois. Ils en ont fait remettre un ch.r de moyen de regarder les autres gelés sur le bord d'une rivière ; mais Il en a coûté quelques uns pour avoir des marchandises qu'il n'espéroient pas de leur fournir

La Comora du Roy d'Angleterre n'a pas encore pu venir de Boston : Son passeport pour les Iroquois.

J'ay eû l'honneur de vous marquer par ma lettre du 19. Juin dernier que j'attendois de jour a autre les Cinq Nations Sur ce qu'ils m'avoient fait dire qu'ils descendroient par voie dés le petit Printems, ils sont en effet arrivés a Montreal le 16 Juillet dernier a l'Exception des Soixante Sauts qui ne sont point venus avec les quatre autres Nations

mais qui sont descendüs a Quebec le dixhuit
Aoust. Dou j'avois été obligé de me rendre par
les nouvelles qui m'avoient été envoyées a
e Montreal du départ de la flotte angloise
de Loüisbourg. pour ce pays-cy.

Au rapport aux cinq Nations, j'ay tenü v
Conseil a Montreal avec les Montagnée
Iroquoïens, Onnyots et Anniés au nombre
de plus de 130. qu'ils etoient, et auquel j'a
fait assister les sauvages des differentes
Postes des Pays d'en haut qui etoient a
Montreal, de sorte que ce Conseil s'est
trouvé composé de plus de 600. sauvages
les Iroquois seuls ont parlé, je joins leurs
paroles et les réponses que j'y ay faites, ainsi
que celles des Sonontüans qui sont descendüs
a Quebec. Il est a souhaitter que les uns e
les autres agissent suivant leurs promesses
ce que j'en puis juger présentement c'est qu
lorsqu'il fut question de mon départ de

C Montreal, Sur la nouvelle de la flotte
Angloise pour Quebec, toutes les differentes
Nations qui etoient a Montreal m'y ——
Suivirent et plusieurs Montagués Seminents
de la partie; Il m'a été mandé depuis ——
qu'en s'en retournant a leurs Villages, ils
ont passés a Choüeghen, qu'ils y sont ——
arrivés avec le pavillon françois, et qu'ils
en étoient repartis de même sans en avoir
changé. au Surplus j'ay renvoyé le S. de ——
Joncaire chés eux qu'ils m'ont demandé,
qui doit les Entretenir dans les dispositions
ou ils paroissent être et me rendre Compte
des moindres Changemens qui pourroient ——
arriver par les fortes Sollicitations des ——
Anglois, et par ce qui pourroit être résolü
dans un grand Conseil qui doit se tenir ——
dans le Courant de ce mois a Orange, ou les ——
cinq Nations doivent Se trouver, et ou ——
ils Sont invités par les Gouverneurs de ——

Darton et des autres Gouverneurs
considerables de la Nouvelle Angleterre.

Quant aux autres Nations des Portes, ils
m'ont donné des marques de la Sincerité de
promesses qu'ils m'ont faites en acceptant
la hache que je leur ay présentée et faite
présenter, tant dans l'ardeur que ceux qui
etoient a Montreal ont marqué lorsqu'ils
sont descendus a Quebec avec moy, que par
la conduite qu'ils tiennent d'ailleurs avec
les Anglois. Aucun d'eux n'a voulu
accepter les colliers Souterrains que les
anglois ont fait transpirer dans leurs
villages pour se déclarer contre les françois
et il n'est pas question qu'ils assistent au
aucun Conseil des Anglois. Les Nations
du Détroit desquelles j'avois eû l'honneur
de vous marquer qu'il s'etoit levé
differens partis pour tomber Sur les
Etablissemens des anglois du Coté de

La Caroline ——— plusieurs sont
revenüs sans avoir pû faire coup. M. le
Chv. de Longueüil m'ecrit du 27. aout
dernier, qu'ils ont passé cinq jours entiers
a la porte des Villages anglois sans pouvoir
réüssir, que les hommes n'en sortent point,
de façon qu'ils n'ont tüés qu'un grand nombre
de Chevaux et obligés d'abandonner leur
entreprise par la faim. Que cependant deux
partis d'Iurons n'avoient point voulü revenir
sans rien faire, et qu'ils alloient essayer de
pénétrer dans des endroits où l'on est moins
sur ses Gardes et où ils pourront faire coup.
Quoy que ces mouvemens ayent été jusques a
présent sans Succés et qu'on n'en doive par
attendre de trés grands des operations de ces
partis-la, le S. de Longueüil engagera ces
Nations a en lever quelques-uns, afin de les
entretenir toûjours dans l'Esprit de rupture
avec les anglois, et que par la défiance que

ces derniers auront d'eux, ils ne puissent
parvenir a les corrompre et les mettre dans
leurs interêts.

Le S. De la corne l'aîné que j'ay envoyé
commander a mini lima Kinac m'écrit
du 27. aussi dernier ——————
qu'aussitôt qu'il a eu chanté la guerre
dans ce Porte, Co. Outaïacs et Saulteux, lu
ont demandé le S. Noyelle fils qui y Sert
Second pour les conduire a Montreal, afi
d'aller faire coup Sur l'anglois conjointem
avec nos domiciliés, Suivant ce qu'il m'écrit
de leur départ, j'ay lieu de les attendre dejou
a autre, et ils Serviront très utilement pou
bien des Sidroits.

La Transmigration des Chaïanons a eu
eû lieu, ils ont levés de l'endroit ou ils étoi
pour aller au lieu que je leur ay indiqués
a la prairie des Maskoutins, ils ont même
liés et pillés les Commerçants anglois qu

etoient Sur la belle Riviere au nombre de huit
et ont fait Sçavoir au S. Ch.er de Longueüil de
les Envoyer chercher, mais le détachement de 15.
ou 16. Canadiens que ces officiers y Envoya Sur
le champ, n'en a amené qu'un et les Chaſſeurs
ont dit qu'ils Emmeneroient les autres avec eux
en hyvernement, et qu'ils me les ameneroient
eux même l'année prochaine, j'aurois Souhaitté
qu'ils eûssent agi autrement en Envoyant ces
Prisonniers au S. de Longueüil comme ils
luy avoient fait dire, qui peuvent leur
Echaper, ou auxquels ils donneront peut-être
la liberté et mêmes renoüer alliance avec
eux pour tirer d'eux leurs besoins. C'est
d'autant plus a appréhender qu'outre le
peu de fond qu'il y a a faire Sur l'inconstance
des Sauvages, la détresse dans laquelle nous
nous trouvons des Marchandises et choses
qui leur Sont nécessaires, peut operer un
grand Changement de la part des Sauvages —

a notre Egard, et vous jugerés plus parfaite
de notre Situation et de la dificultés qui se
rencontre a soutenir les Postes des Payz
d'enhaut, par le compte que nous avons
l'honneur de vous en rendre M. Hocquard
et moy. Ce que je puis avoir celuy de vous
marquer en particulier, et dont j'ay pris
la liberté de vous presenter par ma dépêche
du 19. Juin dernier, c'est que l'exploitation
des Postes s'en faites cette année avec une
grande diminution de marchandises que
celles qui y étoient envoyées ces années
dernieres, Le peu qu'il y en avoit chés les
marchands Equipeurs, le haut prix ou ils
les ont portées, et le peu de valeur des
Pelleteries que l'on rapporte en retour des
Payz d'enhaut, ont dégouté les Voyageurs
d'Equiper, et quoy que j'aye offert de donner
les Congés gratis Sur tout au Détroit afin
de procurer l'abondance de marchandises

a ce Porte, il n'en ort monté cette année
que Dix—— dans le nombre desquels
j'ay été obligé d'en accorder Sept——
gratis, afin d'y faire transporter les Effets
du Commandant et de la Garnison qu'on
n'y auroit pû faire rendre autrement
Sans contrarier Sa Majesté dans de grandes—
dépences*: Quant au Porte de Missilimakinac,
je n'ay pû trouver non plus a vendre le
nombre de congés ordinaires, et il n'ort
monté cette année a grande peine que
Neuf Canots par les mêmes raisons que
je viens d'avoir l'honneur d'établir, qui ont
Egalement réflechies vers tous les autres——
Postes affermés, ainsi que Sur ceux de——
Niagara et du fort frontenac, qui ne Sont
pas a beaucoup prés pourveûs des Marchandises
neccessaires a la traitte que les Sauvages y
viennent faire, et qui leserons beaucoup
moins l'année prochaine, ne nous etant

* Il y en a monté 6 pour cette année.

veniis aucuns Secours d'aucune Espece
cette année. Si ces fâcheuses Circonstan
e Monseigneur, donnent un Echec
Considerable au Commerce général
de la Colonie, elles deviennent bien pl
interessantes encore dans la pensée
indubitable que l'on fera des Sauvag
qui ne trouvant point leurs Besoins da
nos Postes comme a l'ordinaire, les
abandonneront Surement pour en al
chercher chés l'anglois, et qui n'y e
trouveront qu'a des Conditions Entierem
contraires aux Interêts des françois,
qu'il y a lieu de craindre que les Sauva
ne soient obligés d'accepter. Tel
attachement qu'ils ayent pour les
françois et dans lesquels je les ay entr
Depuis que je suis en cette Colonie, il n
pas possible que je puisse me flatter
les y maintenir, lorsque les Postes Sero

Douës de tout ce qui leur est necessaire,
comme j'envisage qu'ils le seront presque
entierement l'année prochaine, les munitions
et les armes sont les principales choses —
qu'ils désirent, et celles en mêmes tems —
dont nous pouvons le moins, les aydes dans la
circonstance ou nous nous trouvons, et il
en est de même des autres marchandises.
Cependant malgré ces inconvenients —
auxquels Seuls Sa Majesté peut remedier
par les Secours qu'elle peut envoyer de
bonne heure a la Colonie l'année prochaine
et dont nous osons nous flatter, je —
chercheray le possible dans l'impossible
même pour ne point dégouter entierement
les Sauvages et rompre le parti qu'on a
lieu de craindre qu'ils prennent d'abandonner
les Postes et de s'en aller aux anglois; ce
n'est qu'avec beaucoup de peine, Monseigneur,
que j'ay pris la liberté d'entrer avec Vous

dans ces détails, Monseigneur mes
obligations l'exigent, mais je dois aussi
vous prévenir sur ce qui pourroit arriver
a cet égard et dont il ne me sera peut-être
pas possible de garantir la Colonie.

Je suis avec un très profond Respect

Monseigneur

a Quebec Ce 28. Octobre 1745

Votre très humble et
très obeissant serviteur

Beauharnois

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES

Present

Albany ye 10th October 1745

His Excellency George Clinton Esqr Gr

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherfurd
} Esqrs of the Council for the Province of New York

John Stoddart
Jacob Wendell
Sam.l Welles
Thom.s Hutchinson
} Esqrs Commissrs of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

Roger Wolcott Esqr Lieut. Govr of the Colony of Connecticutt
Nath.l Stanley Esqr
} Commrs of the Colony of Connecticutt.

The Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany

Treaty Speech Made by the Commissrs of three Several Governments to the Six Nations of Indians Except the Mohawks Sachims as follows on the Next Sale

Brethren

We are present upon the occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay & Connecticut Convened with me on the Same righteous Intention of renewing Brightning and Strengthening the Covedant Chain which has tyed You and his Britainick Majesty's Several Colonies on this Continent in the firmest Engagements to each other for Supporting and maintaining our Common Cause.

We are Glad to See so many of our Brethren and we bid you welcome here at the Same time that we heartily Condole the absence of our Brethren the Sinnekes and their Calamity which have occasioned it, may the Almighty Comfort them under their Sore grievious afflict=tion and Soon wipe off all tears from their Eyes

We do with you our Brethren and with You as their Representatives ratifye Confirm and Establish all former Engagements entered into by us and our Brethren of the Six united Nations and assure You that we Shall ever hold them Inviolable and we doubt not of the Same from You

A B-el

Brethren

The Rumor which the last winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the Onaquas and was from thence Spread to the other nations now appears to have been without foundation and I cannot help observing on this occasion that you ought not for the future to suffer any such Idle Tales to be raised or propagated among you as they not only tend to Seperate your and our Affections each from the other, but also to make us Jealous of our own People without Sufficient Grounds for it

A String of Wampum

It must be further observed to you that we hear severall of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six nations have contrary to our Instructions and against our Express advice, had an Interview with the Govern.r of Canada this Summer at Montreal

And that your pretence for holding this Secret Correspondence with our declared Enemys was for the publick good and the preservation of the House of Cat Oswego

To tell the Gov.r of Canada that they must not make any attack or attempt upon that place for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it and that it should remain a place of Peace and trade

You declared that your Intent was Good

Good, and that the Governour of Canada should never prevail upon You in any thing hurtfull to your Brethren the English who You said You knew did not like your going thither, that yet upon your return from thence Your Brother the Governour of new York should know all that passed between You and the Governour of Canada

We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done whilst they were with the Gov.r of Canada, and we Expect the whole truth from them according to their promise and whether what we hear is true or not

We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governr. of Canada the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English which we Believe to be true, for reasons You shall hear by and by, and there by the treaty of neutrality concluded between You and them is become Vain

Whereas Likewise that our United Brethren of the Six nations there present were so far prevailed upon by our Enemys the French, as to accept of the Hatchet upon condition to carry it home to their Castle to deliberate upon and then the to return the Govor.r of Canada their answer which we cannot Believe to be true, till we hear have it from our Brethrens own mouth —

We expect a full plain

Answer from our Brethren concerning these Matters that the way may be cleared for wiping off all Stains from the Covent. Chain and that we may preserve it bright firm and inviolable as Long as the Sun shall Shine

A Belt

Brethren

We must now acquaint You of Something relating to the wars the Success of his Majestys Arms against the french in these parts of the world and the rise & occasion of our attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter

When You were here last Summer you were told that war was declared between the Crowns of Great Brittain and France the Events that have since happened are too numerous to relate particularly

His Majestys Subjects the In this Country lay Still the last Summer without attempting any thing against the french Settlements but the french Sott attacked and Destroyed a Small place belonging to us called Canso about twenty five leagues from Cape Breton

Afterwards they laid Seige to Annapolis Royal but there in they proved unsuccessfull

They then agreed to make another Tryal for that place the next Spring and in the mean time they went to France hoping to obtain some of the Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of the

They having proceeded thus
far Govr. W.m Shirly Gov.r of the Massachusets Bay
thought it high time to do Something to curb the
Insolence of that haughty People and
did therefore raise a Small army which was
Joyned by a number of men from the Govern:
-ments of Connecticut and New Hampshire
and Sett Sail early last Spring against
Louisburg

They were Likewise Joined
By a number of his Majestys Ships of war
and after about Seven weeks Seige that
Important and Strong fortified Place was
through
thought the Goodness of Divine Providence
delivered up to our Forces

Whereupon the rest of
the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton
together with those that were Settled in parts
adjacent surrendred themselves prisoners to
the English

And During the Seige and Since
many french Ships were taken and divers of
them of great Value and the design of the French
against Annapolis was frustrated

We have in this part of the Country
Lain Still both the last Summer and this hoping
that our neighbours in Canada would either be
Quiet or Carry on the war in a manly &
Christian like manner
and to induce them thereto

me
we
have

A Message was sent from this Place to the
Place Govour. of Canada the Last Summer by which
he was assured that if he should receive their former
Vile practices of treating his majestys Subjects
Inhumanly. the Several Govours together with the
Six nations would Joind and make Reprisals on
them.

And at the Same time you publickly declared that if any of his Majestys Subjects should be killed by any Indians you would Immediately Join in the War against them and the French

You likewise sent your delegates Last Summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to engage in the War against the English threatning them in case they should do so

Notwithstanding these things divers Hostilities have been committed

Some months ago the Eastern Indians who had Formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of great Britain Entered into Solemn Engagements with the Kings Subjects and had been Justly treated by them with Great kindness.

But at the Instigation of the French they have lately killed one Englishman and burnt so great numbers of Houses and Cattle burnt a Saw mill and many Dwelling houses and Attacked the An English Garrison

Notwithstanding such outrageous Insults the Govour. of Massachusets Bay was so tender of them that he resolved it no further than to send a Message to them demanding the

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Demanding the delivery of the murderers or they would
Award the Consequences of their neglect

This proposall was rejected by them
and Since that time they have killed two or three
others whereupon the Govour of the Masachusets —
Declared war against them

And we are informed the English
have Lately killed two of them and taken another
Prisoner

About three months since some of
the Canada Indians killed two English man near
Connecticut River the body of one of them was treated
in a most barbarous manner by which they left
a Hatchet of war thereby daring us to take it up
and return it

There has likewise been Several
other Parties that have attempted to destroy his —
Majestys Subject of new England but have been
hitherto prevented

These facts plainly Shew that
the french are Still acted by the same Spirit that
they were formerly Governed by, And they Seem not
pleased but when they are at War, either with the
English or Some of the Tribes of Indians and if they
had it in their power they would doubtless destroy
all about them

It is likewise Evident that the most
Solemn & sacred Engagements are broken through
by those Indians that have Joined the late

Bind them to the performance of their promises:—

That we are Slighted and ~~y~~ the Contemned ~~Contemned~~ as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded

The Six Nations were formerly esteemed powerfull and your Neighbouring tribes Stood in fear of You

But now the french and their Indians By the little regard they have to your threatnings or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not Intend to persue what you have threatned or that they do not feel your displeasure both which do reflect equal dishonour upon you

It is high time for us and you to exert our Selves and vindicate our Honour and although it is well known that we delight not in the distruction of our Fellow Creatures but have chose rather to Suffer our Selves to be abused yet we cannot think our Selves obliged any longer to bear their Insults & Evil Treatment

Therefore since neither our peaceable Disposition nor Examples nor any methods we have Been able to use have been Sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous treatment of us but they will force our Resentments in the name of God be are resolved not only to defend our Selves but by all proper ways & methods to Endeavour to put it out of their power to misuse & Evil entreat us as they have hether to done

And we doubt not of your ready and

Solemn promises made in the place last Summer to
Joining with us against our Enemies the French and
Such Indians as are or Shall be Instigated by them for
we Esteem them Enimies to God as well as to all their
Fellow Creatures who dwell round about them

A Large Belt of with a Figure
Of a Hatchet Hung to it

Brethren

The publick Affairs of my Govern
=ment have prevented my meeting you Sooner
Than I otherwise should not
have been able to meet you this Fall and it was
determined upon on the Suddon so that their Could
not be timely notice sent to the rest of his Majesty
Governments or I doubt not they would likewise
have sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview

We are all Subject to the Same prince
united in the same Bands of duty and Allegiance to
the Great King our Common Father and in the Same
Ship and Affection to each other and in this union
Consists that Straught that makes us formidable
to our Enimies and Causes such fear full of our Resentment

We are all united with you in the
Same Covenant Chain which as long as we preserve
it free from Rust must remain impregnable and
You in your parts have Declared that you will
preserve it So Long Strong & bright that it
Shall not be in the power of the Devil himself
with all his wiles & arts to break or dirty it

You are also united with all the
far Nations of Indians in league with our great King
with whom we recommend to you to preserve
Strict friendship & hold frequent Correspondence
That you your Selves who many
of you Live Scattered & dispersed Should
draw Nearer Bodys Closer together as you
Have heretofore promised to do
And we advise you to keep
your Young men at home and within Call
excepting Such as may be Sent from time
to time a hunting or against our Enemies
and you may Depend upon the most
ready & effectuall Assistance from
us in all times of Danger

A Belt

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Answer of the Six Nations
To his Excellency George Clinton
Esqr. Governour and Commander
in Chief of the Province of new york
and the Commissrs of the Massachu-
-setts Bay and Connecticutt
at Albany the 12th October

Brethren

Two days ago you Spoake to us and w
now Come to give you our Answer, you must ho
That we can Answer particularly to the several
you mentioned to us, but only to the principall Arti
you have renewed to us the old Covenant Chain,
do Now renew the same on our part to and it is Imp
That it may Ever Rust for we daily Wipe of the R
dirt and Keep It Clean which We will Ever cont
do.

a Belt

Brethren — you Thought fitt to mention to us That
had been an Ingross among us Last-Winter, and to
That we Ought not to Entertain any such Notion
our Brethren Especially as we had no grounds to
any such thing. It is True Brethren there was Su
Rumor among us, but It was Immediately buried
forgott and we did not Expect that our Brethren
have mentioned any thing concerning that Affair
at this Interview and we desire you to Think no

Bre

It. We Are Alwayes mindfull of the Covenants
betweene us and our Brethren and here is A Certificate
whereby it Appeares that we Are in Covenant with our
Brethren of Boston

A String of Wampum

Brethren You Spoake to us concerning our going to Canada &
told us That the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs had last
Winter told us not to go there, but Some of us Went
As to What you tell us That we had Taken a Belt
from the governor of Canada Whereby he desired us
to take up the Hatchet against you our Brethren, and
promised time to Consider of it At home. It is Not So.
The Mohawks and Tuskaroras at their Return gave
the Commissioners of Indian Affairs an Account of All
That passed there, and We Are Convinced That that Acct
is True

A Belt

Brethren You have Thought fitt to Relate to us Several particulers
concerning the War betweene you and the French and What
reason you had for Taking up the Hatchet against the
French and their Indians, We Thank you for giveing
us a particular Account of the provocations and Induce-
-ments you had for declareing War against them
You have also Mentioned to us That we Are one body and
one flesh and That if One of us is Touched or hurt the
Other is so Likewise and you have Informed us That you
Are molested and Attacked by the Enemy and had there
fore taken up the Hatchet against them and desired as

We Are one flesh with you That we would Also take
the Hatchet against the French and therefore Their
-fore in conjunction with you, We Six Nations accept
the Hatchet and will keep it in our Bosom, We Are
Alliance with A great Number of far Indians and
should so suddenly Lift up the Hatchet without acq
our Allies it would perhaps disoblidge them, we will
before we make use of the Hatchet against the French or
their Indians, send some of our people, who Are now
to Canada, To demand Satisfaction for the wrongs they
have done our Brethren, and If they refuse to make
Satisfaction Then we will be Ready to use the Hatchet
against them wherever our Brother the governour
York orders to do it.

A Belt

His Excellency asked them what Time they thought
-sary to see whether the french Indians would make
satisfaction.

They Answered. Two Months.

His Excellency asked them, That ~~if~~ in case the Enemy
should commit any further hostilities in the mean time
whether they would then upon his Commands Immed
-iately make use of the Hatchet

They Answered. yes

Brethren

you desired us That we ~~we~~ To gather together our
who Are Scattered and To Settle in A Body Toge
as it is very uncertain how soon we may have occ
for them. your Request is very reasonable and we will
our Endeavours to that End

A Belt

We have Now finished our Answer, and have Nothing
further to say, but Only one Request to make To you all
which is That you our Brethren should be all Invited in
your Councills and Left the belt of Wampum Never to
bind you All together. And If Any thing of Importance
is To be Communicated to us by Any of you this is the place
where it Should be done

A Belt

After that part of the Answer of the Six Nations which hoped their taking up the Hatchet they desired that if the Commissioners disapprov'd of what had been said it might be signify'd by a Belt as was the Custom of the Indians upon a declaration of War. The Massachusets Comissiond declard they were dissatisfy'd with the Answer & therefore could not join. The Governor of New York then reply'd that he thought the Answer very well & desired as many as would to join & they would begin. Whereupon there was a Guilty general Shame the Massachusets Comissioners sitting silent. After which the said Commissrs publickly declar'd to the Governor the reasons of their dissatisfaction viz: That the Indians had in the last Treaty taken up the Hatchet & engag'd that if any Hostilitys were committed by French or Indians against any of his Majestys Subjects in any part of the Continent they would immidiately revenge it on the Aggressors That the pretence now made of sending to Canada to get satisfaction was only to put off their joining with us for there was not the least probability that the French would suffer the Indian Murderers to be given up Nor other satisfaction could be averted. That the Indians were inclin'd to have rais'd the hatchet immediately but had been prevail'd upon by the people of Albany to give this dilatory Answer. That this had been the case for 30 or 40 years while the Massachusets People were barbarously devided by the Enemy those of New York liv'd in a state of peace as if they were Subjects of a Kenthal Prince That supposing at the expiration of the time proposd his Excellency should send his Orders to the Indians to go to War the Commissioners would insinuate them so as that such Order would have no Effect.

The Governor reply'd that he tho't the Massachusetts Government very hasty in declaring War; that Mr. Shirley had wrote to him advising the Mischief done on the Western Frontiers desiring him to acquaint the Six nations with it &c.

proceed

procure satisfaction and he had wrote to the Albany Commissioners for that purpose but before he had any Answer Gov.r Shirley sent him a declaration of War which he said he thought very odd. To which it was answered. That the Indians had repeated their Hostilitys, by attacking the principal Fort in the Eastern Country killing more People & burning our Houses Upon offers of Accommodation had insultingly rejected them and such declaration of War was absolutely necessary
Upon the whole the Governor declar'd he did not think it would do to send the Indians out & involve their Province in a War at that time

In the Morning the Commissioners sent for some of the Chiefs of each Nation in order to a private Conference with them and Eighteen of the principal men came accordingly —

The Commissioners said

When Col.o Stoddard was here last you told him that the Answer you gave to his Speech to you was not your own Answer but the Commissioners of Albany made it for you. We have reason to think that the case is the same now. For those Commissioners promis'd to us that in our Speech to you we should desire you to do the same things which you now offer to do but we thought that as you had taken the Hatchet before you ought, according to y.r agreement when hostilitys were offer'd us to go immediately & revenge them and the Governor & Council of N York were of the same opinion with us at that time You say the Commissioners make Dogs of you. They design if they can to make Fools of us. And they pretend to be desirous of delaying the War for a short time only but when we are gone they will prevail on you not to strike at all. We don't

understand what you mean by the Satisfaction you propose should be made us. We know but two ways it can be done One is that the Murderers should be given up. You can tell whether you expect that or no. The other is that something should be given nequal to our damage, but we don't see what they can give as an aquivalent to our Peoples Lives and the additional charge we have been at to cover our Frontiers therefore we think the best way is for you to go & revenge our wrongs on the Wretch that set our Enemys to work. We are sensible you are loth to go to War wth the Cagnawagas because they are your relations. We are loth you should too because we look upon them to be friendly disposd to us and we could live friendly with all the Indians but they are forc'd on against us by the French and therefore if you can find any way to go against the French & not bring the Cagnawagas into the War we are content but the Robels are our Enemys and they ought to be yours and we expect you to go against them. The People of this Country are King Georges Subjects as well as we. but they have a mind to live in Peace with those that are killing us as they did all last War when the Indians use to come trading here & go directly kill our People and sometimes buy the Powder & ball here. These things are unsufferable and if we can't have leave to remove we must go & tell King George of it. —— We find it is to no purpose to treat with you in this Province and if we have occasion to treat with you hereafter it must be in our own Country or yours.

Indians

We gave a Belt of Wampom to bind all of you common together but if they do not agree our Belt is lost & we can't tell who to receive Counsel from. - You have given us the Hatchet but we have not a handful of Powder and we can't buy it. The People of this Town grow great & rich out of us & we grow Poor. They now Engross Trade at Oswegatchie so they don't value our Trade. They make us give

[illegible] for a pound of Powder & with [illegible]
[illegible] & the rifle.

Comissioners

your Satisfaction was very good in giving the Belt yesterday and it is not our Fault that it does not amuse the and We can't as we are Subjects of Kins George be at peace with the French but the People of this Town are resolved to be at peace & therefore we can't agree with them. You say you want Powder & Shott. If you'll send 20 or 30 young Fellows out & bring in some French Scalps we'll find Powder & Shott & Cloaths too.

Indians (pleasantly)

Ay Ay is that the case Why then the young men are to have all the pay not we.

Comissioners (in return)

We pay our own young men that go to War we, that counsel them have no pay for that.

Indians

It is but a year or two ago since the Gov. of Canada's People killed one of our people. Why according to our custom we sent to him and he made us satisfaction. We will go now to the Cagnawagas & see whether they approve of what is done & whether they design to live in peace & if not we will use the Hatchet against them.

Comissioners

But suppose they do not approve of it & it is only some of their ill minded men have done it. What then Why such ill minded Fellows may come & fall on us every week.

Indians

We will go & say. We come to enquire to see who has done mischief. We find a Hatchet in our Brothers Head Who has done this? Is it you or any of your People If it be any of yours bring them out & give them up [illegible]

Here doth go to Albany. If they should fail of this
we shall know it directly & act accordingly. And if they
take their hands out of the Covenant Chain and use
the Governor of Canada's Hatchet we shall tell them
we have got the Hatchet from all their Government
& we must part.

And then the Indians withdrew -

Wendrick return'd & after some other discourse declared
that the Indians the night before they gave their Answer
had agreed to a full compliance with the Proposal
made them & were coming to acquaint the Mass.
Comish. with the Heads of the Answer but that the
Governors Interpreter had come to them & told them
they must not come & that he spake to them from
the Governor.

On the 23d. in the Morning about 9. Clock an Express arrived
to Col. Stoddard from Deerfield with an account of an Army
of French & Indians having attack'd the Garrison at
the Great Meadows on the 18th Inst. The Commissioners
immediately acquainted Govern. Shirley with this & he
who answer'd them that he would consult with his
Council upon it the next morning

On the 24th. about 11 Clock the Governor sent for the Commiss.
four of his Council & the Philadelphia Commiss. came
present, when after particular enquiry made into
the Circumstances of the Intelligence receiv'd from the
Massachusetts Frontier and much discourse relating to
the Indians immediately making use of the Hatchet
the Governor desired to know of the Mass. Commissioners
what their demands were and he would advise
with his Council upon them and give an Answer
Whereupon they demanded of the Governor that as the
Indians had on Saturday last covenanted that in case
of any further Hostility they would immediately get
& avenge them his Excellency would now give his Advice

or

In
Int

against the Indians to go against the French and
Indian enemy. And if it was not thought reasonable
in New York to be at any charge in fitting out such
Indians the Mass. Commiss. would bear that charge
themselves and if any inconvenience was appre-
hended from their marching from New York
the Commiss. would take them into the Massachusetts
Province fit them out there & march them from
thence.

The Governor with his Council then withdrew
and after some time returned & acquainted the
Commissioners
that upon consulting his Council three of them were
of opinion that while that Province was in so
defenceless a state he ought not to suffer the Indians
to engage in the War but that when he came to
New York he would advise with the rest of his
Council and would recommend it to the Assembly
to build Block houses & provide a defence for the
Frontier. And in the mean time if the Commissioners
desir'd it he would send some of their Militia
to Albany for the defence of our Frontier.

After some consideration the Commissioners
made answer to the Governor. That their Con-
stituents were of opinion that it was the Interest
& duty of their Government to carry on an offen-
sive War against the French and that the
Indians by diverting the French in their own
Frontiers would in all probability deter them
from sending down their Indians on our Frontiers
and it was for this reason as well as for the sake
of alienating from the French the Indians of
[illegible] that the Commissioners were so

shannon to have them employ'd where they were dispos'd to it as was then the case but for receiving the Militia of that Government meets for a Guard to the Mass.a Frontier they had no Warrant from their Constituents to do it nor could they see any great advantage by it —

The Governor imbark'd for N York the same day.

On the 15.h The Comiss.rs delivered the Indians present in the name of the Mass.a Govern.t and the same day abroad set out for Boston

Octob.r 22.d 1745

Jacob Wendell

Thos Hutchinson

In Council Octo.r 31. 1745 Read & Sent down

In the House of Rep.rs Oct.o 31 1745 Read

Communicated to the Board Proceedings
of the Indians at Albany and the Commissioners
from the Massachusetts Bay Connecticut & Pensilvania
Excellency there upon this occasion. Which were Read, &
Agreed of by the Board And Ordered to be Entered in the Min
Are as follow.

At His Excellency's Residence at Albany the 5th
October 1754.

Present His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Esqr. Captain
General & Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York
& Territories Depending in America Vice Admiral
of the same & Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majes
Fleet.

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherfurd
} Esqrs of the Council

Yesterday being the Day appointed by his Excellency for a publick
Conference with the Six Nations of Indians at this place
the Mayors, Sachems, Warriors, Mohawks, Oneydes, Onondagos, Senekes, Cayugas and
Tuscaroras; Many Indians of these Nations (except the Senekas
arrived in Town Late in the Evening: His Excellency was acquainted by
Jacobus Wendell the publick Interpreter, with the Arrival of 464 of the
said Indians And that the Sachems of the said Tribes desired to know
what time his Excellency would please to appoint for their waiting
upon him to Welcome him to Albany: His Excellency appointed this
Evening at 6 o'Clock.

And accordingly the Sachems of the respective Tribes coming
accordingly to the Number of between 40 & 50.

They acquainted his Excellency with the Reason of the Sickness
Mortality; That this Nation had been visited with an Epidemical Sickness
which has swept away great Numbers of them, and that the rest were by
means of that Calamity, prevented Travelling.

After the usual Salutes His Excellency proceeded then with some
Black Wampum (according to the Ceremony used on such Occasions) to Condole
the Deaths & Losses of the Sachems of their Nations, since the last
Conference & then received from them with a Present of Rum to drink

[illegible] Treaty with the Indians with them.

A Counsil held at his Excellency's
City of Albany Octobr the 6th 1745.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r &c.a

W.m Livingston } W.m Murray
W.m Smith } Esq.rs

The Commissioners from the Respective Governm.ts of the Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut & Pensilvania having attended his Excellency produced to him their Credentials from their respective Governm.ts Viz.t John Stoddard, Jacob Wendell, Wells } Esq.rs for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Roger Wolcott Esq.r Deputy Governour of the Colony of Connecticut, & Col.o Hart Esq.r from the said Colony: and Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey & Isaac Norris Esq.rs for the Province of Pensilvania which Credentials were severally laid before the Council. His Excellency thought it expedient to appoint his Gentlemen of the Council to Confer with the Commissioners touching such Matters as should be thought proper for his Excellency to offer in his Speech to the Six Nations of Indians at the publick Interview, and the Manner in which the same should be Conducted And was pleased to Nominate Col.o Commander & Mr Murray a Committee for that purpose

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Committee to enquire privately into the Causes of the Uneasiness amongst the Indians this Winter & touching all Complaints they may have to make to his Excellency, and to Report the same.

Read a Draft drawn up by the Commissioners of the 17th pursuant to his Excellency's Direction touching what is to be proposed to the Indians at the Conference.

A Conference between the Committee of the Council & the Comm.rs from the Neighbouring Governm.ts had at Albany the 7th day of October 1745.

Present { Lieut.t Coll.o Commander, Mr Murray, Mr Livingston, Mr Smith } of the Council of New York

{ John Stoddard, Jacob Wendell, Wells, Chadbourn } Esq.rs Commissioners from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

{ Roger Wolcott, William Hart } Esq.rs Commissioners from Connecticut

{ Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey } Esq.rs Commissioners from Pensilvania

[illegible] for the Government now [illegible]

For that this Method would tend to [illegible]
ment & Union of the several Governments, in the
g on the War in Conjunction, and unitedly to support
ost & Common Cause of all, which might have a very
them, they will know the Strength & Abilities of their several
e united Force they must seem sufficient to strike a Terror
Enemy; And if the Indians should be wavering in their Inclina
with Regard to what part they shall take in the War at this Time
the English & French, they may, from the Apprehension of such an
so determined to join with us as the Strongest Side.

With these Sentiments the Comm.rs for the Massachusetts Colony
entirely concurred, and, in general, the Comm.rs for Pensilvania, but
Majority of the latter intimated that as they were aware that Consider
the present circumstances of affairs with Respect to the War some their
would possibly be said by his Excy to the Indians upon that Occasion, an
would not altogether be agreeable to their Religious Sentiments, they
therefore should choose to speak seperately, And though they could
they would be careful to pursue the main Intention of this Interview, by
avoiding to say any thing which may clash or interfere with what his
Excy should say to them, but the rather to enforce & give aid to it, by
shewing to them the Union of these several Colonys, and their Strength
as Subjects of the same Prince, who would resent any Injury done to any
one of them as done to the whole; Moreover, That as what they should
concerning the general Interest, they would previously lay before his Excy
but as what they had at this Time some Matters of private Concern,
Relative only to the Province of Pensilvania, which they had to discuss with
the six Nations, which made it necessary for that Comm.n to speak with
them seperately. As to that Part of the Rioters for this Province's speech —
prepared by the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs, to this purpose, (after
informing the six Nations of the Instruction of the Treaty of Neutrality —
concluded between them & the French Indians, with Regard to the present
War, by Hostilities lately committed by the last mentioned Indians, by
murdering several of his Majesty's Subjects on the Borders of Pensilvania
that the Governor would be offered to the six Nations to strike up the Tomo
of their Indians upon this Occasion, and direct us to them for that
purpose, being that the said Indians could not obtain Satisfaction from
the French Indians concerned in the said Hostilities, & reasonable
Terms of their Returning and of duly the Neutrality for the future

[illegible] to Interpose their Endeavours
for a Peace, and Assurances from those Nations
of their preserving inviolably a strict Neu-
trality. This was Matter which (as the Case stood) would come
from these Nations themselves; which Reasoning was
just, It was agreed it would be more proper that his Excellency
propose to the six Nations to take up the Hatchet immediately, as
Condition be offered by the Indians in their Answer.

And agreable thereto his Excellency's Speech was framed.

This Day Andries Vanslaten & Abraham Lansing Inspectors of the Indian Trade
charged by the Indians with having told them that the People of this
Province had a Design to destroy them the last Winter, which was
apprehended the Occasion of a great deal of Uneasiness amongst them
was brought before his Excellency, and examined upon Oath, &c.
Commander Mr Murray & Coll. Stoddard being present. The Inspectors
positively denyed that they ever reported any such thing, and from the
favourable Circumstances of the Main Behaviour under the
Examination, and the good Character he bore, His Excellency &
the present believed them innocent of the Charge upon them, and
he was discharged.

Albany October the 8th 1745

This Morning the principal Sachems of the Tribes mentioned at this
place, sent the Interpreter to inform his Excellency, that they would
wait upon him in the Evening, In order to lay their Grievances before
him and desired that no Body might be present with his Excellency but
Coll. Stoddard & themselves.

His Excellency returned for Answer, That he would hear what they had to offer & would do them Justice; but
desired two of the Gentlemen of the Council with him, and
who he desired should be present at this private Conference.

P M.

At a private Conference with the Indians.

present His Excellency.

Mr Commander } Coll. Stoddard.
Mr Murray }

and Forty three of the Sachems of the Indians present at the
in the Morning.

Grand Sachem } Onondagas
Second Sachem }

As his Excellency had taken notice [illegible]

[illegible] Governor [illegible]

[illegible] arose without any just ground, and they
[illegible] and his Lady having been informed some time
[illegible] Indians were still uneasy at that Report; and one of the
[illegible] in May last having delivered his Excellency a String of Wampum
[illegible] their Nations, with a Belt, requesting to be informed what
[illegible] was respecting Messages & Informations, to which his Excellency
[illegible] and then ordered him to the River Maiana, Nevertheless the Belt
[illegible] not indicate Force, but Desiring the Continuance of the Friendship
[illegible] Engagements, Amongst their Nations as also that they
[illegible] to negotiate some Affairs on behalf of that Government, This Belt was
[illegible] to order his Excellency Thomas to give Instruction to the said Messenger
[illegible] principally amongst those Indians, and Endeavour to settle all the Differ
[illegible] of their late Commotions, and Messenger returning from the Indian
[illegible] Country by way of Newyork in July last, Reported to his Excellency
[illegible] what he had Negotiated, and brought a Message from the Mohawks (with a
[illegible] Belt of Wampum) directed to his Excellency as follows.

Brother Governor of Newyork "We are now Reconciled with our Brethren
[illegible] Albany and have agreed that no further Enquiries should be made
[illegible] any Resentment shown, or Hard to the Person that Cut our Warriors
[illegible] Belt but Instructed in Albany still Continue to make Enquiry and
[illegible] Execution the Person if they could find him But, as they have this
[illegible] Power to Order the Commissioners further Brethren to make no further
[illegible] Enquiry for that Person that gave us Warning, Desiring that
[illegible] Request may be Complied with this String of Wampum."

[illegible] Sarah Peruguchty Speaker

[illegible] Upon Consideration this Message Delivered to Mr Weiser by the Mohawks
[illegible] Council, Mr Weiser Reported further to his Excellency
[illegible] Interpreter, Lawrence another of the Six Nations Indians
[illegible] the Mohawks Business informed him, that the Mohawks with Whom
[illegible] People were not made up but only Two of each, that they were never
[illegible] Speak from their Heart to them and therefore they the Mohawks could
[illegible] no otherwise but speak with their Mouth only in the Last Council. The
[illegible] Treaty being finished the Day before the Mohawks Speech that we have
[illegible] Lands out of our Lands still remains unsettled."

[illegible] Complaint could be drawn from the foregoing Message. His Excellency
[illegible] made to make the Answer of this Effect, and therefore to tell the
[illegible] that he was now ready to make Enquiry into the Cause of
[illegible] Complaint. He accordingly [illegible]

[illegible] their Grievances before them; the
[illegible] Gave them the String of Wampum which
[illegible] them. And Gave them a Belt.

Canassatego an Onondage Sachem spoke to the
Indians with Relation to the String of Wampum
Respecting his Returning, And asked the Brethren whe-
ther it was. They answered they did.

Then Kendrick a Mohawk Sachem after some Private Discourse
with Conrad Weiser (a French Indian who formerly resided amongst
the Senecas, one of our six Nations and deserted His Chief upon
some Difference that Arose, & settled in Pensylvania where he
Continues to join with them to destroy the Proprietors Tract of Land
Indians) had told Weiser the Truth of this, Concerning the Commissioners
Indian Affairs &c, and they the Indians had no Authority from
Commissioners; And the said Kendrick now on Journey to
an Indian Town which the Interpreter could not learn the Name of
and at which the rest of the Indians were to meet the Gentlemen
Gentlemen treated &c. & Married, & which Journey was Occasioned by the
Intelligence who were Sollicited with the Interest & Presents
of the Indians, And as matters Stood so it could not be made
Kendricks Opinion, after a long Private Consultation
among the present was Given
Canassatego said how it should be
Reported upon Consideration & they must take further time to Consider
of it.

His Excellency Governor Hamilton at Albany present.

His Excellency
Wm Hamilton } Esqr
Secretary } Esqr

Present Canassatego, Daniel Nestor, Interpreter - 45 Indians.

Kendrick the Mohawk Chief in Behalf of the Indians
which Visited the Last Night, the String of Wampum & Belt
the Gentlemen, and told them they came now Purposely
and said that they came now Particularly upon their Business
their Minds remain with them, And came to give an Answer to
what he had Communicated to them Concerning their Proposals
their Minds now declare the whole.

Then they Gave the String & Belt to Kendrick to Speak to them
and Communicated their Answer to them

[illegible] Spring. Both
[illegible] the property of Mr Jay
[illegible] Brother the Governour engaged
[illegible] and Mr Scott and We talked
[illegible] cut off near New York.
We the Mohocks are offended We shall be sure
[illegible] other the River Indians. They get all their Lands.
[illegible] came as fast as they.
[illegible] Broadway addressing himself to Col: Hobart
[illegible] Indians as far from Westfield where my Father
[illegible] Residance.
[illegible] all this Things, looking about what has been done
[illegible] England &c. & stating all these Things together
[illegible] Heads are true.
[illegible] that they may not be brought into the same
[illegible] them. And truely We see That is for
[illegible] brought to the same State. Brethren
[illegible] some years, And now the Governor would have them of
this Land, Together, we hope it will have a good Effect.
[illegible] When this Alarm arose, we were glad, & rejoice
[illegible] friend to Warren. And We now say, as We told
[illegible] before, that Van Slaten was the Man, who they desire may
[illegible] Thirteen five white persons had been named as well as
[illegible] Minister, Interpreter, Cooper, Livingston Count,
[illegible] Wecker. These were accused by White People, the Indians never
[illegible] them, or heard any thing of them among themselves.
[illegible] Indians in their Lodge at Van Slaten's near Schenectady
[illegible] Conjurer. Who Hendrick said had this Information,
[illegible] Indians were to be destroyed, from Van Slaten's being in Company
[illegible] viz, That Van Slaten spoke in Dutch, and he addressed Dutch being
[illegible] him, tho' he cannot speak it, but nevertheless his Negro knows
[illegible] it into their Language.
[illegible] them was asked them, What Van Slaten had told them.
[illegible] did not at first seem to be satisfied: but after Colden had
[illegible] other Servants to prompt them, & then he went on with a
[illegible] Story that Van Slaten told him, that the People of Albany
[illegible] to destroy the Mohocks &c.
[illegible] Examination of Colden's, which it seems he had
[illegible] Hendrick by, Brt, when he heard Van Slaten

[illegible] Sachem then came home Magistrate
[illegible] Sachem, that he had been at Albany
[illegible] people dyed.

Sohanes. Six, Eight or Nine several times from
Mohawks, North. West, and he went down with Johan
and heard the same from him from his own South side
Dutch) and remained the Negro Week [illegible] a fortnight

The Question was put whether the Governour should send for
and the Negro Wench, at which, Tom Jack seemed much alarm
a great Leader, and the Indians urged that Mr Morris
not be pressed any further.)

From which Conduct of these Indians upon this Occasion Consider
what Vrsulen had declared upon Oath of their Innocence in respect
to the Charge against them, and the favourable Circumstances
appearing in their Behaviour upon his Examination, with all the Ar
of Truth & Innocence, His Excellency & the Gentlemen present with
him Concluded, that the Report spread among the Indians, at
which they pretended to be so much Alarmed & Uneasy, was a
Device of their own Contrivance, In Order to induce this, as well
as the Neighbouring Governments to give them Presents this Year
as they did the last.)

When they were told they had made only a general Complaint
about these Colonys taking their Lands and driving them back,
When they sell their Lands and are paid for them. But let them
name particular Instances Wherein they have been imposed upon,
Name the Six persons Who have Deeds in their pockets as they now
talk of, and if any Injustice has been done them His Excellency
would do them Right. They answered. Mr Collins measured
Land for Philip Livingston [meaning the Councellor] Which he
has not paid for. Aaron, another Mohawk, said, there was
a great piece of Woodland near a Carrying place and at the head
of Susquehana Lake, Which was not bought of them.

His Excellency again told them. If they Would at any time before
he left this place mention all the particular persons by Name Who
had imposed upon them about their Lands and the places Where, And
if it did in any thing appear that they had been Injured His Excellency would
see they had Justice done them. Then the Indians withdrew.
And how Lands they heard no further from them Concerning their

[illegible] day of October 1[illegible]

His Excellency

Philip Livingston, Daniel Commanders, Joseph Murray
Rutherford Esqrs of the Council.

[illegible] from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay & Connecticut
Commissioners for Indian Affairs. The Mayor & Corporation of Albany
[illegible] Gentlemen attending his Excellency & the several Commissioners
[illegible] Occasion.

His Excellency Directed Himself to the Indians as follows viz.

Brethren We are met upon the Occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay & Connecticut, Convened with the Good Rights & Intention of renewing Brightning & Strengthening the Covenant Chain, Which has tyed you, and his Britannick Majesty's Colonies in this Country in the firmest Engagements to each other, for the Defence & Maintaining the Common Cause: We are glad to see some of our Brethren, & We bid you welcome here, at the same time that We heartily Condole the Absence of our Brethren the Senecas, and their Calamities occasioned by the Misfortune of the Enemy, May the Almighty Comfort them under their grievous Afflictions, and soon Wipe off all Tears from their Eyes: We do with you the Brethren, and with you as their Representatives, ratify & Confirm and establish all former Engagements entered into by us, and our Brethren of the six united Nations, and assure You, that We have ever held them sacred and We doubt not of the same from You.

Brethren The Rumour which last Winter was an Alarm to our Brethren the Mohawks, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without Foundation: And I cannot help observing on this occasion, that you ought not for the future to suffer any such Idle Tales to be raised or propagated among You as they not only tend to expose to your Allies Each from the other, but also to make us Jealous of one another People without sufficient Grounds for it.

Brethren I must be further Observed to you that We have several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the six Nations, have Contrary to our Inclination and against our express Advice, had an Interview with the Governor of Canada this Summer at Montreal; And that your pretence for so doing their Correspondence with our declared Enemys was for the Sake of Peace, and the preservation of the House at Oswego, & told the Governor of Canada that they must not make any Attack or Attempt upon that Place, for that our Brethren are Resolved to defend it, and that it should remain a Place of Peace and Trade. You declared that your Intentions were good, and that the Governor of Canada should never prevail upon You in any thing Injurious to the Brethren the English. Who, you said, You knew did not like your going thither, that upon your Return from thence, Your Brother the Governor of Oswego should [illegible] the Governor of Canada

We hear likewise that our Brethren of Nova Scotia
are perswaded upon by our Enemys the French, as to accept
a Cessation to carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon, and
Governour of Canada their Answer, which We cannot believe to be true
from our Brethren in Nova Scotia

We expect a full and plain Answer from our Brethren in Canada
these Matters that the Way may be cleared for us to proceed in Love from
Covenant Chain, and that We may possess it right & inviolable as
as the Sun that shines.

Brethren I.) We must now acquaint you of something relating to the War, that the
of his Majesty's Arms against the French in the part of the World, and of the
and Success of our Attacks upon Them in this Country— When you were
here last Summer You were told that War was declared between the Crowns of
Great Britain & France, & Events that have since happened make it
needless to relate particulars. His Majesty's Subjects in this Country, during
the last Summer without attempting anything against the French Settlements
Baltic, French first attacked & destroyed a small Fort belonging to the Colonies
Nova Scotia Twenty four Leagues from Cape Breton. & from thence they made their
to Annapolis Royal, but therein they proved unsuccessful— They then again
to make another Trial for that Place but were soon forced to retire
they were but before they had time to return some of the Troops that had
with the Reduction of it.

They having pursued this far their Hostile Intentions
Nova Scotia they thought it high time to do something to curb the Insolence of
that thought People, and did thereupon raise from all Parts such Troops
a Number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New Hampshire
and set them early last Spring against Louisburgh. They were
joined by a Number of his Majesty's Ships of War, and after about seven Weeks
vere that important & strong Fortified Place, was forced the Garrison
Prisoners, delivered up to Our Forces. Whereupon the rest of the
of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those Islands in the
adjacent surrendered themselves Prisoners to the Conquerors
Ships and Vessels, many French Ships were taken there and divers
and Vessels, and the Whole of the French Power there

[illegible] War against the English, [illegible]

[illegible]standing these things since Hostilities have [illegible]

[illegible]ths ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly acknowledged

[illegible]n of Great Britain, entered into solemn Engagements [illegible]

[illegible]had been since treated by them with great kindness: But [illegible]

[illegible] the French they have lately killed one Englishman, and also [illegible]

[illegible]Horses and Cattle, burnt a Saw Mill and many dwelling Houses [illegible]

[illegible] English Garrison. Notwithstanding such outrages and Insults the [illegible]

[illegible]r of Massachusetts Bay was desirous of them, that he resented it no further

[illegible]ent a Message to them demanding the Delivery of the Murderers or they would [illegible]

[illegible]Consequences of War neglect. This Proposal was rejected by them, and since

[illegible]time, they have killed two more [illegible]niers, Whereupon the Governor of the Massachusetts

[illegible]land War against them. And We are informed the English have lately killed two of

[illegible]em, and taken another Prisoner. About three Months since some of the Canada Indians

[illegible]killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River, the Body of one of them was treated in a

[illegible]most barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring us to take

[illegible]up and return it. These barbarous and severe other Parts that have attempted

[illegible]to the like Practices of New England, but have hitherto been prevented.

[illegible]Thus plainly appears that the French are still actuated by the same Spirit

[illegible]that have formerly moved by, and they seem never pleased but when they are at War

[illegible]either with the Indians of the Tribes of Indians, and if they had it in their Power

[illegible]they would destroy us all about them. We likewise Evident that the most

[illegible]solemn Engagements are either through by these Indians that have [illegible]mitted

[illegible]to write. That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the Performance of

[illegible]their promises [illegible]ere slighted and [illegible]contemned, although they [illegible]

[illegible]and with the greatest regard. These Nations now formerly esteemed powerful and

[illegible]your neighbours [illegible] live about in fear of you, But now the French [illegible]

[illegible]and by the little Esteem they have for your Threatnings, or to the Commands they

[illegible]have made to you, to conclude that they think you do not intend to [illegible]

[illegible]have breached, in that they do not fear your Displeasure, both which to reflect

[illegible]upon [illegible]ame upon you. We high Time for us and you to [illegible]

[illegible]time to act [illegible]nour, and although it is well known, that we delight not in the

[illegible]Shedding [illegible]-blood Barbarous, But have chosen rather to suffer our Blood

[illegible]to [illegible]. We do not think Ourselves obliged any longer to bear their Insults.

[illegible]and Cruelty [illegible] These are Reasons neither our Peaceable Disposition, nor

[illegible]any [illegible]ing [illegible]ed Nothing between us but Words, have been sufficient to prevail

[illegible]upon us to forbear their further Treatment of us, but they will force our

[illegible]Resentment, to the Flame of which We are [illegible]roused, not only to defend ourselves, but

[illegible]all [illegible]s [illegible]s which have presumed to [illegible] their Power to Injure Us

[illegible]

[illegible] Belt with a Belt [illegible]

[illegible] the publick Affairs of my Government have [illegible]

[illegible] I was apprehensive I should not have been [illegible]
[illegible]ell, and it was determined upon on a sudden, so that there
[illegible]ould be sent to the rest of his Majesty's Governments, or I doubt not
[illegible]herefore have sent Commissioners to be present at that Interview.

We are all Subjects to the same Prince united in the same
Duty & Allegiance to the great King our Common Father, and in
and affection to each other, and on this Union & mutual strength, that
us formidable to our Enemys, and fearful [illegible] Enslavement.

We are all united with you in the same Covenant Chain, which as
long as we preserve it fast from Rust must remain impregnable, And you on your
parts have declared That you will preserve it in strong & bright, that it shall
not be in the power of the Devil himself with all his Wiles & Arts to break or Diminish

You are also united with all the far Nations of Indians in Engagements with
our Great King, with Whom We recommend to you to preserve a strict Friendship and
hold frequent Correspondence. That you yourselves [illegible] so many of your Tribes
& Dependents should dwell in Bodys closer together, as you have heretofore promised
to us And We advise you to keep your young men at home & within Call,
excepting such as may be sent from time to time a hunting or against the Enemy
that you may attend upon the most ready & effectual Means to secure from all
Danger of Danger.

A Belt

=

Answer of the Six Nations Except the Sinnekes Who are absent &c
to Lieutenancy George Clinton Esq.r Governor in Chief of the Provinces
of New York &c. And the Commissioners of the Colonys of the Massachu-
Bay & Connecticut Albany the 12: day of October 1745.

Brethren and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay Gentlemen & Commissioners

[illegible] Brethren and our Brethren of the Massachusets Bay and
Bay and Connecticut spoke to us and now we are come to give you
Answer we must first expect that We can in four Days time to the several Heads
mentioned to be Answered to the principal Articles you have now laid before
Consideration. But we do now renew the same Brotherly Love & Friendship
we ever had for the Duty we owe to the Great King & keep it clean, which we will
endeavour to do.

A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren) We thought it best not to let you know that there had been an Engagement
between Albany, and that we should not be able to obtain any of the Nations

[illegible] to prove that We are in Covenant with

A String of Wampum.

Dd 1st of August 1744 delivered by Hendrick with this
his Article Under the Hand of Governour Shirley, and that
of the Massachusets Bay, Signifying, That Hendrick Sachem
and Kayenwarry a Sachem of the Onondager Delegates from the
accompanyd by the Commissioners appointed by that Government to
Sight Nations, arrived at Boston 28th Jan 1744, had several Conferences
Governour Council & Assembly confirmed the Treaty made with that Govern
particularly the last Summer at Albany, and had proceeded on a Voyage
had Interview with the Eastern Indians, and faithfully acquitted themselves
enjoyning them to maintain peace with the English & warning them of the
consequences of their violating the same]

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut

1.) You Spoke to us concerning our going to Canada this Summer and
told us That the Commissioners of Indian Affairs had last Winter Injoined us not to
go there, But some of us went: As to What you tell us that We had taken a Belt
from the Governor of Canada whereby he desired us to take up the Hatchet against
You our Brethren, and that We promised him to consider of it at home, This we do. As
that passed there the Merchants & Sutlers there have given the Commissrs of Indian
Affairs an account of all their Return, And We are convinced that what they say is true.

A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren 2.) You have thought fit to write to us several particulars concerning the
War between You and the French, And what Reasons you had for taking up the
Hatchet against the French and their Indians: We thank you for giving us a
particular Account of the Provocations & Inducements you had for declaring War
against them. You also mentioned to us that We are one Body & one Flesh, and
that if one of us is touched or hurt then the other is so likewise: And you informed us
that you are molested & attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the
Hatchet agt them; And desired, as We are one Flesh with you, that we would also
take up the Hatchet agt the French & those Indians under their Influence in
Conjunction with you. We the six Nations accept of the Hatchet & will keep it in
readiness. We are in Alliance with a great Number of our Indians, And if We should
at once take up the Hatchet without acquainting our Allies with it, they would
not know the reason of it. We will therefore before We make use of the Hatchet agt
the French & their Indians send four of our People who are now ready to go
to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they have done us Brethren And if
they refuse to make Satisfaction then We shall be ready to use the Hatchet against
them. We [illegible] the Governour of New York, & desire him to

had given the Wampum upon delivering their
would now signify their Approbation of this Act
upon this Excellency & most of the Company joined in
accepting the Massachusetts Commissioners
[illegible] You desired us that We should go to our people who are
Body, especially as it is very uncertain how soon we may have
Your Request is very reasonable and We will use our
. Bird of Hampton
6) We have now finished our Business and have nothing further to say, but
Request to make to you all, Which is, that you our Brethren would be attentive
your Councils. And as this Belt of Wampum we have to give each other. And
any of you have any thing of Importance to communicate to us, We wish you
it should be done A Belt of Wampum. [Here a Note of Disapprobation was given
by the Interpreter by this Indian's Direction, as the Governments connected with Pennsylvania
[illegible] Trade was the first occasion of our entering into Union with the English
to some Uneasiness been settled between us. And We have several times told them
of Goods should be lower & more moderate, but could never get satisfactory Answer
now We take this Opportunity to desire our Brother Onas to use his Influence with the
several Governments to take into their Consideration that Goods may be sold cheaper to
Indians. And We do now We have taken up the Hatchet We hope to keep it
clear. Should that go to War ought to be well provided with Ammunition. This is the
Request that We shall speak upon this Head, if we do not think of
His Excellency answered them, that he would do his utmost that Goods
as cheap as they could be afforded But that the Price of Goods depended upon the Quantity
of Skins that were brought in. We Goods are sent for frequently that we
may be furnished with Goods & Ammunition upon reasonable
His Excellency's further Speech to the Indians
Brethren, I have some Present which shall be ready to deliver you at this Place in the
Time there are more of our Brethren than I now see, I would not have you write to them
to them in the Distribution as to set apart Presents for them & take care that
they receive them. It is a very much pleasure to see so many of our Brethren at this
Meeting and I have taken Care hitherto for your Refreshment & hospitable to
I have nothing further to say, And I doubt not but the Commissioners of the other
Governments will pass to their several Governments with me. I thank you
for your Journey from your Habitations.
I have now attended to several Things you have mentioned to
me from time to time. The Government attended at this Treaty will
will make the Presents suitable to such Chiefs.
I recommend to you that you take care to preserve
I recommend to you to live in Friendship with your Neighbours
Brethren and to cultivate your Lands that you may raise Corn

[illegible] by some people of this [illegible]

[illegible] Answer: For That (as they said) they [illegible]
[illegible] to have Entered into the War immediately, and
[illegible] on the People of Albany, as if this Answer was given
[illegible], Who, the Commrs of the Massachusetts said, they well k[illegible]
inclinable that the Indians should Enter into the War at
[illegible] to their Entire Satisfaction from the French Indians for
[illegible] by them Committed, What Satisfaction could they expect fr[illegible]
[illegible], perhaps a Number of our Scalps, or some such trifling Consideration
[illegible] that, at this Rate, they were likely to carry on the War by themselves,
Which they believed was Contrary to his Majestys Intention, And that their
Government would take Care to reprove them for their Rather hasty
[illegible] in Case any Injury should be offered, that the Conduct of the
Massachusetts Commissioners was what he was much surprized at in the
Case of the Indians, at a Season When he thought it behoved us and it was
the Intention of this Meeting as he understood) to shew, that the Colonies
were United, and were determined to join their Forces & Interest strength
in the Prosecution of the War, & Maintenance of the Common Cause: and
if a Neutrality could be strictly observed by the Indians, he understood
[illegible] to, that this was what would answer the Wishes of every Colony
And that it was this Opinion was the Meeting, after the Governor had Communicated
upon the Borders of his Government. Upon which Occasion he wrote to
his Excellency requesting him to send his Orders to the Commissioners
and instruct them to send a Message to the six Nations forthwith, & to
acquaint them of the Instruction to the Neutrality by the French Indians
and that it should be demanded of the six Nations, to dispatch Deputys to
Canada, in Order to obtain Satisfaction; That so the Treaty of Neutrality
might inviolably be observed for the future; And that his Excellency
immediately pursuant thereto, sent his Orders to the Commissrs of Indian
Affairs at Albany, Which ought to happened at that Time to be Notorious
And many of the Chiefs of the six Nations were then gone to Canada
upon a Visit & Service with the French Governour, And several of them
were engaged (as they promised) to return thence by Way of Albany
to give the Commissioners an Account of their Negotiations with the French
part of their Proceedings & the Intrigues about the Affair at Lake
George, they must make no Attempts upon that
Place; For that the six Nations were Resolved to defend it. And the Commrs
at the time of such Meeting daily expected the Return of the Indians from Canada by Way of Albany
And as the Commissioners Instructions were to keep, they thought, that
under the Circumstances of the Affair to be related to the Indians, it
was to be the best Opportunity of discovering it to them personally, & they
[illegible] to the Judgment of their Excellencies

At a Council held at his Excellency's [illegible]
the 14th October 1745.

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton.

W. Livingston
W.m Chmaxden
W.m Murray
} Capt. Rutherfurd

The Comm[rs] of the Massachusets Bay communicated to his Excellency & Council, that last Night [illegible] Intelligence they had received by Express, that an Attack had been made upon one of the Block houses upon the Frontiers of New England by a Party of French & Indians as appeared by a Letter from Zechariah Field directed to Capt. Thomas Stoddard Esq[r] at Albany (one of the Comm[rs]) by Ephraim Williams Which Letter was Read

Whereupon the Comm[rs] from the Massachusets Bay & [illegible] the Comm[rs] from Connecticut being likewise present) were sent for to Confer with his Excellency & Council this Morning upon the Subject Matter of the above Letters. The Comm[rs] from the Massachusets Bay attending accordingly, Informed his Excellency & Council, That at the Request of the Indians & their Interpreters, [illegible] attacked the Fort at Saratoga, and in Regard there was Failure of their Answer to the 4th Article in his Excellency's Speech now sent to them, have agreed to Join with the Batchet against the French & their Indians, upon Condition they should have two Men of Note sent to reside them to use their Endeavours for obtaining a Satisfaction for the Infraction of the Treaty of Neutrality which had last Year been made by the French Indians by Commission of Hostilities upon the Frontiers of New England, But in the mean time any Hostilities should be offered agt his Majesty's Allies and they would immediately act upon his Excellency's Request with the Batchet against the French & their Indians. That as Hostilities had not been Committed as appeared by the Letter. The said Commissioners Requested his Excellency that he would please, agreeable to this Treaty, to give his Orders to the Indians immediately to fall upon the Enemy and the Mohawks [illegible] would provide them with Ammunition & other Warlike Stores at his own Expence provided this Province would not furnish them with it but they would take the Indians along with them.

But then the said Comm[rs] with regret were [illegible] his Excellency declaring [illegible] Council thereupon they [illegible]

[illegible] Assembly, that they may [illegible]
proper Fortifications might be immediately
Frontiers, to which at present, the six Nations
[illegible], And should our Indians be withdrawn, Our [illegible]
[illegible] Entirely exposed to Incursions & Insults of the Enemy
[illegible] could not Consist[illegible] with the Security of this Province
[illegible] now Circumstanced) engage the Indians in the War at
[illegible] Time, till proper Measures can be taken to put this Province
[illegible] Condition of Safety.

That this Province were at all Times at an annual Expence to
secure the Six Nations in the British Interest as well in Peace as War,
[illegible] knowing that if they are our Friends, they are Our Securest Barrier
[illegible] this Province never took Notice of them but in Time of
[illegible] upon some extraordinary Emergency Respecting the particular
Interest of their Respective Colony's —

Moreover it did not appear by the Express, Whether this was a
formidable Army, or of what Number it Consisted, for it was probable it
was no more than a small Scouting Party Who would soon retire after
having done some little Mischief. Considering the Time their Speech
[illegible] was Delivered, it did not Come within the Words or Meaning
of the Treaty, for it was before the Indians had given in their Answer to
the Governor's Speech. Some observed What the six Nations had now
said in Answer to his Excellency's Proposition to them Concerning their
engaging in the War,

That they were in Alliance with a great Number of far
distant Nations, and if they should so Suddenly lift up the Hatchet
against the Enemy, Numbers of them would perhaps not be Pleased
with it, that thus probably many Indians of the six Nations would at this
Time join the French Country, and might Remain there some time if
they had not Notice of such an Event, and how most reasonable there
[illegible] to be some Method for Sending them home, & thereby prevent their
having Intercourse with the Enemy.

[illegible] it was also observed the six Nations are more immediately
under the Influence of the Govern[illegible] of New York, as being contiguous to that
[illegible] and at very great Expence, as well in Peace as War, & the Council
[illegible] the most just, Reasonable and Duty Incumbent on every
[illegible], to assist each other, not only in Case of Attack made by the Enemy
on any of us, but likewise to join in some well concerted Scheme for the
Interest of the Common Cause, & this seems also most agreeable to
that Article in the Treaty which Recommends to them, Never to make
[illegible] for Hostilities to be Acted but at this Instant with the Setting
[illegible] immediately, as things are thus circumstanced, that
[illegible] thought it advisable to Send some Gentlemen to the Indians

[illegible] immediately give Orders to the Indians to [illegible]
Nevertheless he would give them Assistance by
detaching a party of the Militia at the Expence of

The Commissioners took an Journe to Con-
ference, And Said at their Return that they could
of the Militia, For they believed it was only a small
that time was gone off. & that Nothing but this Levity
to the Indians to join in the War, and to go with the Ma
Commissioners immediately, and thereby to withdraw from
Frontiers, would Content them; for they seemed to depart
some sort of Threatnings that their Journey would resemble
this Matter Home.

His Excellency likewise laid before the Council a Draft of His
Message to the General Assembly upon the darker Matter of the
Proceedings at Albany, Which was likewise approved of.

His Excellency also Communicated to the Board the His
Excellencys the Lords Justices Order in Council for Repealing two
Acts of the Legislature of this Province Relating to Quit Rents
and the Partition of Lands. Which was Read and is in the Words
following.

At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 23d day of May 1765

Present

Their Excellencys the Lords Justices

Lord Chancellor
Lord Privy Seal
Duke of Richmond
Marquis of Tweeddale
Earl of Chesterfield
Earl of Bath.
Viscount Dursham
Mr Chancellor of Exchequer

Lord President
Lord Monson
Lord Edgcumbe
Sir John Yorke
Thomas Winnington Esq.
George Dodington Esq.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain
the Governour Council and Assembly of his Majesty's Province
of New York are authorized & empowered to make Constitute and
ordain Laws Statutes & Ordinances for the publick Peace Welfare &
good Government of the said Province; Which Laws Statutes and
Ordinances are to be as near as conveniently may be, agreeable to
the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom and to be transmitted for
his Majesty's Royal [illegible]

[illegible] Act for Regulating the payment of [illegible]
Lands And for partition of Lands in Broad [illegible]

An Act to amend part of an Act Intituled an Act for
Regulating the payment of his Majesty's Quit Rents
& partition of Lands in order thereto, So far as the same re-
lates to the partition of Lands.

Which Acts, together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners
for Trade and plantations proposing the Repeal thereof, having been
referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council for plantation affairs, The said Lords of the
Committee did this Day Report to their Lordships as their Opinion that
the said Acts ought to be Repealed: Their Lordships the Lords Justices taking
the same into Consideration, were pleased with the Advice of his Majesty's
Privy Council to declare their Disallowance of the said Acts — And pursuant to
their Lordships Pleasure Hereupon expressed, the said Acts are hereby —
Repealed, declared Void, and of none effect — Whereof the Governor or Commander
in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New York for the time being and all
others Whom it may Concern, are to take Notice & govern themselves —
accordingly.

W. Sharpe

His Excellency this Day laid before the Board their Excellencys the Lords Justices
Warrant Dormant to give & Seal Warrants for the Granting
of Lands within this Province. Which having
been Read Ordered to be Entered in the Minutes and is as follows Viz.t

By the Lords Justices

Grafton Cornwallis C. Lofft. Grafton, Rutlr.

Whereas We having Referred to a Committee of his
Majesty's Privy Council, a Memorial of George Clinton Esqr Governor of
his Majesty's Province of New York in America, Setting forth, That his Majesty
Royal Grant or Warrant, appointing John Moore Esqr to be Chief Justice of
that Province, bears date prior to the other Commissions or Warrants,
appointing Peter Warren and Joseph Murray Esqrs to be Members of Council,
which Offices two persons were recommended by the said John Moore to supply
two Vacancies which had happened in that Council, the Governor Conceives that
in case the Precedence to the Chief Justice must have been Construed to take
effect, it will be very difficult for the Governor to give Satisfaction to
the Gentlemen of the Council [illegible]

His Majesty present, John Moore, the Lords of
25th of the said Month of June take the said
and thought proper to refer the same to the Lords
Trade and plantations By whose Report, It appear
Lords Commissioners did by their Representation to
25th of January 1753, Recommend Peter Warren & Jos
to supply two places in the Council of that Province, which
a long Time, in order to Compleat the number of Councillors
that afterwards by another Representation, of the 6th of the same
they Recommended John Woodbridge to be of the said Council, in
room of Abraham Van Horne, who was Dead; And whereas
have Reason to believe, that the giving John Moore precedence of the
other Gentlemen, was not intended by his Majesty, but was owing
a Mistake which proceeded from His Majesty's not perusing before
all the three Gentlemen upon the said Board in Council, to therefore
agree to Report, that they have no Objections to his Majesty's giving Warrant
to recede the said Mistake, by giving the precedence to Peter Warren
Joseph Murray Esqr. We taking the Promises into Our Princely Consideration
are pleased by the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council to approve
thereof, Will and Require and therefore in his Majesty's Name to direct & require
You forthwith upon the Receipt hereof, to give the precedence in
his Majesty's Council in the said Province of New York, to the said
Peter Warren and Joseph Murray, which was intended by their being
recommended to his Majesty prior to John Moore, and to be
taken in the said Council accordingly. And for doing this shall be
your Warrant Given at Whitehall the twenty third day of
1753. in the Nineteenth year of his Majesty's Reign

By their Excellencies Commands

Holdernesse

To Sir Charles Hardy Knt Capt General & Governor
in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New York, in
America, and to his Deputy to the Commander in
Chief, and President of the Council of the
said Province, for the Time being. —1—

The positions made by his Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Esq. Captain Genral and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York &c. to those of the Six United Nations of Indians viz.t the Maquas Oneydes Onondages Cayougas and Tuscaroras.

At Albany the 10th day of October 1746.

Present

His Excellency.
Phillip Livingston }
Daniel Horsmanden } Esqrs of the Council
Joseph Murray }
John Rutherfurd }

The Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut.

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor and Corporation of Albany

And Several Gentlemen Attending his Excellency and the Several Commissioners upon this Occasion.

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth.

Brethren

I am glad and present upon the Occasion of his Individual Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut. convened with me on the same Righteous Intention of renewing, Brightning, and Strengthening the Covenant Chain, which has tyed you and his Britanick Majesty Several Colonies on this Continent, in the firmest Engagements to Each other, for Supporting, and Maintaining our Common Cause. We are Glad to see so many of our Brethren, and we bid you Welcome here, at the same time that we heartily Condole the absence of our Brethren the Senneckes, and their Calamities, which have occasioned it, may the Almighty Comfort them under their grievious Afflictions and soon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes. We do with you our Brethren and with you as their Representatives

Ratifye Confirm and establish all former Engagements entered into by us, and our Brethren of the Six United Nations and Assure you that we Shall Con hold them inviolable and no doubt not of the same from you.

A Belt.

Brethren

The Rumour which the last Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the Maquas, and was from thence Spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without a foundation. And I cannot but observing on this Occasion, that you ought not for the future to Suffer any Such Idle Tales to be Lavied or propagated among you, as they not only tend to Seperate your and our affections each from the other; but also to make us Jealous of your own people without sufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum

Brethren

It must be further observed to you, that we hear Several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have Contrary to our Inclinations and against our Express advice had an Intirview with the Governour of Canada this Summer at Montreal. And that your presence for holding this Correspondence with our declared Enemies was for the publick good and the preservation of the Howse at Oswego. to tell the Governour of Canada that they must not make any Attack, or Attempt of that place, for that our Brethren are Resolved to defend it and that it Should Remain a place of peace and Trade. You declared that your Intent was good and that the Governour of Canada Should never prevail upon you in any thing hurtfull to your Brethren the English, who you said you knew did not like your going thither. That yet upon your Return from thence to your Brother the Governour of New York you Should know all that passed between you and the Governour of Canada. He will tell our Brethren what we hear was done whilst they were with the Governour of Canada; and we Expect the Whole Truth from them according to their promise and wether what we hear was true or not. We hear that whilst our Brethren was with the Governour of Canada

N.Y.

The ffrench Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we
believe to be true for Reasons you Shall hear by and by and thereby the
Treaty of Neutrality Concluded between you and them is become Void.
We hear Likewise that our Brethren of the Six United Nations there
present were so far prevailed upon by our Enemies the French, as to
Accept of the Hatchet upon Condition to Carry it home to their Castle
to deliberate upon and then to Return the Governour of Canada their
Answer which we Cannot believe to be true till we have it from our
Brethrens own Mouth. We Expect a full and plain Answer from our
Brethren Concerning these Matters, that the way may be Cleared for
Wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain and that we may
preserve it Bright firm and Inviolable as long as the Sun Shall Shine

a Belt

Brethren.

We must now Acquaint you of Something
Relating to the War the Success of his Majesty Arms against the
French in this part of the World and the Rise and Occasion of our
Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter. When you were here last
Summer you were told that War was declared between the Crowns
of Great Britain and France the Events that have Since happened are
too Numerous to Relate Particularly. His Majesty's Subjects in this
Country lay Still the Last Summer without Attempting any thing
against the ffrench Settlements; But the ffrench first Attacked and
distroyed a Small place belonging to us Called Canso about twenty
five Leagues from Cape Breton. Afterwards they laid Seige to
Annapolis Royal; but therein they proved unsuccessfull. They then
agreed to make another Sayall for that place the next Spring, And in
the mean time they Sent to France hopeing to obtain some of the
Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it. They having proceeded
thus far: Wm Shirly Governour of Massachusets Bay thought it high
time to do Something to Curb the Insolence of that haughty people
And did therefore Raise a Small Army, which was Joyned by a
Number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New
Hampshire

Hampshire and sent them Early last Spring against Louisburg. They were Joyned Likewise by a Number of his Majestys Ships of War, And after about Seven Weeks Seige that Important and Strong fortified place was through the Goodness of divine Providence delivered up to our Forces. Whereupon the Rest of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton together with those that were Settled in parts adjacent Surrendered themselves Prisoners to the English. And during the Seige and since many French Ships were taken and divers of them of Great Value and the design of the French against Annapolis Royal was Frustrated. We have in like part of the Louisburg lain Still both the last Summer and this hopeing that our Neighbours in Canada would either be quiet, or Carry on the War in a Manly and Christian like Manner. And to Induce them thereto, A Message was Sent from this place to the Governour of Cannada the last Summer by which he was Assured that if he Should Receive their former Villanous practices of Treating his Majestys Subjects Inhumanly the Several Governours together with the Six Nations, would Join and make Reprisals on them. And at the same time you publickly declared that if any of his Majestys Subjects in any of his Governments Should be Killed by any Indians you would Immediately Join in the War against them and the French. You likewise Sent your deligates last Summer to the Eastern Indians to Warn them not to Engage in the War against the English; Threatning them in Case they Should do so. Notwithstanding these things divers Hostilitys have been Committed some Months ago the Eastern Indians who had formerly Acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain Entered into Solomn Engagements with the Kings Subjects and had been since treated by them with Great Kindness. But at the Instigation of the French they have Lately Killed one Englishman and also great Numbers of Horses and Cattle Burnt a Saw Mill and many Dwelling Houses and Attacked an English Garrison Notwithstanding Such outrageous Insults the Governour of Massachusets Bay was so Tender of them that he Provided

it

It no further than to send a Message to them demanding the delivery of the Murderers as they would avoid the Consequences of their Neglect. This proposal was Rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others Whereupon the Governour of the Massachusets declared War against them And we are Informed the English have Lately killed two of them and taken another prisoner. About three Months since some of the Canada Indians killed two English men near Connecticut River the Body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War there daring us to take it up and Return it there has Likewise been several other parties that have Attempted to destroy his Majestys Subjects of New England, but have been hitherto prevented. These facts plainly Shew that the French are Still Acted by the same Spirit that they were formerly Governed by, and they Seem never pleased but when they are at War Either with the English or some of the Tribes of Indians And if they had it in their Power they would doubtless destroy all about them. It is Likewise Evident that the most Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have Committed the late Murders. that Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their promises. that we are slighted and you Contemned as though they thought you not Worthy to be Regarded. The Six Nations were formerly Esteemed powerfull and your Neighbouring Tribes Stood in fear of you. but now the French and their Indians by the little Regard they have to your threatnings or to the Covenants they have made with you do declare that they think you do not Intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your displeasure; both which do Reflect equal dishonour upon you. It is high time for us and you to Exert our selves and Vindicate our Honour, And although it is well known that we delight not in the destruction of our fellow Creatures but have Chosen Rather to suffer our selves to be

Abused

Abused, yet we cannot think our selves obliged any longer to bear their Insults and Evil Treatment therefore since neither our peaceable disposition, nor Examples nor any methods we have been able to use, have been Sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their Barbarous Treatment of us but they will force our Resentments. In the Name of God we are Resolved not only to defend our Selves but by all proper Ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their power to misuse and evil Entreat us as they have heretofore done And we doubt not of your Ready and Chearful Concurrence with us (Agreeable to your Solemn promise made in this place last Summer) in Joining with us against our Enemies the ffrench and such Indians as are or shall be Instigated by them for we Esteem them Enemies to God as well as to all their fellow Creatures who Dwell Round about them

A Large Belt with a figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

Brethren

The publick affairs of my Government have prevented my meeting you Sooner Tho I was Apprehensive I should not been able to meet you this ffall and it was determined upon on a Sudden so that there could not be timely Notice Sent to the Rest of his Majestys Governments or I doubt not they would likewise have Sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview We are all Subject to the same prince united in the same Bands of Duty and Allegiance to the Great King our Common ffather And in ffriendship and affection to each other and in this Union Consists that Strength, that makes us formidable to our Enemies and them fearfull of our Resentments. We are all united with you in the same Covenant Chain which, as long as we preserve it free from Rust, must Remain Impregnable and

you

you on your parts to have due Care So that you will preserve it so
Strong and Bright that it shall not be in the power of the
Devil himself with all his Wiles and Arts to Break or dirty it
You are also united with all the far Nations of Indians in
Leagu with our Great King with whom we Recommend to
you to preserve Strict friendship and hold frequent
Correspondance. That you your Selves (who many of you live
scattered and dispersed) Should Dwell in Bodys Closer
together as you have heretofore promised to do And We
advise you to keep your Young Men at home and within
call Excepting such as may be sent from time to time a
hunting or against our Enemies. And you may depend upon
the most Ready and Effectual Assistance from us in
all times of danger.

A Belt.

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Answer of the Six Nations / Except the Sinnecks who are Absent / To His Excellency George Clinton Esqr. Governour in Chief of the Province of New York &c: and the Commissio=ners of the Colony's of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticutt At Albany the 12th: day of October 1745.

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay Pensylva=nia and Connecticutt.

Two days ago Our Brother Corlaer and our Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticutt Spake to us and now we are Come to give our Answer. You Must not Expect that we Can Answer Exactly to the Several heads you mentioned to us but Only to the principall Articles. You have Renewed the Old Covenant Chain and We do Now Renew the Same on our parts, It is Impossible that it Can ever Rust, for we daily wipe of the dirt and keep it Clean which we will Ever Continue to do

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

You Thought fitt to Mention to us that there had been an Uproar among us last Winter, and told us that We Ought not to Entertain Any Such Notions of You Our Brethren Especially as We had no Grounds for any Such belief. It is true Brethren Such a Rumour was among us, but it was Immediately buried and forgott and we did not expect that Our Brethren would have Mentioned any thing concerning that affair to us at this Interview, and we desire you to think no more of it.

We

We Are always mindfull of the Covenants between Us
and our Brethren and here is a Certificate (a) To prove
That we are in Covenant with our Brethren of
Boston A String of Wampum
(a) a Certificate dated 1st. August 1744. Delivered by
Hendrick with the String of Wampum Upon this
Article under the hand of Governour Shirley and the
Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay
Signifying That Hendrick Sachem of the Maquas
and Hagenwaryga Sachem of the Onondages
Deligates from the Eight Nations accompanied
by the Commissioners appointed by that Government
to treat with the Eight Nations Arrived at Boston
28: June 1744. had Att Severall Conferences with
Governour Councell and Assembly Confirmed the
Treaties made with that Government and particularly
the last Summer At Albany and had proceeded on
A Voyage and had an Interview with the Eastern
Indians and faithfully acquitted themselves in
Enjoyning them to Maintain peace with the English
and Warning them of the Consequences of their
Violating the Same //

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay
and Connecticutt

You Spoake to Us Concerning
our going to Canada this Summer and told Us That
the Commissioners of Indians Affairs had last
Winter Enjoyned Us not to go there, But Some of Us
Went, As to what You tell Us That we had Intelli-
Gence from the Governour of Canada Whereby he
Desired Us to take Up the Hatchet against Your Our
Brethren

Brethren - and that we promised him to Consider of It
at Home, It is not So. All that passed there the ——
Mohawks and Sushquehanoes have given the Commissioners
of Indian Affairs an Account of at their Return and We
are Convinced that that Account is True. ——

A Belt of Wampum ——

Brethren ——

You have thought fitt to relate to Us Severall
Particulars concerning the War between You and the ——
French and what Reasons You had for Taking up the
Hatchet against the French and their Indians We thank
You for Giveing Us a Particular Account of the Provocations
and Inducements you had for declaring War against them ——
You also Mentioned to Us that We are one Body and one
Flesh and that if one of Us is touched or Hurt then the
Other is so Likewise and You have Informed Us that You
are Molested and Attacked by the Enemy and has therefore
Taken up the Hatchet against them and desired as We
are one flesh with You That we would also take up
the Hatchet against the French and those Indians ——
under their Influence in Conjunction with You We ——
the Six Nations accepts of the Hatchet and will keep It
in our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a Great Number of
Far Indians and If We Should so Suddenly Lift up the
Hatchet without Acquainting our Allies with It they
would perhaps take Offence at it. We will therefore ——
before We make Use of the Hatchet against the French
or their Indians Send four of Our People who are now
ready to go to Canada to Demand Satisfaction for the
Wrongs they have done our Brethren and if they refuse
to make Satisfaction then We Shall be Ready to Use the
Hatchet ——

Hatchet against them when ever our Brother the Governour of Newyork Orders Us to do It.

A Belt of Wampum.

His Excellency Asked them, what time they thought Necessary to Try whether the French Indians would ona ye Satisfaction.

The Indians Answered, Two Months

His Excellency Asked them, That if in Case the Enemy should Commit Any further hostilities in the mean time whether they would then Upon His Excellencies Commands Immediately Make Use of the Hatchet

They Answered Yes.

Here the Indians requested his Excellency that As they had Given the War Shout upon delivering the Hatchet to them that their Brethren would now Signify their Approbation of this Article in their Usual Method. Whereupon his Excellency and most of the Company Joind in Shouts with three Huzzas.

Brethren

You desired Us That We Should Gather together our people who Are Scattered and Settle in a Body, Especially As It is very Uncertain how soon We may have Occasion for them, Your Request is Very Reasonable and We will Use our Endeavours for that End.

A Belt of Wampum

~~Here the Belt of Approbation was given by the Delaquelle~~

Brethren

We have Now finished our Answer and have nothing further to Say but only One request to make to You all, which is That You our Brethren Should be all United in Your Councils and Sett this Belt of Wampum Serve

to

To Send you all together. And if Any of You Have any thing of Importance to Communicate to Us this is the place where It Should be done.

A Belt of Wampum

Here A Note of Approbation was given by the Interpreter by his Excellencies directions for New York Connecticutt and Pensilvania

Brethren

Tiade was the first Occasion of our Entring into Alliance together and from time to time Goods have been Sold dearer to Us and We have Severall times Desired That the price of Goods Should be Lower and more Moderate, but could Never Gett A Satisfactory Answer, and Now We take this Opportunity to desire Our Brother Corlaer himself and the Commiss.rs of the Severall Provinces to take it into their Consideration That Goods may be Sold Cheaper to Us for how Shall we do Now We have taken up the Hatches We have no powder ball nor Cloaths, People that go to War Ought to be well provided with Ammunition, this is the Last time That We Shall Speake upon this head, If We do not Succeed Now.

A Belt

His Excellency Answered them That he would do his utmost that Goods Should be Sold them as Cheap as they could be Afforded but that the price of Goods depends upon the Scarsity or Plenty of them and As tis now War Goods are Scarse and Consequently dear and that they shall be furnished with powder and Ammunition upon Occasion.

His Excellencys further Speech to the Indians

Brethren

Brethren

I have Some presents which Shall be ready to Deliver you At this place an hour hence

Since there are none of Our Brethren the Sinnekes here I doubt not but you will be So just to them in the distribution as to Sell a part and Reserve their Share for them and take Care It be delivered to them.

It gives one much pleasure to See So many of Our Brethren At this Meting and I have taken Care hitherto for your refreshment and hospitable Entertainment I hope you have wanted for Nothing and I doubt not but the Commissioners of the other Governments will Now do their parts towards You till Your Return home I Shall provide all Necessaries for your Journey from hence to Schinechtady

I have been detained here Severall days Longer then I Should have been had not Commissioners from Severall Other Governments Attended At this Interview which of Course Will make the presents fall so much Shorter

I Recommend to You that you take Care There is no Mischief done in your Way home

I Recommend It to Our Brethren the Maquas to Enquire into Certain Complaints of Some Injuries done to farmers Living At Canajoherie and to See That Justice be done and no Mischief Commited for the Future

CO5/1094.

n. Gov. Clinton's of Nov. 30.
1745.

New York

Minutes of Council
at Albany
at a publick Interview and
Conference with the Six Nations
of Indians,
from ye 5.th to the 14.th day of
October 1745.

Rec.^d with Govr Clinton's Letter
Dated at New York, 30.th Nov.^br 1745.

Rec.^d Jan.^ry ye 14. 1745.

Read Ditto .. 17.th

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G:g:
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N. B. Printed Votes of Assembly
of New York
from ye 6.th of August
to ye 23.^d of Nov.^br
1745.

At his Excellencys Residence at Albany
the 6th day of October 1745.

Present

His Excellency the Honourable George
Clinton Esq. Captain Genral and Governour in Chief in
and over the province of New York and Territories thereon
depending in America Vice Admiral of the same and Vice
Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majestys fleet.

Philip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden } Esqrs. of the Councel
Joseph Murray
John Rutherfurd

Yesterday being the day appointed by his Excellency for a
Publick Introview and Conference with the Six Nations of
Indians at this place, Viz.t The Maquas, Cuegoes, Onondagoes
Sinnekes, Cayouges, And Tuscaroras, many Indians of these
Nations Excepting the Sinnekes / Arrived in Town late in the
Evening. His Excellency was Acquainted by Jacobus Blocker, the
publick Interpreter, with the Arrival of four hundred Sixty four
of the said Indians, And that the Sachims of the said Tribes desired
to know what time his Excellency would please to Appoint for their
Waiting upon him to Welcome him to Albany His Excellency appointed
this Evening at Six o Clock, And several Sachims of the Respective
Tribes coming accordingly to the Number of between forty & fifty.

They Acquainted his Excellency with the Reason of the
Sinnekes absence; That their Nation had been Visited with an
Epidemical Sickness; which had swept away great Numbers
of them and that the Rest were, by means of that Calamity,
prevented Travelling.

After the Usual Salutes Her Excellency
presented them with some Black Stroud according to the Ceremony
used

Used in such Cases) to Condole the Deaths of Several of the Sachems of the Six Nations, since the last Interview: Then they were served Round with a Glass Rum to drink his Majesty's health And his Excellency's and Gentlemens prosperity to the Province &c. His Excellency told them that he would speak to them in publick in a few days, that he Expected Commissions from some of the Neighbouring Governments, who were not yet Arrived, and who were Likewise to Treat with them at this time; in the Interim - His Excellency would take care to provide for their Refreshment, and Comfortable Subsistance

And then the Indians withdrew.

At a Council held at his Excellency's Residence in the City of Albany the Sixth day of October 1745.

Present

His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Esq.r

Mr. Livingston
Mr. Hossmandon
Mr. Murray
Capt.n Rutherford

The Commissions from the Respective Governments of the Massachusets Bay Connecticut and Pensilvania leaveing Attended his Excellency and produced to him their Credentials from their Respective Governments Viz.t John Stoddard Jacob Wendell Wells and Ruthenown Esq.rs for the province of the Massachusets Bay: Roger Woolcot Esq.r Deputy Governour of the Colony of Connecticut and Coll.o Stanly Commissions for the said Colony. And Thomas Lawrance John Kinsey and Isaac Norris Esq.rs for the Province of Pensilvania which Credentials were severally laid before the Council. His Excellency thought it Expedient to appoint two Gentlemen of the Council to Confer with the said Commissioners touching such Matters as should be thought proper for his

Excellency

Excellency to offer in his Speech to the Six Nations of Indians at the publick Interview, And the Manner in which the same should be Conducted and was pleased to Nominate Mr. Hormandon and Mr. Murray a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Council to Inquire privately into the Causes of the Uneasiness amongst the Maquas this Last Winter and Touching all Complaints they may have to make his Excellency and Report the Same.

Read Some heads drawn up by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs pursuant to his Excellencys directions Touching what to be proposed to the Indians at the Conference.

At a Conference between the Committee of the Council and the Commissioners from the Neighbouring Governments held at Albany the Seventh day of October 1745.

Present

Daniel Horsmandon, Joseph Murray — Esqrs Members of the Council of New York

John Stoddard, Jacob Wendell, Wells, Hutchinson Esqr. — Commissioners from the Province of the Massachusets Bay

Roger Wolcot, Stanly — Esqrs Commissioners from the Colony of Connecticut

Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey, Isaac Norris — Esqrs Commissioners from Pensilvania

The Heads of Matter proposed to be offered in his Excellencys Speech to the Six Nations at the publick Conference prepared by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany Read.

It was Moved by the Council of New York whether it

It was not thought Advisable for his Excellency to Speak to the Indians in General, on behalf of the several Commissioners for the other Governments now Convened here as well as for this province for that this Method would tend to shew the Indians the happy agreement and Union of these several Governments, and their Resolutions for their Carrying on the War in Conjunction, and Unitedly to Support and prosecute the ~~Int~~ Interest and Common cause of all which might have a very good Effect with them, they well knowing the Strength and Abilitys of the several Colonies, whose United force they must Esteem is sufficient to Strike a Terror into the Enemy; and if the Indians should be Wavering in their Inclinations with Regard to what part they should take in the War at this time Between the English and French, they may from the Apprehension of such an Union, be determined to Join with us as the strongest side with these sentiments for the Commissioners for the Massachusetts and Connecticut Entirely Concured and in General the Commissioners for Pensilvania; but a Majority of the Latter intimated that as they were aware that Considering the present Circumstances of Affairs with Respect to the War something would probably be said by his Excellency to the Indians upon that Occasion which would not altogether be agreeable to their Religious sentiments/ two of these Commissioners were Quakers/ they therefore should Chuse to Speak Seperately and though they should do so they would be Carefull to pursue the main Intention of this Interview, by avoiding to say any thing which might Clash or Interfer with what his Excellency Should say to them but the Rather to enforce and give Aid to it by observing to them the Union of these several

Colonys

Colonys and their Strength as Subjects of the same
Prince who wod Resent any Injury done to any one
of them as done to the Whole. Moreover that what they
should say Concerning the Generall Interest they would
previously lay before his Excellency. And further that
they had at this time some Matters of private Concern
relative only to the Province of Pensilvania which
they had to discuss with the Six Nations which made
it Necessary for those Commissioners to Speak with them
Seperately.

As to that part of the Heads for his
Excellency's Speech prepared by the Commissioners of Indian
Affairs which proposed, after Informing the Six Nations of the
Infraction of the Treaty of Neutrality Concluded between them
and the French Indians with Regard to the present War, by
Hostilitys lately Committed by the last Mentioned Indians
by Murdering Several of his Majestys Subjects on the Confins
of New England, That the Hatchet Should be Offered to the
Six Nations to Strike against the French and their Indians
upon his Excellency's Commands Signifyed to them for that
purpose, In Case that the Six Nations Could not Obtain
Satisfaction from those French Indians Concerned in the said
Hostilitys and Reasonable Assurances of their Observing
Inviolably the Neutrality for the future. It was thereupon
Observed by the Massachusetts Commissioners that the Six Nations
had in effect Accepted of the Hatchet by the last Treaty upon
Condition to Strike with it against the French and their
Indians In Case of any Infraction made by them of the
Neutrality And since Hostilitys had been Committed by them.
The Six Nations were bound by that Treaty to Join Immediately
in the War with us against the French and their Indians. And

Thereupon

Wherefore if the Six Nations were Inclined Rather in the first place to interpose their Endeavours to obtain Satisfaction for their Breach and Assurances from those Indians Affording in this Instance of their preserving Inviolably a Strict Neutrality for the future this was Matter which (as the Case stood) would come more properly from the Six Nations themselves which Reasoning being allowed to be Just. It was agreed it would be more proper that his Excellency should propose to the Six Nations to take up the Hatchet absolutely and let the Condition be Offered to the Indians in their Answer.

And agreeable thereto his Excellencys Speech was framed.

This day Andries Van Slyck of the Town ship of Schonectady being Charged by the Indians with having told them that the people of this Province had a design to destroy them the last Winter which was as pretended the Occasion of a great deal of uneasiness amongst them was brought before his Excellency and Examined upon Oath Mr. Stevenson Mr. Murray and Coll. Stoddard being present. The Man absolutely denyed that he ever Proposed any such thing, And from the favourable Circumstances of the Mans behaviour under his Examination and the good Caracter he bore; His Excellency and every one present believed him innocent of the Charge against him and he was discharged.

Albany the Eight day of October 1745.

This Morning the principal Sachims of the Sinbes now met at this place sent the Interpreter to Inform his Excellency that that they would Wait upon him in the Evening in order to lay their Grievances before him and desired that no body might be present with his Excellency but Coll: Stoddard and themselves.

His Excellency Returned for Answer that he should then Readily hear what they had to Offer and would

do

do thom Justice: but that he had brought two of his Councill
of the Council with him from New York, who he desired should
be present at this private Conference.

D. M.

At a private Conference with the Indians

Present His Excellency
W. Hoswmandon
W. Murray
Coll: Stoddard.

And thirty three of the sachems of the Indians. pursuant to
their Message in the Morning.

Aront Stevens
Conrad Weiser } Indian Interpreters

As his Excellency had taken all the proper Steps he Could
think of whilst at New York, at so great a distance from the
Indians, in order to discover the true Grounds of their uneasiness
and it being Rumoured that they were Still dissatisfyed. Notwithstan-
ding the Commissioners of Indian Affairs had been up at the
Mohawks Castle to inquire into this Matter and had Reported
that they left the Indians Intirely Composed and that they desired
all that was passed might be buried in Oblivion and no further
Inquiry to be made about the Report spread amongst them
the last Winter. That the people of this province had a design to
destroy them, for that they were convinced it arose without any
Just Grounds and they gave no Credit to it, And his Excellency
haveing been informed Several times afterwards that the
Indians were Still uneasy at that Report; And some of the
River Indians in May last haveing delivered his Excellency
a String of Wampum from the six Nations with a Message
Requesting to be informed wether there were any such design
as before mentioned to which his Excellency sent them an
Answer

Answer by the River Indians. Nevertheless his Excellency not
Resting therewith, but hearing that Conrad Weiser the
Pensilvania Interpreter was going up amongst the Six
Nations about that time to Negotiate some Affairs in behalf
of that Government; His Excellency was pleased to Write to
Governour Thomas to give Instruction to said Weiser to enquire
privately amongst those Indians, and endeavour to find out
the Reasons of their late Commotions; and Weiser Returning
from the Indian Country by way of New York in July last
Reported to his Excellency the Effect of his Enquiry and
brought a Message from the Mohawks (with a String of
Wampum) Addressed to his Excellency as followeth.

Brother the Governour of New York

We are now Reconciled with our Brethren
in Albany and it was agreed that no further enquiry Should
be made or any Resentment shown for and to the person
that sent us Warning but our Brethren in Albany Still
Continues to make enquiry and threaten the person if they
Could find him out Wherefore desire you will order the
Commissioners our Brethren to make no further Inquiry
for that person that gave us Warning to signify to our Request
we lay before you this String of Wampum.

Aaron Aharageghty Speaker

Notwithstanding this Message delivered to Weiser by the
Mohawk Sachems in full Council, Weiser Reported further
to his Excellency that a few days after Aaron and another of
the said people (meaning the Mohawk Sachems) informed
him that the Matter with Albany people was not ended as
but only by words of Mouth. their Brethren never Spoke
from their Heart to them. And therefore they (the Indians) could

do

do no Otherwise but Speake with their Mouth only in the last Council. The Friends of Albany people Lazried the day but the old Cause that wo have been Cheated out of our Lands Still Remaines unsettled.

As no Certainty could be drawn from these jarring Accounts His Excellency was determined to make the best use of this Opportunity. And therefore told the Indians that he was now Resolved to make Strict Enquiry into the Causes of their late uneasiness. as it was his resolution to do them Justice. And notwithstanding they had sent him a String of Wampum by Mr. Weiser with a Request that all that was past might be buried in oblivion, yet as their late Commotions and uneasiness had made so great a Noise in the World, and Reflections had been cast upon many persons of some figure in the province as if they had been the Authors or Instruments of it, His Excellency therefore thought it incumbent on him as well in Justice to their persons as the Indians themselves to insist upon their laying their Grievances now before him, And in that Expectation he Returned them the String of Wampum which Weiser had brought from them.

And gave them a Belt.

Canassatego an Onondage Sachim Repeated to the Indians what his Excellency had said with Relation to the String of Wampum and the Reasons of his Returning it, And Asked his Brethren whether they understood it so. They Answered they did. Then Hendrick a Mohawk Sachim after a Considerable pause said.

That Jean Leur a French Indian who Generally Resides amongst the Sinnekas one of our Six Nations and does us much Mischief amongst them & Tells them

Shew last fall that the English had sent to the Governour of Canada to joyn with them to destroy the Six Nations that they (the Indians) had told them the Smith of this to Inform the Commissioners of Indian Affairs of it. And they the Indians had no Answer from the Commissioners And the said Hendrick Run on for above an hour in an Harangue which the Interpretor could make little or nothing of And at which the Rest of the Indians seemed to be Ecollency and the Gentlemen present to be Ashamed of which Opinion were both the Interpretors who were better Acequainted with the Behaviour and maunors of the Indians And as Neither had nor Fail could Comand of Hendricks Oration after a long pause and Consultation of which Every one present was tired.

Canassatego said twas a Matter Required sober Consideration And they must take further time to Consider of it.

At his Ecollencys Residence in Albany 9th Oct.r 1745.

In the Evening.

Present His Ecollency
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Murray
Coll.o Stoddard
Arent Stephens
Conrad Weiser } Interpretors

And forty five Indian Sachims.

Hendrick the Mohawk Sachim began with Reminding the Indians of what passed the last night the giving of Wampum Returned by his Ecollency and the belt given and what Errand they came upon. Then he proceeded and said That they were now Resolved to open their Hearts

to

so that no filth should Remain within them and came to give
an Answer to what his Excellency said to them Concerning their
grievances, that they intended now to declare the whole.

That they had Resolved never to discover
the Man from whom the Alarm first Came, for since their
Brother was Resolved to have it. Andrew Van Dallen was the Man.

That hearing such News and putting that together
about their Lands that they were Resolved to take away their
Lands that there were persons that had deeds in their pockets
for five or Six Lotts of Land and now he has not a dust of
ground to set his foot on.

That Mr. Collins surveyed their Lands
in the dark.

Complained Coll: Stoddard was not suffered
by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to come into their
Country last Spring but they must come to Albany to him.

They were become the property of Albany
people they were their Dogs

Perhaps our Brother the Governour
imagined we were thoughtless.

I know (says he) and understand
and Well know what passed at Old; two Towns of Indians
were Cutt off Near N York. We the Mohawks are Apprehensive we
shall be served at last as our Brethren the River Indians they
get all their Lands and they We shall soon become as poor as they.

You in the Broad way (addressing himself
to Coll: Stoddard) have got our Lands and driven us away
from Westfield were my Father lived formerly. one Instances

From all these things looking about what
has been done at New York New England Maryland &c.
putting all these things together I concluded the News was true

And they speak this that they may not be brought
into the same Condition as others have been before them.

And

And truely we foresee what is forth Coming, we see that we shall be brought to the same pass.

This has Remained in our hearts for some years and now the Governour would have them open their Hearts they have done it and hope it will have a good effect.

Brother Continued he whom this Alarm arose we were glad and Rejoyced to find we had some friends to Warn us.

And we now say as we told Coll Stoddard before that Van Slatton was the Man who they desired not to be hurt. They heard five White persons had been named Authors of the Report. The Ministers Interpreter, Cuyler Livingston Junr. Nicholas Bleeker, these were accused by white people, the Indians never named them, or heard any thing of them among themselves.

Johannes an Indian that Lodged at Van Slatons near Schonectady Last Winter, being present (who Hendrick said had this Information that the Indians were to be destroyed from Van Slatton) being Interrogated Say'd that Van Slatton Spoke in Dutch and he understood Dutch living amongst them tho he cannot Speak it, but Nevertheless this Negro Wench Interpreted it into Indian Language.

The Question was Askd what Van Slatton did tell him.

The Man did not Answer, seemed to be stupid; but others Clubbed their heads together and seemed to prompt him And then he went on with a blind Sort of a Story that Van Slatton told him that the People of Albany had a design to destroy the Mohawks &c.

(Upon another Interrogation this when it seems he had never pretended to before) that he was by once when he heard Van Slatton tell Johannes &c.

That

That Van Slatton sent for him (Johannes) from the Mohawks Country Van Slatton told him he must stay there he must not go a Hunting and kept him several days that Van Slatton asked Johannes if the people (meaning the Mohawk Indians) were at Home Wether one two or three days off.

That Van Slatton said there was Terrible News, Death prepared for them, and when they came home they were to be cutt off by their Brethren the Dutch that he had been at Schonectady and there heard several People say it.

Johannes said he went three several times from Van Slatten to the Mohawks went to Aaron and he went down with Johannes to Van Slatton and heard the same of him from his own Mouth (Vincent Understood Dutch) And some times the Negro Wench put in a few Words in Indian.

The Question was put wether the Goovernour should send for Van Slatton and Negro Wench at which Sundrich seemed much Alarmed and in a great Flustor, and the Indians in gendral desired that Matter should not be pressed any further.

From which Conduct of these Indians upon this Occasion And considering what Van Slatten had declared upon Oath of his Innocence with Respect to the Indians charge against him And the favourable Circumstances Appearing in his Behaviour upon his Examination with all the Air of Truth and Innocence, His Excellency and Gent. present with him Concluded that the Report spread amongst the Indians at which they pretended to be so much Alarmed and uneasy was a device of their own Contrivance in order to induce this as well as the Neighbouring Goovernments to give them presents this year as they did the last.

Then they were told they had made only a Gendral Complaint about these Colonies taking their Lands and driving them back when they Sell their Lands and are paid for

C.

for them. — But let them name particular Instances tho' Sorcin they have been Imposed upon, Name the Six persons who have decds in their pocketts as they now talk of And if any Injustice has been done them his Excellency would right. They Answered

Mr. Collins Measured Land for Philip Livingston meaning the Counsellor which he has not paid for.

Abraham another Mohawk said there was a Great piece of Wood Land, near a Carrying place laid out at the head of Susquahanna Lake which was not bought of them.

His Excellency again told them if they would at anytime before he left this place Mention all the particular persons by name who had Imposed upon them about their Lands and the places where and if it did in any thing appear that they had been injured His Excellency would see they had Justice done them.

Then the Indians withdrew.

And his Excellency heard nothing further from them Concerning their Complaints about their Lands.

Propositions made by his Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Esq.r Captain Genl and Govr in Chief of the province of New York &c. to five of the Six United Nations of Indians viz.t The Maquas Oneydos Onondages Cayouges and Tuscaroras.

At Albany the 10th day of October 1746. —

Present

His Excellency
Phillip Livingston
Daniel Horsmanden
Joseph Murray
John Rutherford
} Esqrs. of the Council

The Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut.
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany
And several Gentlemen attending his Excellency and the several Commissioners upon this occasion.

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth —

Brethren

Here are present upon the occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusets Bay and Connecticut Convened with me on the same Righteous Intention of Renewing, Brightning, and Strengthning the Covenant Chain, which has tyed you and his Britanick Majestys several Colonies on this Continent in the firmest Engagements to Each other, for supporting and maintaining our Common Cause. We are Glad to see so many of our Brethren, and we bid you Welcome here, at the same time that we heartily Condole the absence of our Brethren the Sinnekes and their Calamitys, which have occasioned it, may the Almighty Comfort them under their grievous Afflictions and soon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes. We do with you our Brethren and with you as their Representatives Ratify to Confirm and Establish all former Engagements Entered into by us, and our Brethren of the Six United Nations, and

Assure

Assure you, that we Shall coon hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the Same from you. A Belt.

Brethren

The Rumour which the last Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the Maquas, and was from them Spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without foundation. And I cannot help Observing on this occasion, that you ought not for the future to Suffer any Such Idle Tales to be Raised and propagated among you, as they not only tend to Seperate your and our affections each from the other; But also to make us Jealous of our own people without Sufficient grounds for it. A String of Wampum

Brethren

It must be further observed to you, that we hear Several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have Contrary to our Inclinations, and against our Express Advice had an Interview with the Governour of Canada this Summer at Montreal. And that your Reasons for holding this Correspondence with our declared Enemys was for the publick good, and the preservation of the House at Oswego. To tell the Governour of Canada, that they must not make any Attack or Attempt upon that place, for that our Brethren are Resolved to defend it and that it Should Remain a place of peace and Trade. You declared that your Intent was good and the Governour of Canada should never prevail upon you in any thing hurtfull to your Brethren the English, who, you said, You knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your Return soon Home, your Brother the Governour of New York Should know all that passed between you and the Governour of Canada. We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilst they were with the Governour of Canada; and we Expect the Whole truth from them According to their promise, and whether what we hear is true or not. We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governour of Canada, the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we believe to be true for Reasons you Shall hear by and by and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them is become vain. We hear Likewise that our

Brethren

Brethren of the Six United Nations here present; were we farr prevailed upon by our Enemies the French, as to Accept of the Hatchet upon Condition to Carry it home to their Castles to deliberate upon and then to Return the Governour of Canada their Answer; which we cannot believe to be true till we have it from our Brethren our own Mouth. We Expect a full and plain Answer from our Brethren Concerning these Matters that the way may be Cleared for wiping of all Stains from the Covenant Chain, and that we may preserve it Bright fair and Facicable as long as the Sun Shall Shine.

A Belt.

Brethren

We must now acquaint you of Something Relating to the War, the Success of his Majesty's Arms against the French in this part of the World, and the Rise and Occasion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter. When you were here last Summer you were told that War was declared between the Crowns of Great Britain and France, the Courts that have since happened are too Numerously Relate particularly. His Majesty's Subjects in this Country, lay still the last Summer without Attempting any thing against the French Settlements, but the French first Attacked and distroyed a small place belonging to us Called Canso about twenty five Leagues from Cape Breton. Afterwards they laid Seige to Annapolis Royal; but therein they proved unsuccessfull. They then agreed to make another Tryal for that place the next Spring and in the meantime they went to France hopeing to Obtain some of the Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it. They having proceeded thus farr Mr. Shurly Governor of Massachusets Bay thought it high time to do something to Curb the Insolence of that haughty people and did therefore Raise a Small Army, which was Joyned by a Number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New Hampshire, and sent them Early last Spring against Louisburg. They were likewise Joined by a Number of his Majesty's Ships of War, and after about Seven Weeks Seige that

Important

Important and Strong fortified place was, through the goodness of
divine providence, delivered up to our forces. Whereupon the Chief
of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those
that were Settled in parts adjacent, Surrendered themselves
prisoners to the English. And during the Seige, and since, many
French Ships were taken and divers of them of Great Value, and
the design of the French against Annapolis was frustrated. O
We have in this part of the Country lain Still both the last Summer
and this, hoping that our Neighbours in Canada would either
be quiet or Carry on the War in a manly and Christian like
manner. And to Induce them thereto a Message was sent from
this place to the Governour of Canada the last Summer, by which
he was assured that if he Should Receive their former vile practices
of Treating his Majestys Subjects Inhumanly, the Several Governours
together with the Six Nations, would Join and make Reprisals
on them. And at the same time you publickly declared that if any
of his Majestys Subjects in any of his Governments Should be
killed by any Indians you would Immediately Join in the War
against them and the French. You likewise Sent your delegates
last Summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to Engage
in the War against the English; threatning them in case they
Should do so. Notwithstanding these things divers Hostilities
have been Committed. Some Months ago the Eastern Indians
who had formerly Acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown
of Great Britain, Entered into Solemn Engagements with the
Kings Subjects, and had been since treated by them with great
kindness. But at the Instigation of the French they have lately
killed one Englishman, and also great Numbers of Horses &
Cattle, burnt a Saw Mill and many dwelling Houses, and
Attacked an English Garrison. Notwithstanding Such
Outrageous Insults the Governour of Massachusetts Bay

was

War on boudon of them, that he Resolued it on further them to send a Messago to them demanding the deliuery of the Murderers as they would avoid the Convequnces of their Neglect. This proposal was Rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others, whereupon the Governour of the Massachusets declared War against them. And we are informed the English have lately killed two of them and taken another prisoner. about three months since Some of the Canada Indians killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River, the body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous Manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring us to take it up, and Return it. There has likewise been Several other partys that have Attempted to distroy his Maties Subjects of New England, but have been hitherto prevented. These facts plainly Shew that the French are Still Acted by the same Spirit, that they were formerly Governed by, and they Seem nowise pleased but when they are at War, Either with the English or Some of the Tribes of Indians, and if they had it in their power they would doubtless distroy all about them. It is likewise Evident that the most Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have Committed the late Murders. That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their promises. That we are Slighted and you Contemned, as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded. The Six Nations were formerly Esteemed powerfull and your Neighbouring Tribes Stood in fear of you. But now the French and their Indians by the little Regard they have to your Threatnings, or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have Threatned, or that they do not fear your displeasure; both which do Reflect equal dishonour upon you. It is high time for us and you to Exert our Selves, and vindicate our honour, And although it is well known, that we delight not in the distruction of our fellow Creatures, but have Chosen Rather to Suffer our Selves to be abused, yet we Cannot think our Selves obliged any longer to bear their

Insults

Insult and evil Treatment. Therefore Since neither our reasonable
disposition, nor Examples, nor any Methods we have been able to use,
have been Sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous
Treatment of us, but they will force our Resentments. In the Name
of God we are Resolved not only to defend our Selves, but by all
proper ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their power
to Misuse and Evil entreat us, as they have heretofore done, And
we doubt not of your Ready and Chearfull Concurrence with us
agreeable to your Solemn promise made in this place last Summer
in Joining with us against our Enemies the French and Such Indians
as are or Shall be Instigated by them, for we Esteem them Enemies
to God as well as to all their fellow Creatures who dwell Round about
them.

Item. A large Belt with the figure of a Hatchet
hung to it.

Brethren

The publick Affairs of my Government have
prevented my meeting you Sooner. I was Apprehensive I Should
not have been able to meet you this fall and it was determined upon
on a Sudden so that there Could not be timely Notice Sent to the
Rest of his Majestys Governments or I doubt not they would likewise
have Sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview. We are
all Subjects to the Same Prince United in the same Bands of
duty, and Allegiance to the Great King our Common Father; And
in friendship and Affection to Each other; And in this Union Consists
their Strength, that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them
fearfull of our Resentments. We are all United with you in the
same Covenant Chain, which as long as we preserve it Soo Soon
Must Remain Impregnable, And you on your parts have
declared that you will preserve it so Strong and bright that it
Shall not be in the power of the Devil himself with all his
Wiles and Arts to break or dirty it. You are also United with
all the Six Nations of Indians in League with our (great) King, with whom
we Recommend to you to preserve Strict friendship and hold
frequent

frequent Correspondence. That you your Selves (which many of you
live Scattered and dispersed) Should dwell in Bodys Closer together
as you have bin to fore promised to do. And we advise you to keep your
Young Men at home and within Call, Excepting Such as may be sent
from time to time a hunting or against our Enemies, and you may
depend upon the most Ready and Effectual Assistance from us
in all times of danger.

A Belt.

Answer of the Six Nations

(Except the Sinnekes who are Absent)
To His Excellency George Clinton
Esqr Governour in Chief of the
Province of New York &c^a and the
Commissioners of the Colonies of the
Massachusetts Bay and Connecticutt
At Albany the 12th day of October
1745.

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay Pensylvania and Connecticutt.

Two days ago our Brother Corlaer and our Brethren of the Massachusetts bay and Connecticutt Speake to us and Now we are Come to Give Our Answer You must Expect that we can Answer Exactly to the Severall heads you mentioned to us but Only to the principall Articles. You have Renewed the old Covenant Chain and We do Now Renew the same on our parts, It is Impossible that it Can Ever Rust, for We daily wipe of the Dirt and keep it Clean which We will ever Continue to do.

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

You thought fitt to Mention to us that there had been An Uproar Among us Last Winter, And told us that We Ought not to Entertain Any Such Notions of You our Brethren Especially as We had No Grounds for any Such belief. It is True Brethren Such a Rumour was among us, but it was Immediately buried and forgot and We did not Except that Our Brethren

would

Would have mentioned any thing concerning that Affair to Us At this Interview, and We desire You to think no more of it. We are also Mindfull of the Covenants between Us and our Brethren and here is A Certificate (a) To prove that We are in Covenants with our Brethren of Boston

A String of Wampum

(a) A Certificate dated 1st August 1744 delivered by Hendrick with the String of Wampum Upon this Article under the Hand of Governour Shirley and the Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay Signifying That Hendrick Sachim of the Maquas and Hagenwarygoa Sachim of the Onondages Deligates from the Eight Nations Accompanied by the Commissioners Appointed by that Government to treat with the Eight Nations Arrived at Boston 25th June 1744 had at Severall Conferences with Governour Councill and Assembly confirmed the Treties made with that Government and particularly the Last Summer At Albany and had proceeded on a Voyage and had an Interview with the Eastern Indians and faithfully Acquitted themselves in Enjoying them to Maintain peace with the English and Warning them of the Consequences of their Violating the Same)

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts bay and Connecticutt. /

You Speak to Us concerning our Going to Canada this Summer and told Us That the Commissioners of Indians Affairs had last Winter Enjoyned Us not to go there, But Some of Us Went. /

Us

As to What You tell us That, we had taken a Belt, from the Governour of Canada whereby he Desired Us to take Up the Hatchet against Your our Brethren And that, We promised him to Consider of it at home, It is not so. All that passed there the Mohawkes and Sushquehannocs have given the Commissioners of Indean Affairs an Account of at their Return and We are Convinced that that Account is True

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

You have thought fitt to Relate to Us Severall particulars concerning the War between You and the French and what Reasons You had for taking Up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians We thank you for Given Us a particular Account of the provocations and Inducements you had for declareing war against them You also mentioned to Us that We are one body and one Flesh and that if one of Us is Touched or Hurt then the Other is so Likewise and you have Informed Us that, You are Molested and Attacked by the Enemy and had therefore taken Up the Hatchet against them and desired as Weare one flesh with You That We would also take Up the Hatchet against the French and those Indians under their Influence in Conjunction with You We the Six Nations Accept of the Hatchet and Will keep It in Our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a Great Number of far Indians and if We should so Suddenly Lift up the Hatchet Without Acquainting our Allies with it, they would perhaps take Offence at it We will therefore before We make Use of the Hatchet against the French or their Indians Send four of our people who are now ready to go to Canada to demand Satisfaction for the Wrongs they

Have

Have done our Brethren and if they Refuse to make Satisfaction then We Shall be Ready to Use the Hatchet against them. when Ever our Brother the Governour of New York Orders us to do it. /

A Belt of Wampum

His Excellency Asked them, what time they thought Necessary to Try Whether the French Indians would make Satisfaction. /

The Indians Answered two Months. /

His Excellency Asked them, That if in Case the Enemy should Commit any further Hostilities in the mean time whether they would then upon His Excellencys Commands Immediately Make Use of the Hatchet

They Answered Yes. /

Here the Indians requested his Excellency that as they had Given the War Shouts upon Delivering the Hatchet to them that there Brethren would now Signify their Approbation of this Article in their Usual Method. Whereupon his Excellency and Most of the Company Joind in Shouts with three Huzzas. /

Brethren

You desired us That We should gether together Our people who are Scattered and Settle in a Body, Especially as it is Very Uncertain how Soon We may have Occasion for them. Your Request is very Reasonable And we will Use our Endeavours for that End. /

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

We have Now finished our Answer and have Nothing further to Say but, Only one Request to make to You All, Which is that You our Brethren Should be all United in Your Councills and Let this Belt of Wampum

Sequent

Wampum serve to bind You all together. And if any of You have any thing of Importance to Communicate to Us this is the place where it Should be done. / A Belt of Wampum

Here a Note of Approbation was Given by the Interpreter by his Excellencys directions for New York Connecticutt and Pensilvania. /

Brethren

Peace was the first Occasion of our Entring into Alliance together and from time to time goods have been Sold dearer to Us and We have Severall times desired that the price of Goods Should be Lower and More moderate but could never get a Satisfactory Answer, and now We take this Opportunity to desire our Brother Colaer himself and the Commissioners of the Severall Provinces to take it into their Consideration that Goods may be Sold Cheaper to Us for how Shall We do Now We have taken up the Hatchet We have no powder ball nor Cloaths, People that go to War Ought to be provided with Ammunition this is the Last time that We Shall Speak upon this head, If We do not Succeed now. / A Belt. /

His Excellency Answered them, That he would his utmost, that Goods should be sold them as Cheap as they could be Afforded but, that the price of Goods depends upon the Scarcity or plenty of them And as it is now War goods are Scarce and Consequently dear and that they shall be furnished with powder and Ammunition upon Occasion.

His Excellency's further Speech to the Indians

Brethren I have Some presents which shall be ready to deliver You At this place an hour hence. /

Silver

the Wishes of Every Colony And that of His Opinion was
Mr. Shirley. after the Hostilitys Committed upon the Borders
of his Government; upon which Occasion he Wrote to his
Excellency Requesting him to send his Orders to the Commissioners
And instruct them to send a Message to the Six Nations
forthwith, And to Acquaint them of the Infraction of the —
Neutrality by the French Indians; And that it should be —
demanded of the Six Nations, to dispatch Deputys to Canada
In order to Obtain a Satisfaction, that so the Treaty of Neutrality
might Inviolably be Observed for the future And that his
Excellency had Immediately pursuant thereto, sent his
Orders to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany
though it happened at that time to be Notorious, that many
of the heads of the Six Nations were then gone to Canada
upon an Interview with the French Governour, And Several
of them were engaged (according to promise) to Return
thence by way of Albany to give the Commissioners an Acct
of their Negotiations with the French part of their Errand
being (as the Indians Assured the Officer at Swego) to tell
the Governour of Canada he must Make no Attempts —
upon that place, for that the Six Nations were Resolved —
to defend it And the Commissioners at Albany at the
time of such his Excellencys Orders as aforesaid were
in daily Expectation of the Return of the Indians from
Canada by way of Albany And as the Commissioners
Wrote to his Excellency in Answer they thought, that —
Considering the Importance of the Message to be delivered
the Indians, It would be the best Opportunity of delivering
it to them personally and they should at the same time
be better able to Judge of their present disposition, after
their Interview with the French Governour; but before
it was possible for the Six Nations to have sent to Canada
And —

frequent —

And have Obtained the fruits of Such an Endeavour. the Government of the Massachusetts had declared Warr against the French Indians, which was Matter of Surprize to his Excellency Considering Governour Shirleys Request as afored.

At a Council held at his Excellencys Residence in Albany the 14th Octob. 1745

Present

His Excell.cy the Hon.ble George Clinton
W.m Livingston
W.m Houseman
W.m Murray
Capt.n Rutherford.

The Commissioners of the Massachusetts Bay Communicated to his Excellency late last Night some Intelligence they then had Received by Express. that the Attack had been made upon one of the Block Houses upon the Frontiers of New England by an Army of French and Indians as appeared by a Letter from Zacharia Fields directed to Capt.n Wells and Inclosed to John Stoddard Esq.r at Albany one of the Commissioners / by Ephraim Williams which Letter was Read and are as followeth.

Read a Letter from Zachariah Field to Captain Wells dated Northfield 12 October 1745. Informing him that the French & Indians had attacked a settlement on the Borders of New England

A Letter from Ephraim Williams Junr. to the Honourable John Stoddard Esq.r of the same date mentioning the above Letter

Whereupon the Commissions from the Massachusets Bay and Pensilvania Governments (the Commissions from Connecticut being Returned home) were sent for to Confer with his Excellency and Council this Morning upon the Subject Matter of the above Letters.

Ffee

The Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay Attending
Accordingly proposed to his Excellency and Council, That
as the French at Canada And their Indians, have now
Attacked the Kings Fort and in Regard the Six Nations
of Indians by their Answer to the fourth Article in his
Excellencys Speech now made to them have agreed to
take up the Hatchet against the French at Canada and
their Indians upon Condition they Should have two
Months time allowed them to use their Endeavours
for Obtaining Satisfaction touching the Infraction of the
Treaty of Neutrality which had (at that time) been made
by the French Indians by Committing Hostilitys upon
the Frontiers of New England &c. if in the Mean time
any further Hostilitys Should be Offered against his
Majestys Settlements that then they would Immediately
after upon his Excellencys Order Strike with the Hatchet
against the French and their Indians, And as further
Hostilitys had now been Committed as appeared by the
aforesaid Letters the said Commissioners Requested his
Excellency that he would please agreable to this Treaty
to give his Orders to the Six Nations immediately to fall
upon the Enemy; And the Massachusetts Government
wod provide them with Ammunition and other Warlike
Stores at their own Expence, provided this Province would
not furnish them therewith and they would take the
Indians along with them.

And then the said Commiss: withdrew
to Wait his Excellencys Answer.

And his Excellency
Advising with the Council thereupon they were of Opinion
That as there was a Matter of the highest
Concern

fuguent

Concern to all the Colonies it could not be determined upon so suddenly, as the Massachusets Commissioners desired; for there were but four Members of the Council present and it was proper it should be discussed by a full Board, at his Excellencys Return to New York however it was necessary this Matter should be laid before the Assembly that they may make provision for such an Event, That proper Fortifications may be Immediately Erected upon our Northern frontiers — to which at present the Six Nations are our only Barrier, And Should our Indians be withdrawn our out Settlements would be Naked and Utterly Exposed to Incursions and Insults of the Enemy; And his Excellency would not consist with the Security of this province (as matters were circumstanced) Engage the Indians in the War, at this Critical time till proper Measures can be taken to put this province in a better Condition of Safety.

That this province was at all times at an anual Expence to secure these Nations in the British Interest as well in peace as War, well knowing that if they are our friends they are our Securest Barrier.

That the other provinces never took Notice of them but in time of War, Excepting upon some Extraordinary Emergency Respecting the particular Instance of their Respective Colonys.

Moreover it did not Appear by the Express wether this was a formidable Army or of what Number it Consisted, for it was probable it was no more than a small flying party who would soon Retire after doing some little Mischief.

Considering the time that this first Hostilitys was Committed it did not come within the

the Words or Meaning of this Treaty for twas before the Indians had given in their Answer to his Excellencys Speech.

Twas observed what the Six Nations had now said in Answer to his Excellencys proposition to them Concerning their Engageing in the War that they were in Alliance with a great Number of Far Nations of Indians and if they should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet without Acquainting their Allies with it they would perhaps take Offence at it that twas probable many Indians of the Six Nations were at this time in the Enemies Country and might Remain there sometime if they have not Notice of such an Event, And twas most Reasonable there shod be time allowed for calling them home, And thereby prevent[illegible] their falling a Sacrafice to the Enemy!

But though it must be allowed the Six Nations are more immediately under the Influence of the Government of New York as being Constantly in their pay at every great Expence as well in peace as War, yet the Council Conceived twas most Just and Reasonable and a Duty incumbent on every Colony to Assist each other, not only in Case of Attack made by the Enemy upon any of us But likewise to Join in any well Concerted Scheme for the Annoyance of the Common Enemy, as this seems is also most agreeable to the Royal Orders Concerning the present War; Nevertheless they could not advise his Excellency to take such Measures at this Instant as the Setting on the Indians to War Immediately as things are then Circumstanced But Rather Thought it advisable as the Assembly were now soon to be Sitting

frequent

Sitting that there Should be the Concurrence of the Whole Legislature upon a matter of so great Moment.

Which was agreed to by the board then the Commissioners were called in and Acequainted with the above Opinion and Resolution.

His Excellency however told the Commissioners though he could not Immediately give orders to the Indians to engage in the War,

Nevertheless he would give them Assistance by Immediately detatching a party of the Militia at the Expence of this Province.

The Commissioners took an hours time to Consider of this proposal and said at their Return that they could not Except of the Militia for they believed twas only a small party that by that time was gone off. so that Nothing but his Excellency's order to the Indians to Join in the War, and to go with the Massachusets Commissioners immediately and thereby be withdrawn from our Frontiers would Content them for they seemed to depart with some sort of Dissatisfaction That their Government would Represent their Matters

Lords. D

I am now endeavouring to set on foot a scheme for the reduction of a garrison at Crown point posessed by the French in the Indian Country, which is a very great annoyance to our frontiers; but as the Assembly is so extremely backward in promoting any publick good, I am affraid they will not contribute to the charge of carrying it on, and indeed while so many dutch prevail in this province, I can have but little hopes of succeeding in any enterprise, tho' ever so well concerted, unless they are obliged to do their duty more chearfully by a superior power—Crown point is a fort about 160 miles from Albany, about 160 miles from another strong Fort the French has called Monreal which is half way to Quebeck from Crown point, I have sent six pieces of Cannon of 18 pounders, with carriages and every thing else necessary to Albany excepting powder, which I have desired the Assembly to supply me with as if those guns and Powder was only for the security of Albany if it should be attacked, and despairing of success, I sent to the speaker this morning, and told him I was very much surprised, the house paid no greater regard to His Majᵗʸˢ instructions, I had laid before them, as not to give an answer in any shape; that I had great reason to believe as I had often represented to them the French and Indians had some design on our frontiers, and if we did not something on our part to prevent it by attacking them first, that I had reason to believe Albany would be surprised this winter, and I desired a quantity of powder should be immediately sent up, which at last they agreed to; I don't know how to intrude any longer on your Graces patience, but have only one thing more to add, which is, they are all Dutch at Albany as most of the province is, and was in hopes as Dutchmen to have continued a neutrality with the French Indians, as they did last war and even supplyed the French Indians with ammunition for their skins, who went directly from Albany to murther in a most cruel and barbarous manner the People of New England who was at war with them—The Commissioners from Massachusets Bay in our debates actually taxed Councillor Livingston with it, but he was too deeply concerned to acknowledge the remembrence, but only said it was a long time ago, and I had now great reason to believe, both, he and his son was now concerned in taking the lands away from the Indians, which they complained off. It is a vile family—I inclose this to Lord Lincoln desiring he would take an opportunity of delivering this my private letter when Your Grace shall be at leasure, and hope for forgiveness taking up so much time—I am with the greatest of respect—My Lord

Your Graces most obedient and
most humble servant—
(signed). G. CLINTON

New York 18. Novʳ
1745.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Governor Clinton to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 158.]

My Lords,

I had the honour of writing to Your Lordᵖᵖˢ the 25. July last, with a duplicate of one of the 27. of March inclosed by the Antelope from hence, which I hear is arrived, and to which I

refer, and on the 26th of September following (1745) I transmitted the minutes of Council to the 10th July, by the opportunity of some Man-of War from Cape Breton, which I hope will also arrive safe. —

Since which, I have been honoured with Your Lordpps of the 25th April last, after my return from Albany, where I was obliged to make a voyage to attend an interview with the Six Nations of Indians (tho' late in the season) in order to establish them more warmly in the British Interest, from which, they were likely to revolt, through the influence and artifice of the French.

At the publick conference there attended Cômissrs from the Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, with intent to renew and confirm with me (in behalf of his Majesty) their respective Treatys with the Six Nations, and during my stay there, the Commissrs from the Massachusets Bay demanded of me the assistance of those Nations to War against the French Indians in their Govern^{t}, whereby the Frontiers of this Province would have been left naked and exposed to the insults of the Enemy, and all the out settlers stript of succour as we have not a regular strength to repel an Enemy, nor a sufficient number of Garrisons to protect the Inhabitants should they be attacked. Whereupon I advised with such of His Majty's Council then with me who were of opinion, that it was of very dangerous consequence to suffer the Indians to depart this Province, till I had informed the Assembly with the nature of the Demand, however willing I might be to assist his Majesties Subjects in New England, and shall refer Your Lordpps to my transactions at large with the Indians at this conference, and what passed between the Commissioners from the Massachusets Bay and me upon the occasion, which I have inclosed, and hope for your Lordships approbation therein.—

Since my return from Albany I have again recommended to the Assembly (now sitting) the necessity of their raising supplys for building of Forts to cover the Frontiers of this Province, and more particularly now, as the Indians by this Treaty have engaged themselves to make War upon the French Indians in two months after, unless they can obtain satisfaction in that time for a Breach of a Treaty of Neutrality entred into between them, and now become void, by their committing hostilities upon His Majty's subjects in New England, to which the Assembly have not paid the least attention.

I am extreamly concerned to see the dispatch of publick business so greatly neglected by the Assembly of this Province, notwithstanding my frequent importunityes and recommendations on that head, and I am persuaded while they are at the charge of maintaining a Governour, it never will be otherwise, tho' I have it to say none ever gained more esteem than myself, thro' a candid behaviour to them. They are selfish, and jealous of the power of the Crown, and of such levelling principles, that they are constantly attacking its prerogative, so that nothing but Govrs independence can bring them to a just sence of their duty to His Majesty and his service. I have taken unwearied pains with them to that end, tho hitherto to little purpose, and I find that neither dissolutions or fair means can produce from them such Effects as will tend to a publick good or their own preservation. They will neither act for themselves or assist their neighbours, allthough I have constantly laid before them His Majty's Royal orders and Instructions, transmitted to me from time to time since the Commencement of the War, as also the frequent applications made to me by Govr Shirley and Mr Warren for assistance of men, provisions and money in maintenance of the late expedition agst Cape Breton, and for the protection of Louisbourg since reduced to the obedience of His Majesty. To all which, they have shewn no greater regard, than voting 5000 pounds to that service (which is not likely to

be paid) without any other assistance, and even that was more, than I well could expect, as few but hirelings have a seat in the Assembly who protract time for the sake of their wages, at a great expence to the Province, without contributing any thing material for its welfare, credit or safety.

It is now become clear to me, that unless the Legislature at home does take cognizance of their disobedience and indolence, and enjoin them to a more ready complyance to His Majᵗʸˢ Royal orders and Instructions, I have but poor hopes of succeeding in any affair, tho' ever so well concerted for His Majesty's service and the security of the Province.

I am obliged to Your Lordᵖᵖˢ for the Regard you have paid to my recommendations of the Councillors, and as Mʳ Renselaer is dead since I recommended him, I hope Mʳ Bayard will be appointed to succeed according to my application to Your Lordᵖᵖ the 13 May last.

I have been endeavouring to set on foot a scheme and to engage the Province therein for the reduction of a Fort at Crown point, possessd by the French in the Indian Country, which is a very great annoyance to our Frontiers, and had in pursuance thereof sent up to Albany six pieces of Cannon of 18 pounders with carriages, and a proportion of powder, Ball, Match and other Implements. It is well they are gone, for to my great concern (and what I have represented to the Assembly would be our Fate) I received an Account the 19ᵗʰ inst: by express from Albany, that a party of French and their Indians had cut off a settlement in this province called Saragtoge, about fifty miles from Albany, and that about twenty houses with a Fort (which the publick would not repair) were burned to ashes, thirty persons killed and scalped, and about sixty taken prisoners.

Upon receipt of this news I sent the Assembly another Message who have paid but little regard thereto except their voting an inconsiderable sum towards building a small Fort in the Frontiers to be garrisoned with some Militia, and have pleaded an adjournment for a fortnight upon account of the small Pox prevailing in this City, and that they may return home to settle their affairs, and such of them as are Colonells of Militia to make proper regulations in their Regiments for the defence of the respective Countys, as we hear the Enemy is still in the Country; to which I was advised by my Council to consent.

In the mean time I have done every thing in my power for His Majesty's service, and have detached two of His Majᵗʸˢ company's of Fuzileers to Albany, and given orders to march detachments of the Militia as a further security to that City; I have also given orders to the Six Nations of Indians to take up the hatchet against the Enemy immediately, and as they have expressed themselves thankful for His Majᵗʸˢ presents, I hope they will Act for his interest, but unless the Assembly will come into ways and means to join our neighbours to attack the Enemy in their settlements, I cannot answer for the safety of this Province under its present circumstances. I have discharged my duty, and refer Your Lordᵖᵖˢ to the proceedings of the Assembly for what they have done, which I have inclosed. I am with very great respect

My Lords,

Your Lordᵖᵖˢ most obedient
humble servant.
G. Clinton.

New York
30 Novʳ 1745.

Lettre pour Mr. Dupin

le 14 Decembre 1748

Reçu le 20. Decembre 1748

N° 391

Boston Decr 2. 1745.

Sir

The Inland Frontier of this province are from their situation so much Exposed to the French & Indian Enemy, that the Government are obliged to be almost continually employed in projecting or executing methods for the security or defence of the Inhabitants, and as the Frontier of the province of New York are also exposed to the same Common Enemy, I doubt not but the Government there are and will be engaged to the like necessary Care for their Inhabitants: at the beginning of the French War there seemed to be so much of a peaceable Disposition in the several Tribes of Indians that inhabit of this province again to settle themselves that I hoped remain'd in some degree of security and be free from the Calamities that had suffered in former Wars, but they soon found themselves disappointed, and the Indians under the Influence of the French notwithstanding all their engagements to the Contrary, committed many Acts of Hostility & Barbarity, which rendered it absolutely necessary for me to Declare War against them a Copy of which Declaration I immediately sent to your Excellency, I have also by Letters from the Western parts of the province been informed that a large body of the same Enemy have fallen upon the Frontiers of the province of New York and killd & Carried away Captive a great Number of the Inhabitants; the proceeding will I doubt not have induced your Excellency likewise to Declare War against them and will also influence the people of your province readily to come into measures for prosecuting such a War in an effectual manner. Upon my communicating the Contents of these Expresses to the Assembly of this Province they have desired me to Write to your Excellency

His Excellency George Clinton Esqr

Excellency and Acquaint you that they are as they always have been in a disposition to Concert measures with the Governments of New York, Connecticutt, New Hampshire and Rhode Island for their mutual Protection either by Appointing Commissioners to treat for that purpose with such as may be appointed on the other Governments, to meet on the Confines of this Province or in Connecticutt or any other place that may be agreed on, or by any other Ways and Means that may be thought more proper; and they have likewise desired me to Inform your Excellency to engage the Indians of the Six Nations immediately to make Use of the Hatchet against the French and the Indians in the French Interest. Upon Inquiring over the late Papers of Albany I find the Indians of the Six Nations have agreed that in case any Hostilitys should be offered to either French or Indians against any of them they should Immediately go and Revenge them so that if they have your Orders they can have no Excuse now for keeping any longer out of the War, and indeed I look upon it that not to Act Consequences may Attend their being suffered to remain in a Neutral State for there is great Danger that the French Indians may seduce particular Persons among them if not whole Tribes from their Interest Besides it is beyond all Doubt that the Supplys which the Indians of the Six Nations Receive from the English who Trade with them are carried to the French and the Indians in the French Interest and so our Enemys are Enabled the more to Distress us, and while these the Base all measures Used for our Security will be ineffectual and Vain.

It has long been the Opinion of the People of this Province that the best method of Prosecuting the War and the most effectual Way to Secure our own Frontier, will be to Distress and Annoy the Frontiers of the Enemy, for it is certain that with the Assistance of the Indians in our Interest We can do equal and greater Mischiefs to the French Frontiers which are Settled in a Scattered and Defenceless manner

manner than they can do to ours, and I doubt not We shall
soon tire them of carrying on the War in this Barbarous and
inhumane manner, and if they will come with an Army and
fight us in a fair open manner We are able and ready to
meet them; There seems likewise to be greater Reason now
than ever to act offensively against them as they have
unjustly extended their Settlements & built a strong Fort
in the heart of that Country which by the Treaty of Utrecht
is expressly determined to belong to the Crown of Great
Britain, and if not interrupted they will in time grow to be
most formidable Neighbours to these Governments.

There are Points which I thought it necessary and am
desired by the Assembly to write your Excellency upon, and
pray you to communicate them to the Assembly of your
Province, and that I may be favoured with an Answer, that
I may lay the same before our Assembly at their next meeting
which I expect will be after Christmas. That Season

I am with great Respect

Your Excellency's most obedient

humble Servant

P.S.: Since the Writing of the
foregoing, I have rec'd your Excellency's
Letter of the 25 Nov'r 1754, which I
communicated to his Majesty's Council

1745
7 Dec

Conrad Weiser's report of treaty at Albany in October 1745.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., PENN. MSS.,
INDIAN AFFAIRS, VOL. 1.

Memorandums taken by Conrad Weiser in Albany in
Treaty with the Indians held there 1745.

49

In the Night before the 4th of October we came to Albany and were conducted
and Hearing the Commissioners were invited to Mr. Philip Livingstons per Yacht
with the rest we went to Mr. Livingstons House - We were all Invited this Day
to Mr. Livingstone - & stays alone at my Lodging & did the same by Mr. Smith
afterwards. The Day the most of the Indians arrived in Albany & the Commissioners
Gun Salute.

5th

I was sent for by Governor Clinton's Secretary who informed me that the
Indians seemed to deny what they had told me last Summer in the Seneca Country
concerning the People of Albany (That the Albany People were not pleased
with my coming. Farthermore that the Gist did not believe but the several
Nations - Secretary by His Excellency wanted me for an Interpreter at the
evening Treaty in order to Examine the Indians about the late Alarm -
Their Interpreter was accused of being the Author of it - Promised to come
in what I could and parted friendly. Your Conversation and the rest of
my old Friends to day.

6th being the first of the week the Indians paid several Visits and enquired how
their Brethren the Governor and James Logan were.

7th The Governor of New York sent for me by Mr. Hollands - coming to his Lodging
I found at his Door the Onondaga Indian Canagaryon with whom I was
desired to talk upon to the Governors Room where I found Mess. Norsmanden
Murray Col. Schuyler Examining Andrew the Low Dutchman who
had been accused of being the Author of the Indian Alarm last Winter -
And the aforesaid Indian being the Person who had alarmed the Indians says
he had his Story from said Andrew who had sent him.

The Indian being asked by Mr. Norsmanden where he had been last
Winter & whether he heard any thing of the late Alarm from Andrew Sutton
& and whether Andrew was the first man he had it from. The Indian
answered distinctly (as I have been the most part of the Winter at the House of
Andrew Van Sutton & he never told me any thing of the late Alarm - he can't talk
a word of Indian &) Denied that he had it first from the Council of the Mohocks
House this as well as the Englishmen they for shall not make a Party
Andrew or name any body - then he desired to come and said, this is standing
words out of my mouth & do not right. Let the Examination be published -
upon which the Council of Peace. Called Mr. Norsmanden and advised him
to keep the Indian for a Witness the first would be offended which under accord

[illegible] Some Conversation of the Chiefs of the Mohawks came to me & desired
their Satisfaction in the Reasons why I had not given them
Presents as usual, they also complained and Informed them of every
Particular. After this Colo. Stanwix desired Henry Hyonayon Mohock Chief
to read a long Conference with him about Mr. Croghan's Trade &c. &c.
Which was Ordered to be Interpreted from the Indian into English the next Morning.

The 3d. In the Morning Mr. Wraxall Secretary to the City upon the Hill came to pay my
Respects to me & Mr. Secretary Colden complained that the Governor did not
Treat him as he had been to do with Regard to Provisions about several
Articles &c. &c. I told him what had been done for me & why
he might not have what he wanted Doctor in this cold Weather, not half Victuals enough, and the
Doctor here many Days & never once notified of the Governor. Dined the
Governor & Company all this Day. In the Evening the Governor sent for the Chiefs
of the Mohawks Canassatego & Cahasetorowy and spoke to them in his Lodging
Present the Governor and Two of his Council, Col. Stanwix, the Interpreter, Capt. Croghan, Doctor Hopkins and myself. The Governor began with the late Alarm
and told them he would know the Author and told them of the danger of such wicked Reports
and that he would promise not to hear their Tricks yet the young Indians to do
made ashamed and to be published as Liars. He ordered this Report with a Belt
of Wampum. He then desired them to lay all their Grievances before him and he
would do them Justice in every thing &c. Captain Croghan took the Belt in
his hand to open it as the Governor had done, but he was immediately stopt
by the Interpreter Henry who spoke strongly against the Governor had done about
hearing the Affair of the late Alarm, and spoke above a quarter of an hour very
loud and quick. He might perhaps be interrupted and laid hold of, but Capt.
Croghan who had the Governors Belt in his Hand was surprised & passive & would
not the Indians hold their wicked Speech. When the Belt was in his Hands
all agreed that the Majority of the Indian Council were displeased with
Henry's behaviour and desired Henry to forbear & hold his Tongue, &c.
told the Indians that this was ill manners & disturbing their Brother the Governor
& desired he might be heard before he had finished his Speech. Brethren
said I for your sakes & no doubt some of you are so too, or else otherwise are
in other Colonys not behave as Drunkards. Brethren open your Ears to the Governor
& go to your Lodgings and agree upon an Answer unanimously according to
your old and good ways &c. The Indians gave loud Shouts of Approbation while
I spoke and Henry was ashamed and rebuked by Canassatego & the rest of the
Council. Then I proceeded to hear what the Governor had to propose
it upon them with the strongest [illegible] to discover whereas the Author of
the late Alarm.

The Indian Council met the Governor again in the Evening & gave their
Answer to what the Governor had laid yesterday. Brethren it the Governor

[illegible]

two of his Council. Mr. Hansen Mr. Murray Col. Nelson — Henry being Speaker told that Andrew Van Slyck was the Letter who went to the Mohocks to endeavour to Alarm the Indians with the News that the Onnie People were coming to cut off the Indians and told a very false and long Story about it. He called to Canadagaya one of the Mohocks the latter a Chief and ordered them to stand up and tell the Story over as they were the Persons who had it out of Andrew's Mouth. They told the Story. After all the Governor asked them whether Andrew should be sent for. He was brought to Town some Days before but Henry and Jarvis were very much against sending for Andrew, however it was not at last thought proper to Send for him before, that it was manifest to the Indian Council that the said Henry & Jarvis who were else, were the Authors of the Alarm, and that it was altogether their own Invention, and so the Governor at my Desire did not insist upon it any further. He told the Dutch man Andrew Van Slyck who could not talk any think of the Mohocks was then thought to be Innocent. After this the Indians of the Mohocks Country laid before the Governor their Complaints about their Land & gave a great many Instances how they had been cheated, but some of them were groundless and in some they had reason to complain against several of the People in Albany. The Governor promised them to appoint the Mayor or some other day during the time of the Meeting in Albany when he would examine every thing and remove all their Grievances, and then dismissed them the Meeting having lasted about five hours. Tho' the Governor of New York knew in the Morning before he met the Indians that Commissioners had been appointed the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and if any Services were required Application ought first to have been made to them to give one leave. The Governor answered, Sir did not I send you yesterday to ask their leave? He replied Yes, that last Night was the first time that ever I saw his Excellency's Face. Then he turned to his Secretary and asked him the same question who answered No. The Governor gave him a Curse & went his way. Mr. Murray went to the Commissioners immediately for leave which was granted.

Tuesday 10. The Governor of New York spoke to the Indians in which he first time Present the Commissioners of Indian Affairs his Council the Commissioners of New England and were absent.

When the Governor proclaimed War in the Name of God against the French and their Indians and desired that the five Nations & their Allies might assist the English, he gave a Belt of Wampum mentioned in the figure of a Hatchet which was thrown down by the Interpreter at the Indians Feet. The Indians received it with a loud Shout and the young Indians

Will to dance the War Dance immediately and receive the Hatchet and return
to the elder sort and desired them to hold their Peace. The Governor made
large Promises to the Indians of assisting them with Ammunition Cloaths
Provision and ordered the Interpreter to add whatever they wanted. The
Belts were received with the usual Joy of all the Indians.

The Early in the Morning Five upon the Hill Lieut Capt Carstensen &
Mr Wetter. Talked how they liked to go to War against the French and the
Indians. They said it was a thing they did not like just now that it would
require some time to consider to prepare and strengthen their Allies with other
Nations - that the English were yet masters and kept up the Trade &
had not yet need of Assistance. The Interpreter of Albany did
use Assistance to prevail upon the Indians to take up the Hatchet for to
please the New England People but as it might be of dangerous Consequence
to the People of the Province of New York and elsewhere - I told him not to
take use of it till further Order that it would be a dangerous undertaking
for us to use our Interpreters - he answered he must obey to do so by the
Governor Council and Assembly. Assistance was in particular required by
them and by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. I told him I would
consider about it, and Advised with the Commissioners, as mentioned
the Interpreter, & they thought it a Case it would be very useful -

Carasatego and some others of the Onondago Chiefs came to me to speak to me
in Private and asked me the reason why the Commissioners of Canada and
were not present at the publick Meeting yesterday over the Hatchet was
given to the Indians. I told them that I could not tell their reasons
but believed it was because they were peaceable People and wished well
to them, and did not care to see the Indians engage in War on behalf of
either of the contending Powers, but chose they should altogether remain
Neuter and observe punctually what was agreed upon at the Treaty
in Lancaster last year. Then the Indians told me that the French
& French and English had formerly Crept all their Chief Men had too
much approached it without any Cause, and that the Iroquois Society
increasing saved themselves and the Indians decreased, that the six
Nations and French Praying Indians as well as their other Indian Allies
were sensible of this and would for the future be more careful before they
destroyed one another again, for such would be the Consequence, they wished
that the French Indians settled would not meddle with the present War
for it was the Chief of Indians living to the North East in the Neighbourhood
of the English, their being troublesome to the New England People made
them treat them better. The English had treated them ill of late and did
their Land & therefore had been wicked towards the English, however they

and Resolves to them to bring them to a Peace with the French. They
were much rejoyced at this for they were at bitter warr with the
Confederacy with their Neighbours as they do a Dog - they were at both sides spiteful
and ill natured & therefore rather chose to take the Measure to bring them to
a Peace, which end they the Six Nations would use their Endeavours but
to forgive them in general that which could not but be destructive to the
Indians and the whole People and is very impolitic for them to endeavour
to beget having so much Power over their Neighbours as the Subjects of the
King of the Pope had over theirs. Told them that he would the chief thing
for the Interest of New York and the Commissioners of Pensylvania aimed at
was to secure to them the Friendship of the Six Nations & their Allies if
it was Should come to Extremes & the French Indians should engage in
War against the English that the latter might depend upon the immediate
Assistance of the Six Nations. They asked me several Questions about
what between the French and English and told them what News had come
that the English had lost several Thousand Men over the Lakes in a
neighbouring Country not in the English Dominions in conjunction with
the French, which occasioning the Loss of our Allies into a Jealousie,
and Coldness towards the French, that the French had likewise lost many Thousand
Men at Quebec in Canada, that the English Army being double the number of ours and had taken a few Prisoners,
that in the meantime the English had been very successful upon the
Sea where they beat the French sunk their Ships and took several
many of their Ships with immense Sums of Money and other Goods on
board by which the French was impoverished & that the Pope
to their Grief to make Peace with the English, but this Pride is so great
that he never hears what his poor Popish Sons, he values them no more
no not as much as you value your Dogs, but in all likelihood he will soon
be obliged to sue for Peace &c.

12: The Governor told his Answer present, hereunto his Council and the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs in Albany, and all the Commissi-
ers of New-England and Pensylvania.

The Indians answered every Article according to their usual ways
with Strings or Belts of Wampum.

[illegible] Brethren these words with these expressions. We do
assure you Brethren that the Governor & Council have called you
together with you as your Brethren being one flesh and blood with you
for all the love sake of the Father that begat you & my Father will hide it
no more. But will make you Satisfaction for what they have done by Fair means
before we make use of Force & Violence - for it would not be prudent nor just
to engage in War with that Force & Forces and destroy the whole
out in order to strike if they would not comply with our Request. & the
rather we will [illegible] Alliance with other Nations of Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren in order to put a stop to Further Bloodshed
[illegible] by Canassatego a Grand Leader.

Brethren had not yet finished when Col. Wheelock Commissioners
[illegible] stood up & spoke to the Indians & Brethren, & told
the Governor & the Gentlemen present Sachems & Warriors that they came
[illegible] Instruction which would only consist in a couple of Words
[illegible] Governor & desired him and said that he had two Words
[illegible] Sachems & Warriors of the Indian Nations together to
[illegible] in order to prevail upon them to
[illegible] with the New England People, that according to the
[illegible] of the Indian Nations but a few People lived near
[illegible] before he would do any thing - the Governor ordered the
[illegible] proclaimed War against said Indians without giving
[illegible] the least Information of it which he thought was very unjust &

Col. Wheelock & Brethren also spoke and were answered by the Governor &
the Indians & desired it might be after they had answered the Governor. Brother
[illegible] of Hampton with two small Belts of Wampum, the first Canassatego
took in his hand and said, Brethren of this Belt of Wampum serves
to put together. as you are now here from several Governments & Colonies
you must all join and join your Strength together - you are a numerous
People & we [illegible] will be afraid of you - your Brethren of the whole
Six Nations desire and beseech you to be all of one mind one heart & one
[illegible] was given to the Governor. Canassatego proceeded. Brother
the first time we saw you was occasioned by your Goods
you sold to us sometimes very reasonable, but now the Goods are very dear &
we must pay over every Fur because there is no more Game in the Woods - &
other desired you to order the Goods to be sold cheaper to us but we never
[illegible] and must pay so many of you here we desire you will take it
into your Consideration and look upon us as your poor Brethren
[illegible] like to see that we have any thing about it. Give the Belt of Wampum.

[illegible] Indians were to be paid. [illegible] to
[illegible] Governor & Council & Assembly, to
[illegible] Then we begg'd to present to the Governor
[illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Pyrlæus the Chief of the Indians was also to be
[illegible] the Governor about forty or fifty of their principal People. They were
[illegible] to sit down by the Governor's desire which they complied with
[illegible] of Wampum to present to the Governor & desired him
[illegible] to be transferr'd. Done & Indians were also to the Governor
[illegible] Secretary to receive the Wampum & desired them. Capt. Pyrlæus
[illegible] complain to us that several Persons from the Province of
[illegible] & Jersey shall [illegible] & Lands on the East Branch
[illegible] Delaware & to receive it & Indians & Capt. Pyrlæus desire
[illegible] Governor & more than ordered that they should not
[illegible] & be always attended. He added some other Matters
[illegible] the Governor & Pyrlæus says there are [illegible]
[illegible] Indian at the Governor and came now to wait upon the Governor to
[illegible] to be present with him. After the Indians were about an hour
[illegible] half they got [illegible] and were discharged & thought [illegible] the Governor.
[illegible] Next day the six Nations received their Presents from the
[illegible] Governor to the Value of Three hundred Pounds Currency in Goods.

[illegible] The Pennsylvania Commissioners spoke to the Indians in Council from
[illegible] House of Mr Levingston & had their Answers immediately. The
Commissioners gave them two Gal. Mugs & a barrel of strong Beer & they
were exceedingly well pleased with the Present & took it very kindly
and as valuable as that of the Governor of New York.

The Governor of New York went away without fulfilling his
Promise to remove the Indians Grievances about Lands & otherwise
at which the Indians were intirely displeased and told me Now you
see yourself how we are treated.

Conrad Weiser

7th January 1745.

The Commissioners have not yet made
[illegible]
Reply &c.
Dec. 1745

Report of the Secry at
Albany, made by Conrad
Weiser Decem. 7. 1745

To the Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations
at Charlestown
Carolina

London

to be sent in
case of an Enemy

We beg your Excellency would be pleased to Order twenty five Men of the Regular Troops to Garrison them, besides a good Number of Militia and some Indians to Lye with them also to serve as Out Scouts, That place being now the Northernmost Settlement of this Colony and likewise at present of great Moment to be secured being there is a very Considerable Quantity of Grain there. Hitherto we have not been able to sett any Persons to go to the six Nations to carry your Excellency's Message to them unless we would oblige our selves to pay to three persons the Sum of Seventy five pounds, and would not go without their Wives, to keep them strong but as our Interpreter is daily Expected we shall write your Excellency more at large by an Expresse next Week.

Present

Myndert Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Jacob Ten Broeck
Coll.o Pet.r Schuyler
Reuen Gerritse
Hendrick Fonda
Stephen Kenselaer
Jacob Glen
John Lansingh
Johannes Lansingh

Mr Secretary of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs the 16th Day of December 1745.

Com.rs

The Interpreter being arrived from Onondage whither he was sent the 25th Ultimo with a Message to the six Nations to desire ten Men

Speech Nation to come down & give the following Account &c

He went from hence to the Mohawks Castle and delivered his Belt which they received Chearfully and promised to come down with the other Nations. From thence to Canajoharee and accquainted them with the same who likewise also pleaded and promised likewise. Then to Onoyde who also were pleased & desired to hear the Opinion of the other Nations to be proceeded to Onondage who were very well pleased but desired he would go forward to Cayouge which he accordingly did and accquainted them therewith. Then remained together two Days and then came an Answer that they would first have a meeting with all the Six Nations, Except the Mohawks at Onondage and they would accquaint all the Neighbouring Indians of the Embassy they had received.

The Onondager gave him eleven Belts of Wampum to deliver to the Mohawks and seven Indians to desire them to go forthwith and meet the Com.r because it would be ten or twelve Days before they could be ready to come. The Old Speaker promised to come along to Albany and encourage them. The Interpreter found but few Indians at home as he went through their several Castles

He delivered his Message both to the Mohk.
and River Indians. The Canajoharees Ded.
promised to send ten of their people to speak
with the Comrs in about three Days after he
Spoke with them, in order to go upon the Out=
=Scout. The Mohawks at Fort Hunter promis.
likewise to send some of their people along
with the Canajoharee Indians but doubted if
they could send ten because they were busy
to fortifie their Castle

II
316 Before he went from Onnaidaee to
Cayonge he told the Indians that seeing he
would be so near to the Sinnekes Land and
as Jean Leer was there with other two French
Men, He and his Company being six in all
would bring Jean Leer and his Company
Prisoners for he would be ashamed to return
to Albany unless he carried them Prisoners
seeing he had six in his Company
The Old Speaker answered in the name of all
the Rest that he must not, nor would they
allow him to do so By Reason that Niagara
was near by and a strong Garrison there
Wydert Wemp and his Company being in
the Sinnekes Country they would certainly
be come But their Chief Reason was that
Jean Leer was adopted as one of them, made
a Sachim and had Children amongst them.

He prepared the same to the Japonees who gave much the same Answer. The Six Nations acquainted all the Neighbouring Nations with the Determination the French & Indians made at Phanatoge

Present
Lau. Marshall
Wm. Hansen Schuyler
Nicho. de Bleecker
Peter Ten Broeck
Dirck Ten Broeck
Hendrick Ten Broeck

Esqrs
Comrs

at a meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs the 20th December 1741

II
316A.

Thereupon Schaakook Indians appeared at this Board. They Congratulated Captain Marshall on his Arrival & desired to Smoak which he returned them Thanks, he told them he would do every Thing in his Power to serve them and Light for them, He ordered some Beer to be given them and sent a Pipe Lighted to one Tobacco & Pipes for them. They said then were glad the King had sent a good Officer here and then all told him heartily welcome They were glad we had come to a good Understanding and they would do every Thing in their Power to serve the Country Sachem You called us here and told us that the Canhnawage Indians had promised to keep the Path Open but that they had deceived you, they spoke to their Brother what they did

M.r Kennedy
M.r Chief Justice
M.r Courtlandt
} M.r Moore

His Excellency Communicates to the Board a Letter from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs dated Albany the 8th Instant requesting his Excellency that they have ordered the Regiment at Canaghloga and applying for more of the Militia for the Protection of the Frontiers and that they had not communicated to his Excellency to the Indians No farther Conference being to be had at present upon the Credit of this Government.

The Council advised his Excellency to write to the Commissioners directing them to send a Messenger forthwith to the Indians with his Excellency's Message without Regarding the Expence thereof and Assuring them that whatever Expence they should be put to upon this Occasion His Excellency would take Care to have made good to them by the Assembly.

Mr Kennedy Chairman of the Committee to whom the Consideration of the several Letters Read this morning from Mr Wentworth &c. was referred reported thereon Which was read and is as follows.

At a Committee of Council held at Fort George the 11th day of December 1765.

Present

M.r Kennedy
M.r Chief Justice
M.r Courtlandt
} M.r Kennedy
M.r Moore

May it please your Excellency

In pursuance of your Excellency's Order in Council of this day referring to our Consideration the several Letters from the Lords therein mentioned In order to report to your Excellency our Opinions & Advice thereupon We have duly weighed & considered the Contents of the same And are humbly of Opinion as follows

1st As to the Information given by the Letter of Sir Jeffery Amherst of the Notice thereof so forthwith transmitted to Mr Wentworth Governor of Connecticut with a Recommendation for their communicating the same to their neighbouring Governments & Assemblies to the End that Provision might be taken by them as they should be advised to expect than the Council of this Province do not

[illegible] Governor not only to be made [illegible]
[illegible] but likewise to have their Forces in [illegible]
[illegible]ness to assist their Neighbours upon any Ex[illegible]
[illegible]er from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs Gover[illegible]
[illegible] that the Advice of the Council concerning the rebuilding
[illegible]ghbors and hath been pleased to write them an Answer
[illegible]ngers. And touching their Request for a further Reinforcement
[illegible]ilitia to be sent to Albany from the neighbouring Counties. Does
[illegible]pear in Either at the time of writing that Letter the Commissioners
[illegible] apprized of our Vote and new Resolution for sending up two of his
Majesty's Companies of Soldiers from hence, Which if they had known
[illegible] have prevented such further Application on that Head-
And in Regard many of the Inhabitants on the Frontiers are withdrawn
from their Settlements & retired to Albany whereby that Place has gained a
Additional Strength And Considering that the Colonel of the Albany
Regiment has your Excellency's Orders in Case of Need to call to his Assistance
one Hundred Men from each of the Militia Regiments of Dutchess Ulster
& Orange The Committee are therefore of Opinion that your Excellency may
forthwith send for further Advice from Albany And in case it should
be necessary hereafter to send them further Assistance It would be advisable
for your Excellency to recommend it strongly to the Assembly to make compleat
Provision for their Pay & Subsistance And the Committee are of Opinion
that the Substance of the Commissioners Letter should be communicated to the
Assembly at their next Meeting Lastly The Committee are humbly of
Opinion that a Letter should be wrote to Major Swartwout Commissary of
Provisions to Acquaint him of his Diligence & Care in Communicating this
Intelligence And to admonish him to continue to be upon his Guard, and have the
Militia in Readiness at all Events And to give your Excellency the earliest
Notice he can from time to time receive of the Designs & Motions and
Intentions of the Enemy And that your Excellency will lay this Request before
the Assembly

All which is humbly submitted

By Order of the Committee.

Jan[illegible] Hasbrouck Chairman